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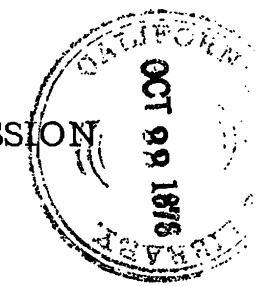
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



Volume III.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

FOR

THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
SACRAMENTO, October 1st, 1877.

To His Excellency,
WILLIAM IRWIN,
Governor of California:

The State Board of Equalization herewith submit to your Excellency the following report:

The statements particularly required by the Political Code to be reported are contained in the several schedules hereto annexed.

Schedule A shows the number of acres of land assessed in each county, exclusive of city and town lots, and the average value per acre exclusive of improvements thereon, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Schedule B shows the aggregate value of all city and town lots in the several counties, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Schedule B–2 shows the same in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Schedule C shows the total value of all real estate and total value of all personal property, and the total value of both, in the several counties, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Schedule C–2 shows the same in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Schedule D shows the kinds of personal property, and the assessed value of each kind, in the several counties in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Schedule D–2 shows the same in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Schedule E is a summary of the reports of the Auditors of the several counties, after equalization by the County Boards of Equalization, showing the number of acres, value thereof, value of improvements, value of personal property exclusive of money, the amount of money, and the total value of all property, for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Schedule E–2 is the same for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

RATE OF STATE TAX.

The State tax for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four was sixty-four and nine-tenths cents, and in eighteen hundred and seventy-five was sixty and one-half cents.

total amount of revenue required to be raised in eighteen hun-
ınd seventy-four, was three million two hundred and thirty-
housand dollars, and in eighteen hundred and seventy-five the
ıt required was three million and sixty-six thousand dollars.
ighteen hundred and seventy-four, the appropriation to the
l Fund was one million one hundred and ten thousand dol-
nd in eighteen hundred and seventy-five the amount required
ıe million one hundred and thirty-thousand dollars.
total amount of revenue required to be raised in eighteen hun-
nd seventy-six was three million seven hundred and thirty-six
ınd dollars, of which amount one million two hundred and sixty-
ıousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy cents
provide for deficiencies of the previous administration and
ıl appropriations, required by the burning of the Prison build-
d of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, etc.; and in eighteen
ed and seventy-seven the amount required was three million
ndred and twenty-three thousand dollars. In eighteen hun-
ıd seventy-six, the appropriation to the School Fund was one
ı two hundred and one thousand dollars, and in eighteen hun-
ıd seventy-seven the amount required was one million three
ed thousand dollars. This, it will be observed, was an
e of ninety-one thousand dollars for the year eighteen hundred
venty-six, over the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four,
increase of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for the
ghteen hundred and seventy-seven, over the year eighteen
d and seventy-five.
ıssessed value of all property in the State in the year eighteen
d and seventy-four was six hundred and seven million two
d and twenty thousand six hundred and thirty dollars. In
ı hundred and seventy-five it was six hundred and seventeen
nine hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and
ollars. In eighteen hundred and seventy-six it was but
ndred and ninety-four million two hundred and thirty
ıd six hundred and twenty-one dollars—showing a falling off
ve million nine hundred and ninety thousand and nine dol-
ompared with the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four,
lling off of twenty-three million seven hundred and thirty-
ıousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars as compared
e year eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
reat decrease of the assessed value of property in the State
increase of ninety-one thousand dollars for the School Fund
ear eighteen hundred and seventy-six over that required for
ı hundred and sexenty-four, in conjunction with the one
two hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and
ve dollars and seventy cents, required to meet the deficien-
revious years and replace the public buildings destroyed by
ve referred to, explain why it became necessary to increase
of the State tax from sixty-four and nine-tenths cents in
hundred and seventy-four to seventy-three and one-half
eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
otal assessed value of property in the State in the year
hundred and seventy-seven was five hundred and eighty-
ion nine hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and
llars, showing a decrease of seven million two hundred and
ısand five hundred and fourteen dollars as compared with

the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and a decrease of thirty million nine hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars as compared with the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, when the rate of State tax was sixty and one-half cents.

Notwithstanding the decrease of thirty million nine hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars in the assessment roll, and an increase of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars required to be raised for the School Fund as compared with the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the rate of the State tax is but sixty-three cents—two and one-half cents more than in eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

COUNTY ASSESSORS AND AUDITORS.

Under the provisions of section three thousand six hundred and fifty-five, Political Code, the Assessors of the several counties of the State are required to furnish to this Board a statement on the first Monday of July in each year, showing: The several kinds of personal property; the average and total value of each kind; the number of live stock, etc. Many of the Assessors failed to perform their duty in this particular, and not until they had been repeatedly written to could they be induced to furnish the statement.

Under the provisions of sections three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight and three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, Political Code, the Auditors of the several counties of the State are required to transmit by mail or express, on or before the third Monday in August of each year, as corrected by the Board of Supervisors, duplicate statements to this Board and the Controller, showing, in separate columns: The total value of all property; the value of real estate; the value of improvements thereon, etc. What has already been said in relation to the Assessors applies equally to many of the Auditors. Owing to this delinquency of Auditors this Board was compelled to telegraph to several counties to obtain the amount of property in such counties, so as to be able to fix the rate of State tax at the time prescribed by law. We would, therefore, recommend that the law be so amended that at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the fees or salaries of the Assessors and Auditors shall be withheld from them until they produce a receipt from this Board showing that they have complied with the law in making their statements.

THE ASSESSMENT OF GROWING CROPS.

We have deemed it unnecessary to tabulate the assessments of growing crops as the following counties are the only ones which have reported such assessments, viz.: Butte, two hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred dollars; Colusa, seventy-two thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars; Contra Costa, sixty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; Marin, one hundred and twenty-six dollars; Mendocino, thirty thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars; San Joaquin, one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; San Mateo, thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; Shasta, twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars; Stanislaus, seven thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars; Sutter, ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars; Tehama, forty-six thousand four hundred and

ine dollars; Yuba, thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty
s. In all, twelve counties, with a total assessment of seven
ed and sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars,
of which, we are informed, was reduced to a nominal sum by
unty Boards of Equalization.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

would recommend that section three thousand six hundred
venteen, Political Code, as enacted at the session of eighteen
ed and seventy-five and six, be repealed, and that section three
nd six hundred and seventeen of said Code, as amended March
h, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be reënacted.
would also recommend that section three thousand eight hun-
nd ninety-seven of the Political Code be so amended as to
he State Board of Equalization to order a sale by the County
rer of the State's interest in any property purchased for delin-
axes without being compelled to bring suit for the possession
property.

ASSESSMENTS OF MONEY.

Board cannot omit, before closing this report, to direct atten-
the discrepancy between the total amount of money in the
s shown by the assessment roll, and the amount as shown by
orts of the banks doing business in the State, made in pursu-
an Act of the Legislature, passed April first, eighteen hundred
enty-six; and also to the very marked character of the dis-
y between the amounts derived from these two sources in
the counties.
fect assessment of the money in the State for the purpose of
, would exhibit on the rolls of the Assessors the total amount
ey in the State—no more and no less. But it is, perhaps, im-
for the Assessors to list the whole of any kind of property
tate, except the land; and it is probably more difficult to list
the money than property of any other kind. But, while
essor may, and, indeed, does find great difficulty in finding
ney for the purpose of listing it, he has no difficulty, after it
, in placing on it its proper value. He does not err from
luing money, as he may, and, in fact, often does, in under-
other kinds of property.
ct of April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to which
e has been made, requires each bank in the State to make
statement in January and July of each year, containing,
ther facts touching its condition, the amount of its cash on
This requirement, though it seems to be enjoined by a suffi-
severe penalty, has been but partially complied with. The
or non-incorporated banks, have generally refused to make
ment required, claiming that the law does not apply to
The result of this refusal must be, that the aggregate of
n the banks which have made statements is less than the
nount in the State, by at least the amount held by such pri-
ks. Further, there must be at all times, in addition to what
vaults of the bank, sums in the hands of the people, which,
gregate, reach even to millions of dollars. From these facts
lusion is inevitable, that the money—coin, gold notes, and

currency—at any time in the vaults of the incorporated banks in the State is very much less than the whole amount of money in the State. It would seem, therefore, that a thorough and honest assessment, by the several County Assessors, of the money in their respective counties, ought to give an aggregate for the State at least equal to the sum of the amounts held in the vaults of the several banks in the State; and that the assessment roll of each county ought to show as much money on it, as the sworn statements of the officers of the banks in the county show to be in such banks.

Now, in verification of the inadequacy of the assessment of money in the State, as a whole, and in some of the counties in particular, we beg to submit the following figures, taken from the July (eighteen hundred and seventy-seven) statements of the banks, and from the State and county assessment rolls for the current year:

The banks (exclusive of unincorporated banks) had money in their vaults at the date of their statements (July), twenty-one million five hundred and three thousand one hundred dollars; there was assessed the current year in the State (assessment made from the first Monday in March to the first Monday of July) thirteen million four hundred and three thousand six hundred and six dollars.

If now to the amount in the incorporated banks we add what was held by private banks, by corporations other than banks, by business houses of the various kinds, and by the people at large, the grand total of money in the State, at the date of the bank statements, could not have been less than twenty-five million dollars.

The bank statements made in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, though not so full as those made in July, furnish data for the conclusion that the amount of money in the State at that date was about the same as the amount in July. And, doubtless, the money in the State, during the interval between January and July, was very nearly a constant quantity.

If the above conclusion, with regard to the amount of money in the State during the period in which the assessment was made be correct, the Assessors assess, on the average, only about one-half the money liable under the laws to assessment; or, to be exact, the Assessors, the present year, assessed a fraction less than fifty-four per cent. of the money in the State. This would not be so much cause for complaint if the proportion of the money assessed was uniform in the several counties of the State. A very slight inspection, however, of the bank statements, and of the Assessor's rolls of the counties, will show that this is very far from being the case.

In the Alameda County banks there was in July, according to the bank statements, three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars; in the county there was, according to the Assessor's roll, seventy-two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. Thus, the Assessors found to list and assess in the whole county less than nineteen per cent. of the amount that was in the vaults of four Oakland banks, immediately after they had made their assessment. What proportion of the seventy-two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars that found its way on to the Assessor's roll belonged to parties other than the banks we have no means of ascertaining.

In Butte County there was in the banks one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars; on the Assessor's roll, seventy-four thousand seven hundred and four dollars, or a little over sixty-one per cent. of the amount in the banks.

Colusa County there was in the banks eighty-seven thousand
t hundred dollars; on the assessment roll, sixty-eight thousand
ninety-six dollars, or a little over seventy-five per cent. of the
ınt in the banks.

Los Angeles County there was in the banks two hundred and
-three thousand nine hundred dollars; on the Assessor's roll,
ıundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two
rs, or a little over forty-nine per cent. of the amount in the
s.

Sacramento County there was in the banks (exclusive of the
› Savings Bank), seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven
red dollars; on the Assessor's roll, two hundred and twelve
:and six hundred and seventy dollars, or between twenty-eight
wenty-nine per cent. of the amount in the banks.

San Joaquin County there was in the banks three hundred and
two thousand dollars; on the Assessor's roll, two hundred and
housand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars, or a little over
ıine per cent. of the amount in the banks.

Santa Clara County there was in the banks three hundred and
-two thousand dollars; on the Assessor's roll, three hundred
ine thousand eight hundred and five dollars, or between ninety-
and ninety-four per cent. of the amount in the banks.

Santa Cruz County there was in the banks ninety-four thousand
hundred dollars; on the Assessor's roll, forty-three thousand
hundred and fifty-six dollars, or between forty-five and forty-
r cent. of the amount in the banks.

Sonoma County there was in the banks one hundred and sev-
hree thousand two hundred dollars; on the Assessor's roll, one
ed and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-two dol-
r a little over ninety-two per cent. of the amount in the banks.

San Francisco there was in the banks eighteen million three
ed and eight thousand four hundred dollars; on the Assessor's
even million thirteen thousand and ninety-five dollars, or a
ver sixty per cent. of the amount in the banks.

ıe above counties—they are the counties in which there are not
ıe largest amounts of property, but also the most money—it
› observed that the money assessed has varied all the way from
ın nineteen per cent. of the amount in the banks of the county
over ninety-four per cent., the assessment roll of Alameda
r exhibiting the lowest percentage of the money in the county,
cated by the bank statements, and the assessment roll of Santa
he highest.

banks of twenty-four counties, in addition to the above, made
as required by the Act of April first, eighteen hundred and
-six. In fourteen of these counties, the money in the banks,
'n by the bank statements, was in excess of that listed on the
rs' rolls; and in several of them it was three times as great, or
In the remaining ten counties the money listed on the Assess-
s, respectively, was in excess of that reported as in the banks;
a few of them this excess was relatively quite large. And the
te of the money on the assessment rolls of the twenty-four
s was over ninety-nine per cent. of the aggregate reported as
ıanks of those counties.

we submit that the above comparisons of the assessments of
ın the several counties of the State with the money in the

banks of the counties, as shown by the reports of the bank officers, made in pursuance of law, and under oath, demonstrate most conclusively that the assessment of money is but very imperfectly made. It would seem that an Assessor ought to be able to list in his whole county as much money as is in the vaults of the banks of the county. Yet, as a rule, Assessors have not done it. The above comparisons show that, in the counties where money is the most plenty, the Assessors only assess from one-fifth to a little over one-half of the amounts actually in the banks—only one dollar out of every five, as in Alameda County, and thence up to six dollars out of every ten, as in San Francisco. They show, also, that, in other counties, the rolls of the Assessors show almost as much money as the reports of the banks, and in some even more. This suggests that there must be great inequalities in the assessment of money in the several counties of the State, as compared with each other.

INEQUALITIES IN ASSESSMENTS OF PROPERTY OTHER THAN MONEY.

Do like inequalities and in proportionate degrees obtain in the assessments of all other kinds of property? We have no means at hand to enable us to answer this question definitely. We have no doubt, however, that the valuations of all kinds of property by Assessors is very different in the different counties. The law requires that the same rule shall apply everywhere—in every county in the State—in valuing or assessing property for taxation. This rule is that property shall be assessed at its full cash value. There is reason to believe that the Assessors, at least in some of the counties, pay but little attention to this rule; or, if they do, that they are not as diligent as they should be to list *all* the property in their respective counties for assessment. They may be derelict both in listing the property and in placing a proper value on it after listing it. It is most probable, however, that their chief dereliction, if they are derelict, is in not observing the rule prescribed in the Code, in valuing the property.

Our reason for thinking that Assessors do not apply rigorously the rule of the Code in making assessments, is the fact that the assessed value of the property in the State now is but forty-four million eight hundred and nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars greater than it was in eighteen hundred and seventy-two—the value of mortgages and solvent debts being eliminated from the assessment roll of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and no such values appearing on the roll of this year. It was in eighteen hundred and seventy-two that the State Board of Equalization exercised, unchallenged, the powers attempted to be conferred on it by the Code, to equalize assessments. Subsequently, it will be recollected, the Supreme Court declared the provisions of the Code, conferring these powers on the State Board of Equalization, unconstitutional; since which time the assessments made by the Assessors of the several counties, after being equalized by the County Boards of Supervisors, have been final—not being subject to revision by any central authority.

The assessment of eighteen hundred and seventy-two as made by the Assessors acting under the special direction of the State Board of Equalization, and as subsequently equalized by the said Board, exercising the ample powers conferred on it by the Code for such purpose,

ve judge, as nearly a full, complete, and just assessment of the rty in the State, as required by law, as could well be made. f such was the character of the assessment of eighteen hun- and seventy-two, we hardly think that the assessments of later since the State Board of Equalization has been by a decision of upreme Court shorn of its powers to revise and equalize the s made by County Assessors, come up to the standard required law. As for example, the assessment roll for the State this s but a little over eight per cent. greater than it was in eighteen ed and seventy-two, showing an increase of property in the of less than two per cent. per annum.

s any one believe that property in this State has increased dur- e last five years at the rate of only a fraction over one and a er cent. per annum?

an inspection of the assessment roll of this year, and a com- n of it with the assessment roll of eighteen hundred and y-two, discloses some curious and unexpected results.

ASSESSMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

real estate in San Francisco, exclusive of the improvements vas assessed in eighteen hundred and seventy-two at one hun- d forty-two million ninety-two thousand eight hundred and ollars; it was assessed this year at one hundred and forty-one four hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and dollars, thus showing a decline in value during the five years hundred and seventy thousand and forty dollars, or a little n the half of one per cent.

mprovements on real estate in San Francisco were assessed teen hundred and seventy-two at thirty-seven million five d and ninety thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars; rent year at forty-nine million five hundred and fifty thousand ty dollars, thus showing an increase in the value of this kind erty of eleven million nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand ndred and five dollars; a little less than thirty-two per cent. ears, or a little over six per cent. per annum.

ersonal property (exclusive of mortgages and solvent debts) Francisco was assessed in eighteen hundred and seventy- hirty-nine million six hundred and fifty-two thousand three l and seventy-eight dollars; the current year at sixty-three seven hundred and thirty thousand and eighty dollars, thus an increase in this kind of property of twenty-four million seven thousand seven hundred and two dollars; a little over r cent. in five years, or an increase of over twelve per cent. im.

COUNTIES OTHER THAN SAN FRANCISCO.

umber of acres of land assessed in counties other than San o in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, was twenty mil- ty-two thousand four hundred and forty-seven; in eighteen and seventy-seven it was twenty-four million eight hundred n thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres, thus showing an of four million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand lred and four acres, or nearly twenty-four per cent. for the , a yearly increase of a little less than five per cent.

The real estate outside of San Francisco was assessed in eighteen hundred and seventy-two at one hundred and eighty-six million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars; in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven at two hundred and three million eight hundred and three thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars, thus showing an increase of seventeen million two hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, or a little over nine per cent. for the five years. As the increase of acreage has been about twenty-four per cent., and the increase of value but a little over nine per cent., it is clear that land is not assessed, on the average, as high now as it was in eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

The assessed value of improvements on lands outside of San Francisco in eighteen hundred and seventy-two was fifty-six million seven hundred and ten thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars; in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven it was sixty-four million one hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars, thus showing an increase of seven million four hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-one dollars, or a little over thirteen per cent. in the five years.

The assessed value of personal property outside of San Francisco, in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, was seventy-nine million five hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. In eighteen hundred and seventy-seven it was sixty-four million three hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, thus showing a falling off in the value of this class of property of fifteen million two hundred and thirty thousand and eighty-seven dollars, or a little over nineteen per cent.

Now if we accept the assessment rolls of the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven as faithful exponents of the values of the several classes of property in the State in those years respectively, we have these results: The real estate in San Francisco, exclusive of improvements thereon, has decreased in value during the last five years nearly one-half of one per cent.; that is, the sum total of the values of all the lots in San Francisco is one-half of one per cent. less than it was in eighteen hundred and seventy-two; the improvements on the real estate in San Francisco—the sum total of the values of all such improvements—have increased in value during the same period about thirty-two per cent.; the personal property (exclusive of mortgages, etc.) in San Francisco has increased in the same time over sixty per cent.

In the State outside of San Francisco, the total value of real estate, exclusive of improvements thereon, has increased during the last five years a little over nine per cent.; the value of the improvements thereon, thirteen per cent.; while the value of personal property has decreased nineteen per cent.

We submit that these phenomena of the Assessors' books are eccentric in their appearance, at least, whatever may be their real cause.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The present Board held its first meeting May twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at which time there was an unexpended balance of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents on

d, of which sum fifty-four dollars and sixty cents has been ex-
led for postage and expressage, which sum, fifty-four dollars and
r cents, is the total amount this Board has cost the State since its
nization.
espectfully submitted.

W. B. C. BROWN, Controller,
JO HAMILTON, Attorney-General.

R. HOGEBOOM, Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the number of acres of land assessed in each county, exclusive of city and town lots, and the average value per acre, exclusive of improvements thereon, in 1876 and 1877, from the Assessors' reports.

COUNTIES.	The Number of Acres of Land, 1876	Average Value per Acre, 1876	Number of Acres of Land, 1877	Average Value per Acre, 1877
Alameda*	404,110	$22 31	428,650	$29 50
Alpine	41,725	3 91	53,599	3 22
Amador	129,120	3 79	130,470	2 62
Butte	490,154	7 76	497,212	13 28
Calaveras	200,684	1 18	228,840	2 28
Colusa	1,020,328	6 97	1,034,227	7 92
Contra Costa	442,004	11 57	440,402	11 51
Del Norte	46,820	3 50	48,756	3 87
El Dorado	204,451	3 57	219,749	2 95
Fresno	1,535,148	3 20	1,592,151	2 62
Humboldt	619,638	2 95	689,554	2 79
Inyo	61,161	4 08	57,922	4 18
Kern	1,041,192	2 94	1,371,994	1 89
Lake	178,714	5 04	140,575	6 14
Lassen	117,579	2 64	129,869	2 60
Los Angeles	1,074,468	5 15	1,246,584	4 79
Marin	319,536	14 44	317,092	15 24
Mariposa	170,796	2 01	188,529	1 52
Mendocino	641,323	3 87	701,180	3 86
Merced	990,000	3 87	1,021,795	3 22
Modoc	114,953	2 08	135,054	2 03
Mono	43,688	3 21	46,578	3 35
Monterey	821,710	7 16	842,851	5 48
Napa	332,139	12 11	332,365	11 78
Nevada	199,973	2 73	216,860	3 38
Placer	392,660	2 00	280,488	2 82
Plumas	185,399	5 32	185,407	4 64
Sacramento	602,957	7 53	614,952	7 53
San Benito	315,492	8 76	306,013	8 56
San Bernardino	500,000	3 11	491,516	2 93
San Diego	897,610	1 19	881,923	1 34
San Francisco	6,775	219 12	6,810	194 05
San Joaquin	867,725	11 14	868,756	10 92
San Luis Obispo	991,404	3 22	1,006,400	2 45
San Mateo	272,931	15 66	263,944	16 28
Santa Barbara	1,591,706	1 89	1,277,388	1 62
Santa Clara	501,221	25 04	540,216	23 41
Santa Cruz	231,212	14 69	230,300	14 22
Shasta	117,305	3 39	124,219	3 39
Sierra	94,207	3 81	88,682	3 10
Siskiyou	155,380	4 46	247,177	2 82
Solano	477,571	10 79	499,136	12 92
Sonoma	727,761	10 34	737,758	10 53
Stanislaus	761,581	4 79	779,744	4 49
Sutter	374,162	7 30	372,215	6 96
Tehama	438,011	3 43	452,234	3 41
Trinity	55,426	2 68	37,642	7 94
Tulare	922,692	2 49	947,094	2 47
Tuolumne	164,600	2 84	175,000	2 56
Ventura	426,441	4 89	435,451	4 43
Yolo	522,306	13 05	518,430	10 84
Yuba	222,400	4 65	224,409	4 64
Totals	24,058,349	----------	24,706,162	----------

*Except Oakland Township for 1876.

SCHEDULE B.

ving the aggregate value of all city and town lots in the several counties, in 1876.

Counties.	City and Town Lots.	Improvements on the same.	Total Value.
da*	$2,492,070 00	$1,201,255 00	$3,693,325 00
	24,446 00		24,446 00
r	109,675 00	301,980 00	411,655 00
ras	439,206 00	628,890 00	1,068,096 00
	35,667 00	148,543 00	184,210 00
Costa	112,905 00	282,341 00	395,246 00
rte	141,277 00	218,869 00	360,146 00
ado	39,695 00	86,240 00	125,935 00
ldt	114,071 00	174,658 00	288,729 00
	107,786 00	118,032 00	225,818 00
	432,685 00	494,635 00	927,320 00
	80,426 00	169,885 00	250,311 00
	137,327 00	137,474 00	274,801 00
	57,532 00	127,751 00	185,283 00
geles	15,010 00	37,575 00	52,585 00
	3,421,543 00	1,587,154 00	5,008,697 00
sa	796,972 00	465,128 00	1,262,100 00
ino	14,440 00	57,785 00	72,225 00
	114,619 00	273,560 00	388,179 00
	320,955 00	186,555 00	507,510 00
	5,855 00	40,425 00	46,280 00
y	3,200 00	23,520 00	26,720 00
	582,650 00	517,551 00	1,100,201 00
	666,230 00	745,455 00	1,411,685 00
	302,330 00	852,215 00	1,154,545 00
	138,278 00	344,160 00	482,438 00
nto	18,217 00	89,150 00	107,367 00
ito	2,984,200 00	4,277,965 00	7,262,165 00
nardino	180,655 00	192,370 00	373,025 00
go	155,798 00	160,809 00	316,607 00
ncisco	669,661 00	234,570 00	904,231 00
quin	138,923,817 00	48,299,839 00	187,223,656 00
Obispo	2,157,644 00	1,940,505 00	4,098,149 00
eo	346,528 00	256,315 00	602,843 00
rbara	434,675 00	249,365 00	684,040 00
ara	861,057 00	653,566 00	1,514,623 00
uz	6,468,940 00	3,219,735 00	9,688,675 00
	714,810 00	644,448 00	1,359,258 00
	21,329 00	75,100 00	96,429 00
	15,445 00	143,400 00	158,845 00
	41,980 00	150,135 00	192,115 00
	923,730 00	1,120,635 00	2,044,365 00
s	1,280,562 00	1,356,284 00	2,636,846 00
	114,949 00	239,320 00	354,269 00
	49,322 00	96,815 00	146,137 00
	137,060 00	304,250 00	441,310 00
	11,650 00	43,675 00	55,325 00
e	164,425 00	265,155 00	429,580 00
	92,075 00	186,365 00	278,440 00
	248,788 00	213,280 00	462,068 00
	382,389 00	623,395 00	1,005,784 00
	507,625 00	859,670 00	1,367,295 00
	$168,614,181 00	$75,117,752 00	$243,731,933 00

Oakland Township.

SCHEDULE B-2.

Showing the aggregate value of all city and town lots in the several counties, in 1877.

Counties.	City and Town Lots.	Improvements on the same.	Total Value.
Alameda	$15,106,120 00	$7,026,495 00	$22,132,615 00
Alpine	28,510 00	8,475 00	36,985 00
Amador	108,246 00	300,867 00	409,113 00
Butte	439,719 00	623,856 00	1,063,575 00
Calaveras	35,583 00	146,887 00	182,470 00
Colusa	155,864 00	345,975 00	501,839 00
Contra Costa	151,887 00	223,260 00	375,147 00
Del Norte	37,775 00	86,145 00	123,920 00
El Dorado	101,305 00	209,495 00	310,800 00
Fresno	107,134 00	123,430 00	230,564 00
Humboldt	450,145 00	587,020 00	1,037,165 00
Inyo	37,825 00	152,985 00	190,810 00
Kern	139,919 00	140,060 00	279,979 00
Lake	64,934 00	152,182 00	217,116 00
Lassen	20,189 00	36,700 00	56,889 00
Los Angeles	3,445,094 00	1,805,970 00	5,251,064 00
Marin	762,600 00	525,470 00	1,288,070 00
Mariposa	11,635 00	49,055 00	60,690 00
Mendocino	131,222 00	298,210 00	429,432 00
Merced	193,054 00	165,004 00	358,058 00
Modoc	6,955 00	45,600 00	52,555 00
Mono	3,820 00	44,395 00	48,215 00
Monterey	514,260 00	373,665 00	887,925 00
Napa	668,085 00	794,460 00	1,462,545 00
Nevada	310,850 00	863,770 00	1,174,620 00
Placer	135,802 00	380,032 00	515,834 00
Plumas	19,472 00	78,375 00	97,847 00
Sacramento	2,973,980 00	4,487,855 00	7,461,835 00
San Benito	145,792 00	187,975 00	333,767 00
San Bernardino	141,740 00	153,406 00	295,146 00
San Diego	570,840 00	246,780 00	817,620 00
San Francisco	140,207,450 00	50,038,530 00	190,245,980 00
San Joaquin	1,950,405 00	1,919,145 00	3,869,550 00
San Luis Obispo	263,950 00	234,918 00	498,868 00
San Mateo	486,000 00	220,855 00	706,855 00
Santa Barbara	619,017 00	442,030 00	1,061,047 00
Santa Clara	6,290,935 00	3,118,215 00	9,409,150 00
Santa Cruz	803,830 00	689,920 00	1,493,750 00
Shasta	24,766 00	84,372 00	109,138 00
Sierra	11,500 00	78,190 00	89,690 00
Siskiyou	40,530 00	148,025 00	188,555 00
Solano	900,469 00	850,590 00	1,751,059 00
Sonoma	1,187,811 00	1,450,361 00	2,638,172 00
Stanislaus	139,778 00	229,110 00	368,888 00
Sutter	43,270 00	93,000 00	136,270 00
Tehama	142,910 00	247,875 00	390,785 00
Trinity	13,307 00	49,210 00	62,517 00
Tulare	160,098 00	281,055 00	441,153 00
Tuolumne	91,420 00	183,765 00	275,185 00
Ventura	227,905 00	194,535 00	422,440 00
Yolo	362,955 00	582,980 00	945,935 00
Yuba	425,255 00	783,365 00	1,208,620 00
Totals	$181,413,917 00	$82,583,900 00	$263,997,817 00

SCHEDULE C.

wing the total value of real estate, and total value of personal property, and total value of both, per Assessors' reports for 1876.

Counties.	Total Value of Real Estate	Total Value of Personal Property	The Total Value of all Property
eda*	$12,710,831 00	$2,358,580 00	$15,069,411 00
e	248,935 00	204,176 00	453,111 00
or	1,866,065 00	762,924 00	2,628,989 00
	8,064,733 00	1,866,705 00	9,931,438 00
eras	1,170,506 00	738,110 00	1,908,616 00
	8,114,628 00	1,895,415 00	10,010,043 00
Costa	6,062,254 00	1,162,891 00	7,225,145 00
orte	390,150 00	246,544 00	636,694 00
ado	1,530,729 00	806,594 00	2,337,323 00
	5,875,521 00	2,407,613 00	8,283,134 00
oldt	3,283,140 00	1,610,366 00	4,893,506 00
	628,956 00	660,589 00	1,289,545 00
	3,689,151 00	2,546,900 00	6,236,051 00
	1,656,164 00	495,648 00	2,151,812 00
	520,073 00	588,936 00	1,109,009 00
ngeles	11,934,448 00	2,909,874 00	14,844,322 00
	6,520,164 00	1,345,324 00	7,865,488 00
osa	933,295 00	564,733 00	1,498,028 00
cino	3,673,219 00	2,207,937 00	5,881,156 00
l	4,711,386 00	1,481,644 00	6,193,030 00
	441,057 00	603,668 00	1,044,725 00
	283,042 00	280,377 00	563,419 00
rey	7,443,068 00	1,749,481 00	9,192,549 00
	6,784,465 00	1,322,300 00	8,106,765 00
a	5,418,210 00	1,613,166 00	7,031,376 00
	4,091,165 00	1,504,077 00	5,595,242 00
s	1,426,765 00	578,242 00	2,005,007 00
ento	13,377,735 00	4,660,665 00	18,038,400 00
nito	3,430,942 00	787,214 00	4,218,156 00
rnardino	2,110,314 00	591,423 00	2,701,737 00
ego	2,087,691 00	1,045,057 00	3,132,748 00
ancisco	188,791,972 00	71,757,030 00	260,549,002 00
aquin	14,626,360 00	3,244,169 00	17,870,529 00
is Obispo	4,160,811 00	1,276,429 00	5,437,240 00
teo	5,601,620 00	839,355 00	6,440,975 00
Barbara	4,869,681 00	1,215,936 00	6,085,617 00
Clara	23,798,393 00	4,103,098 00	27,901,491 00
Cruz	5,523,002 00	1,067,446 00	6,590,448 00
	1,068,803 00	795,189 00	1,863,992 00
	670,906 00	397,379 00	1,068,285 00
u	1,198,715 00	1,215,272 00	2,413,987 00
	7,868,302 00	1,543,696 00	9,411,998 00
	12,073,042 00	3,261,991 00	15,335,033 00
us	4,425,438 00	1,245,925 00	5,671,363 00
	3,388,381 00	653,626 00	4,042,007 00
	2,747,400 00	966,859 00	3,714,259 00
	499,212 00	331,521 00	830,733 00
ne	3,360,514 00	1,403,086 00	4,763,600 00
	1,103,835 00	675,070 00	1,778,905 00
	2,730,900 00	806,450 00	3,537,350 00
	8,705,983 00	1,609,194 00	10,315,177 00
	3,235,730 00	1,205,615 00	4,441,345 00
	$430,927,802 00	$141,211,509 00	$572,139,311 00

t Oakland Township.

SCHEDULE C-2.

Showing the total value of real estate, and total value of personal property, and total value of both, as per Assessors' reports, for 1877.

Counties.	Total Value of Real Estate	Total Value of Personal Property	The Total Value of all Property
Alameda	$36,544,027 00	$3,716,989 00	$40,261,016 00
Alpine	320,938 00	245,665 00	566,603 00
Amador	1,829,058 00	753,968 00	2,583,026 00
Butte	8,421,520 00	2,245,547 00	10,667,067 00
Calaveras	1,374,832 00	766,525 00	2,141,357 00
Colusa	9,372,459 00	1,978,084 00	11,350,543 00
Contra Costa	6,038,137 00	1,065,099 00	7,103,236 00
Del Norte	421,791 00	243,697 00	665,488 00
El Dorado	1,563,261 00	766,939 00	2,330,200 00
Fresno	4,754,410 00	1,337,953 00	6,092,363 00
Humboldt	3,530,961 00	584,655 00	4,115,616 00
Inyo	1,332,330 00	770,664 00	2,102,994 00
Kern	3,089,549 00	2,135,988 00	5,225,537 00
Lake	1,653,343 00	503,018 00	2,156,361 00
Lassen	562,682 00	659,219 00	1,221,901 00
Los Angeles	13,026,811 00	2,711,941 00	15,738,752 00
Marin	6,640,319 00	1,267,197 00	7,907,516 00
Mariposa	995,071 00	421,385 00	1,416,456 00
Mendocino	3,954,354 00	2,027,464 00	5,981,818 00
Merced	3,959,789 00	1,021,632 00	4,981,421 00
Modoc	487,601 00	603,561 00	1,091,162 00
Mono	305,980 00	311,350 00	617,330 00
Monterey	5,930,375 00	1,284,843 00	7,215,218 00
Napa	6,680,515 00	1,319,020 00	7,999,535 00
Nevada	5,383,767 00	1,514,276 00	6,898,043 00
Placer	3,961,222 00	1,681,321 00	5,642,543 00
Plumas	1,440,685 00	621,480 00	2,062,165 00
Sacramento	13,571,205 00	4,430,960 00	18,002,165 00
San Benito	3,257,717 00	503,246 00	3,760,963 00
San Bernardino	2,008,140 00	402,119 00	2,410,259 00
San Diego	3,117,952 00	943,787 00	4,061,739 00
San Francisco	191,845,560 00	62,894,640 00	254,740,200 00
San Joaquin	14,234,045 00	3,047,545 00	17,281,590 00
San Luis Obispo	3,245,498 00	799,942 00	4,045,440 00
San Mateo	5,739,385 00	806,610 00	6,545,995 00
Santa Barbara	3,388,663 00	674,021 00	4,062,684 00
Santa Clara	23,850,695 00	3,954,750 00	27,805,445 00
Santa Cruz	5,365,944 00	960,448 00	6,326,392 00
Shasta	1,042,998 00	926,523 00	1,969,521 00
Sierra	1,220,992 00	391,125 00	1,612,117 00
Siskiyou	1,563,167 00	1,133,623 00	2,696,790 00
Solano	7,911,414 00	1,327,248 00	9,238,662 00
Sonoma	12,627,520 00	2,862,826 00	15,490,346 00
Stanislaus	4,253,010 00	1,094,105 00	5,347,115 00
Sutter	3,171,267 00	785,902 00	3,957,169 00
Tehama	2,583,762 00	1,254,937 00	3,838,699 00
Trinity	498,608 00	311,759 00	810,367 00
Tulare	3,706,943 00	1,126,975 00	4,833,918 00
Tuolumne	1,064,735 00	561,905 00	1,626,640 00
Ventura	2,567,713 00	448,050 00	3,015,763 00
Yolo	7,526,102 00	1,606,545 00	9,132,647 00
Yuba	3,059,210 00	1,231,560 00	4,290,770 00
Totals	$455,998,032 00	$127,040,631 00	$583,038,663 00

SCHEDULE D.

Showing the kinds of personal property and the assessed value of each kind, in the several counties, in the year 1876.

Counties.	Money on Hand or Deposit	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise	Steamers and Vessels	Wagons. Number	Wagons. Value	Harness, Robes, etc.
Alameda*	$14,510 00	$283,875 00			$211,765 00	$28,485 00
Alpine	2,700 00	7,700 00		71	6,615 00	1,000 00
Amador	49,908 00	197,083 00		926	62,915 00	6,865 00
Butte	78,149 00	428,443 00				
Calaveras	14,154 00	105,200 00	$300 00	786	43,230 00	8,672 00
Colusa	56,686 00	181,170 00	2,300 00	2,275	137,665 00	44,399 00
Contra Costa	19,892 00	126,850 00	5,400 00		70,340 00	4,960 00
Del Norte	12,276 00	36 765 00	2,240 00	146	8,225 00	2,370 00
El Dorado	60,428 00	159,970 00			52,364 00	6,834 00
Fresno	8,782 00	103,000 00		790	58,270 00	5,000 00
Humboldt	105,336 00	308,440 00	13,605 00	1,116	52,513 00	24,752 00
Inyo	14,467 00	172,880 00	4,500 00	509	34,540 00	17,151 00
Kern	38,070 00	183,870 00		1,247	72,323 00	26,666 00
Lake	22,263 00	61,235 00	2,555 00	779	48,835 00	9,932 00
Lassen	7,550 00	17,745 00			29,790 00	10,713 00
Los Angeles	105,702 00	519,507 00	17,497 00	3,234	202,528 00	38,463 00
Marin	40,907 00	100,740 00	2,615 00	1,049	76,029 00	10,278 00
Mariposa	11,064 00	84,800 00		374	22,175 00	8,089 00
Mendocino	72,471 00	184,056 00	11,600 00	1,398	93,917 00	4,254 00
Merced	36,758 00	107,324 00	485 00	1,095	96,529 00	37,962 00
Modoc	6,381 00	38,172 00	50 00	520	29,540 00	9,920 00
Mono	14,530 00	17,920 00			13,070 00	4,314 00

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Monterey	34,865 00	291,740 00		2,400	108,000 00	21,435 00
Napa	44,860 00	199,010 00	380 00	1,708	113,415 00	23,130 00
Nevada	84,045 00	560,900 00		1,166	94,560 00	13,250 00
Placer	135,362 00	236,314 00	6,650 00	1,008	71,058 00	14,212 00
Plumas	35,041 00	106,000 00		509	37,510 00	9,445 00
Sacramento	174,545 00	1,398,625 00	6,230 00	3,262	221,510 00	40,640 00
San Benito	25,998 00	153,018 00		820	50,240 00	10,260 00
San Bernardino	23,565 00	111,170 00		794	40,730 00	5,933 00
San Diego	37,934 00	118,125 00	2,570 00	789	53,070 00	10,056 00
San Francisco	14,212,925 00	22,074,960 00	10,365,505 00	4,237	627,905 00	37,565 00
San Joaquin	201,693 00	596,650 00	44,215 00	3,399	240,975 00	51,420 00
San Luis Obispo	21,810 00	147,170 00		994	59,706 00	18,490 00
San Mateo	7,050 00	82,125 00	395 00		113,150 00	23,625 00
Santa Barbara	23,000 00	199,985 00	3,000 00	1,271	67,990 00	18,545 00
Santa Clara	380,881 00	949,875 00		4,172	324,635 00	59,096 00
Santa Cruz	61,445 00	201,139 00		1,394	88,785 00	15,110 00
Shasta	34,824 00	122,512 00	2,200 00	694	46,030 00	10,899 00
Sierra	29,522 00	112,908 00	25 00	291	20,570 00	4,050 00
Siskiyou	15,674 00	226,905 00		871	71,993 00	14,832 00
Solano	52,370 00		11,240 00	2,010	106,460 00	13,900 00
Sonoma	132,484 00	440,572 00		3,412	211,746 00	26,672 00
Stanislaus	40,792 00	133,823 00	7,560 00	1,483	62,478 00	23,822 00
Sutter	10,032 00	29,475 00	2,010 00	1,361	73,523 00	12,366 00
Tehama	8,600 00	155,835 00		957	47,085 00	
Trinity	25,220 00	71,250 00		170	13,430 00	2,930 00
Tulare	34,033 00	195,890 00	700 00	1,333	90,058 00	15,847 00
Tuolumne	43,420 00	140,680 00			750 00	50,120 00
Ventura	19,043 00	85,745 00		791	46,824 00	11,792 00
Yolo	99,936 00	220,708 00		1,702	132,420 00	29,924 00
Yuba	60,265 00	327,145 00		1,376	88,750 00	4,500 00
Totals	$16,904,218 00	$33,116,999 00	$10,515,827 00	60,698	$4,748,534 00	$904,945 00

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* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Horses—Thoroughbred.		Horses—American.		Horses—Spanish and Half-breed.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda*		$7,500 00		$164,515 00	3,391	$114,707 00
Alpine			206	12,045 00		
Amador			396	33,915 00	11,272	96,470 00
Butte			7,375	324,500 00		
Calaveras	2	300 00	252	11,260 00	2,644	68,000 00
Colusa	19	3,925 00	2,306	153,855 00	4,500	158,346 00
Contra Costa			2,030	134,740 00	2,650	70,820 00
Del Norte	6	900 00	263	16,500 00	236	7,055 00
El Dorado			1,000	69,725 00	1,500	38,717 00
Fresno						
Humboldt	5	1,450 00	1,141	79,745 00	3,736	98,635 00
Inyo	10	2,100 00	216	17,161 00	3,100	80,033 00
Kern			169	17,110 00	4,986	126,605 00
Lake			554	39,858 00	1,479	47,010 00
Lassen						
Los Angeles		3,530 00		158,583 00		
Marin	34	6,375 00	964	67,930 00	7,098	189,282 00
Mariposa	6	1,900 00	528	43,435 00	1,739	64,791 00
Mendocino	1	150 00	123	7,235 00	1,713	43,873 00
Merced	16	2,600 00	1,627	99,191 00	3,504	116,512 00
Modoc	2	550 00	484	36,969 00	3,080	102,818 00
Mono	10	1,435 00	450	23,535 00	3,145	92,802 00
Monterey				10,885 00		35,282 00
Napa	15	3,750 00	2,203	110,150 00	9,055	224,470 00
Nevada	6	2,450 00	1,599	117,730 00	2,075	50,920 00
Placer			1,251	83,085 00	1,168	42,985 00
Plumas	2	650 00	2,603	81,735 00	859	27,357 00
Sacramento	31	14,550 00	3,561	258,990 00	4,240	137,385 00
San Benito	4	700 00	940	58,895 00	2,032	55,066 00
San Bernardino	6	1,600 00	299	17,370 00	1,990	49,500 00
San Diego	10	1,550 00	244	17,230 00	3,834	64,419 00
San Francisco			7,962	841,920 00		
San Joaquin	74	19,850 00	3,426	214,545 00	6,070	189,740 00
San Luis Obispo			478	31,995 00	2,971	73,323 00
San Mateo	5	2,200 00	1,673	110,775 00	1,924	62,345 00
Santa Barbara	20	3,440 00	818	45,040 00	3,320	67,820 00
Santa Clara	22	8,950 00	4,034	290,997 00	5,314	180,340 00
Santa Cruz			584	58,800 00	2,390	80,132 00
Shasta			260	22,064 00	2,523	76,652 00
Sierra					767	34,450 00
Siskiyou	19	2,575 00	1,379	74,576 00	3,310	48,200 00
Solano	12	2,800 00	2,740	159,125 00	2,695	74,710 00
Sonoma	15	8,800 00	2,520	145,982 00	5,709	192,190 00
Stanislaus	7	500 00	643	44,935 00	5,550	141,482 00
Sutter			1,370	86,930 00	2,540	80,600 00
Tehama					3,755	121,936 00
Trinity	1	150 00	78	7,355 00	923	25,678 00
Tulare	6	1,125 00	442	21,935 00	5,801	127,149 00
Tuolumne	4	1,200 00	280	19,600 00	2,400	78,000 00
Ventura	5	1,135 00	627	39,165 00	2,157	64,736 00
Yolo			1,459	134,830 00	3,835	84,516 00
Yuba			1,920	111,840 00	1,434	40,860 00
Totals	375	$110,690 00	65,477	$4,730,286 00	149,414	$4,048,719 00

*Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	[illegible]		Cows—Thoroughbred.		Cows—American.		Cows—Mixed and Spanish.		Calves.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda*		$27,734 00	3	$480 00		$77,692 00	1,060	$14,634 00		$8,736 00
Alpine	39	755 00			204	6,000 00			129	1,516 00
Amador	412	5,940 00			442	9,980 00	2,526	49,095 00		
Butte	2,010	30,150 00					3,150	63,000 00	3,840	23,040 00
Calaveras	590	11,754 00			2,796	55,920 00	278	5,020 00	2,053	14,371 00
Colusa	1,399	27,580 00	2	250	1,468	36,620 00	768	14,761 00	355	2,558 00
Contra Costa	790	11,420 00			4,585	90,820 00	65	982 00	3,815	17,980 00
Del Norte	74	1,610 00			876	29,500 00	501	9,710 00	422	2,347 00
El Dorado	438	8,334 00			3,000	91,898 00			2,300	14,320 00
Fresno										
Humboldt	851	11,836 00	1	150	4,0?4	81,860 00	790	11,557 00	5,266	23,803 00
Inyo	316	2,357 00	8	624	3,421	36,284 00	981	10,225 00	858	4,137 00
Kern	516	7,147 00			30	1,900 00	1,833	44,967 00	7,195	18,863 00
Lake	331	5,983 00			1,501	30,424 00			1,149	5,981 00
Lassen						47,572 00				18,098 00
Los Angeles	1,656	20,966 00	12	700 00	1,446	38,765 00	3,644	74,944 00	1,824	9,937 00
Marin	281	10,840 00	113	8,875 00	21,638	432,785 00	1,428	20,058 00	1,963	10,741 00
Mariposa					40	970 00	889	18,750 00	831	4,155 00
Mendocino	749	12,943 00	4	300 00	4,200	97,242 00	64	1,010 00	1,829	5,572 00
Merced	609	10,680 00	6	405 00	569	17,121 00	1,418	28,080 00	1,044	5,222 00
Modoc	153	2,814 00	17	2,460 00	364	7,886 00	194	3,073 00	214	1,242 00
Mono		1,885 00				16,575 00				2,591 00
Monterey	825	8,250 00	12	1,200 00	5,351	85,611 00	1,962	27,006 00	7,642	22,926 00
Napa	780	15,510 00			3,473	74,330 00			1,503	7,830 00
Nevada	398	8,390 00			1,859	51,015 00	827	19,395 00	1,349	7,510 00
Placer	422	8,628 00			2,124	59,085 00	543	12,925 00	1,109	7,565 00
Plumas	379	10,120 00					3,224	78,948 00	2,122	14,371 00
Sacramento	2,005	49,740 00	22	1,980 00	8,818	184,695 00	462	7,085 00	4,152	24,465 00

San Benito	628	9,900 00	5	500 00	3,409	62,165 00				
San Bernardino					1,389	20,830 00	106	1,183 00	625	2,667 00
San Diego	736	5,004 00	7	350 00	133	3,635 00	2,400	34,724 00	3,199	9,072 00
San Francisco					4,830	120,875 00				
San Joaquin	2,517	53,760 00	30	3,000 00	4,114	98,720 00	954	20,285 00	1,990	13,335 00
San Luis Obispo	1,280	12,149 00			5,865	142,989 00	4,077	72,432 00	7,785	18,540 00
San Mateo	604	14,870 00	51	5,475 00	5,861	121,795 00			1,081	6,310 00
Santa Barbara	1,521	11,196 00	19	1,510 00	1,453	40,735 00	1,323	25,480 00	2,817	6,507 00
Santa Clara	2,055	50,500 00	60	8,000 00	6,377	145,295 00	2,882	48,355 00	2,555	18,782 00
Santa Cruz	321	8,941 00			899	20,873 00	3,208	61,174 00	971	5,542 00
Shasta	545	7,858 00			1,233	23,210 00			1,046	5,671 00
Sierra	422	5,980 00			1,551	35,735 00			678	3,349 00
Siskiyou	1,004	16,895 00	10	880 00	3,213	64,260 00	1,069	12,828 00	14,255	71,275 00
Solano	770	15,800 00	5	750 00	3,620	82,620 00	1,806	18,236 00	1,850	9,515 00
Sonoma	1,002	22,363 00	6	600 00	12,843	236,226 00	4,693	73,588 00	3,665	17,732 00
Stanislaus	444	6,105 00					885	16,762 00	1,342	6,459 00
Sutter	1,013	20,376 00			1,317	20,246 00			963	4,024 00
Tehama	616	3,080 00							2,375	5,937 00
Trinity	135	2,025 00					430	10,450 00	236	1,180 00
Tulare	482	3,725 00					3,933	53,995 00	2,398	11,990 00
Tuolumne	720	7,200 00			25	1,000 00	3,200	77,500 00	2,000	10,000 00
Ventura	435	7,012 00			654	14,290 00	865	11,295 00	617	2,711 00
Yolo	1,342	38,395 00			3,048	77,665 00			1,775	13,640 00
Yuba	805	12,860 00			2,593	40,165 00	678	7,120 00	1,525	8,380 00
Totals	35,420	$649,360 00	393	$38,489 00	136,716	$3,035,909 00	59,116	$1,060,632 00	108,712	$532,495 00

* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Stock Cattle.		Beef Cattle.		Goats.		Sheep—Fine.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda*	3,579	$38,200 00	475	$7,325 00	1,880	$2,625 00	1,269	$16,247 00
Alpine	500	8,080 00			633	1,266 00		
Amador	3,508	37,925 00			4,032	4,075 00		
Butte	6,430	90,020 00						
Calaveras	2,272	36,268 00	661	9,915 00	8,392	10,490 00	265	3,180 00
Colusa	4,729	58,265 00	23	460 00	1,114	1,697 00	307	1,535 00
Contra Costa	10,040	108,560 00	285	5,810 00	420	350 00	3,257	13,422 00
Del Norte	1,197	11,009 00	100	1,639 00	100	500 00		
El Dorado	3,000	51,106 00			18,156	18,156 00		
Fresno					2,854	5,708 00		
Humboldt	14,612	147,717 00	1,967	30,393 00	369	585 00	187	3,125 00
Inyo	7,629	66,573 00	96	1,812 00	495	1,045 00	6	60 00
Kern	42,875	414,318 00	3,379	62,345 00			261	3,997 00
Lake	2,107	23,163 00			1,091	2,466 00	513	2,665 00
Lassen		128,086 00		4,000 00		92 00		
Los Angeles	5,242	49,100 00	643	9,485 00	1,730	1,814 00	3,073	23,307 00
Marin	2,024	27,449 00	80	1,575 00	156	220 00		
Mariposa	4,509	54,442 00	200	4,237 00	9,077	13,733 00		
Mendocino	9,336	104,886 00	934	18,615 00	467	1,045 00	2,297	8,154 00
Merced	11,380	112,117 00	69	1,275 00	384	461 00	1,332	8,030 00
Modoc	19,110	214,437 00	698	15,629 00	242	448 00	22	545 00
Mono		107,750 00						
Monterey	25,333	177,331 00	1,537	24,592 00	1,200	2,400 00	107	1,605 00
Napa	3,112	36,570 00			511	1,300 00		
Nevada	2,215	27,225 00	104	2,285 00	1,135	2,280 00		
Placer	1,282	15,260 00	243	4,165 00	6,662	11,738 00	2,371	8,905 00
Plumas	2,883	39,918 00	69	2,280 00	411	773 00		
Sacramento	6,361	76,795 00	281	4,550 00	1,040	2,220 00	4,059	13,920 00
San Benito	9,009	80,154 00			595	1,200 00	125	1,350 00
San Bernardino	6,398	49,246 00	68	595 00	1,040	1,250 00	80	400 00
San Diego	14,957	119,406 00	1,438	14,747 00	2,167	2,215 00		
San Francisco								
San Joaquin	10,713	100,960 00			476	731 00	1,020	11,750 00
San Luis Obispo	20,008	153,985 00	3,109	63,085 00	1,112	1,241 00	1,360	8,200 00
San Mateo	2,133	20,670 00	197	2,545 00	233	385 00		
Santa Barbara	18,825	141,109 00	1,339	13,080 00	950	870 00		
Santa Clara	11,095	122,549 00	208	3,820 00	2,783	5,367 00	759	7,045 00
Santa Cruz	1,543	15,387 00	51	655 00	132	1,605 00		
Shasta	8,220	96,328 00	234	4,179 00	2,107	3,835 00		
Sierra	1,546	19,980 00	15	365 00	377	1,411 00		
Siskiyou	24,827	248,270 00	2,475	37,125 00			5	75 00
Solano	8,665	88,230 00	240	4,210 00	116	160 00	2,234	11,230 00
Sonoma	5,936	55,443 00	681	8,644 00	1,020	1,389 00	236	1,194 00
Stanislaus	5,949	72,608 00	68	1,681 00	193	230 00	2,250	12,650 00
Sutter	3,081	23,462 00	108	1,064 00	36	40 00	50	296 00
Tehama								
Trinity	4,435	53,120 00	58	986 00	612	1,224 00		
Tulare	7,789	77,890 00	319	4,785 00	2,581	2,564 00		
Tuolumne	3,777	47,212 00	100	1,800 00	3,680	3,680 00	37	185 00
Ventura	4,213	32,764 00	115	1,475 00	267	362 00	95	1,514 00
Yolo	2,860	28,631 00	131	2,205 00				
Yuba	3,139	31,390 00			1,330	2,120 00	20	200 00
Totals	374,383	$3,941,364 00	22,798	$379,433 00	84,358	$119,366 00	27,597	$164,786 00

* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Sheep—Common.		Lambs.		Jacks and Jennies.		Mules.		Oxen.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda*	5,421	$77,231 00					387	$22,495 00	8	$320 00
Alpine	717	1,434 00					23	1,475 00		
Amador	24,118	48,990 00					252	16,785 00	117	3,300 00
Butte	86,700	130,050 00	18,400	$9,200 00	35	$1,500 00	845	42,250 00	325	13,000 00
Calaveras	46,066	73,003 00	17,146	8,573 00	30	300 00	207	6,280 00	56	2,240 00
Colusa	203,736	411,078 00					1,980	125,845 00	25	985 00
Contra Costa	26,208	39,420 00					548	27,520 00		
Del Norte	1,286	2,248 00	514	472 00	1	10 00	112	3,960 00	84	3,255 00
El Dorado	14,844	22,972 00					90	3,632 00	215	8,680 00
Fresno	506,270	1,012,540 00					202	4,040 00	175	1,750 00
Humboldt	104,863	218,769 00	9,620	4,857 00	8	680 00	1,136	44,035 00	592	38,435 00
Inyo	5,449	12,019 00	32	16 00	108	947 00	823	42,168 00	153	7,940 00
Kern	417,395	555,310 00	162,882	85,406 00	70	1,085 00	740	35,394 00	194	6,765 00
Lake	32,520	65,040 00			8	150 00	166	9,520 00	86	2,180 00
Lassen		104,070 00						7,077 00		
Los Angeles	505,634	611,898 00	8,314	4,449 00	26	865 00	954	33,363 00	47	1,030 00
Marin	1,395	2,320 00	109	92 00			98	5,995 00	122	5,640 00
Mariposa	77,605	128,902 00	24,388	12,194 00	68	1,005 00	264	9,160 00	66	2,475 00
Mendocino	188,779	332,921 00	43,364	35,549 00	12	690 00	659	27,571 00	398	23,192 00
Merced	213,561	271,403 00	103,734	51,867 00	6	202 00	855	57,483 00		
Modoc	38,248	78,411 00	87	95 00	13	490 00	153	7,760 00	142	4,300 00
Mono		21,434 00	3,450					7,910 00		4,170 00
Monterey	153,998	158,598 00	32,735	16,367 00	3	150 00	156	6,240 00	10	250 00
Napa	42,619	72,060 00	17,842	9,135 00	6	810 00	507	35,395 00	4	200 00
Nevada	4,212	6,965 00	212	130 00	1	20 00	107	6,220 00	240	12,980 00
Placer	50,705	80,605 00	15,520	7,852 00	7	195 00	139	13,340 00	288	14,270 00
Plumas	5,957	11,360 00			5	75 00	112	6,500 00	246	11,370 00
Sacramento	146,295	269,040 00	51,000	39,500 00	5	100 00	334	16,680 00	428	16,230 00
San Benito	76,543	123,355 00	6,001	3,050 00			180	9,115 00		
San Bernardino	58,998	73,772 00	2,200	1,340 00	20	135 00	275	7,050 00	117	2,925 00
San Diego	206,088	279,914 00	52,632	15,122 00	8	275 00	459	10,716 00	128	2,621 00
San Francisco							64	7,190 00		
San Joaquin	126,784	215,045 00	4,230	2,355 00	50	8,180 00	1,082	58,470 00		
San Luis Obispo	208,625	208,625 00	68,426	34,213 00			203	6,040 00		
San Mateo	317	560 00			1	50 00	317	17,575 00	150	6,365 00
Santa Barbara	260,393	232,722 00	64,906	16,802 00	6	300 00	1,313	11,170 00	76	1,670 00
Santa Clara	39,052	58,501 00	3,682	2,285 00	16	340 00	449	22,735 00	41	1,470 00
Santa Cruz	702	1,177 00	67	52 00	11	50 00	139	6,625 00	370	12,735 00
Shasta	66,388	114,851 00	21,886	10,943 00			184	8,217 00	131	5,020 00
Sierra	4,548	6,880 00			6	90 00	84	5,365 00	210	8,820 00
Siskiyou	34,063	68,126 00			30	1,200 00	534	22,955 00	118	4,073 00
Solano	79,420	119,130 00	21,600	10,800 00	7	800 00	728	40,600 00	3	112 00
Sonoma	89,764	134,472 00	30,331	25,412 00	5	240 00	717	30,576 00	331	9,013 00
Stanislaus	185,232	283,769 00	76,123	40,684 00	20	1,905 00	1,369	70,360 00	2	40 00
Sutter	30,037	47,539 00			3	530 00	577	50,875 00	60	2,490 00
Tehama	208,640	312,960 00	91,144	45,572 00			356	16,060 00		
Trinity	28,105	56,210 00	6,000	3,000 00	12	794 00	263	8,942 00	85	4,250 00
Tulare	434,975	448,741 00			15	400 00	627	25,278 00	134	4,193 00
Tuolumne	20,150	30,225 00	8,000	4,000 00	72	1,080 00	187	14,020 00	44	1,540 00
Ventura	146,746	184,528 00	43,045	18,370 00	4	400 00	204	8,338 00	10	140 00
Yolo	75,809	139,245 00			8	2,300 00	805	59,564 00		
Yuba	34,626	59,030 00					384	18,175 00	91	3,185 00
Totals	5,369,606	$8,019,418 00	1,009,622	$519,754 00	706	$28,343 00	23,349	$1,162,104 00	6,122	$255,619 00

*Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Hogs.		Butter.		Cheese.		Beehives.		Libraries	Farming Utensils
	Number	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Number	Value		
Alameda*		$6,635 00	8,000	$2,400 00	10,000	$800 00	70	$340 00	$8,225 00	$27,820 00
Alpine	69	492 00					41	123 00	170 00	1,643 00
Amador	4,303	11,377 00							1,435 00	6,840 00
Butte	9,440	26,960 00	2,000	400 00						
Calaveras	3,137	9,418 00	32,890	13,156 00	480	48 00	400	400 00	1,311 00	2,890 00
Colusa	17,000	50,065 00					64	115 00	3,765 00	75,750 00
Contra Costa	9,322	28,076 00							2,860 00	80,500 00
Del Norte	747	2,991 00	19,725	3,755 00			54	162 00	1,330 00	1,420 00
El Dorado	2,782	9,493 00								5,262 00
Fresno	8,535	33,140 00							2,500 00	39,106 00
Humboldt	9,245	20,080 00	44,000	8,765 00	200	30 00	298	274 00	4,120 00	13,014 00
Inyo	1,511	5,985 00					286	1,970 00	3,525 00	6,210 00
Kern	5,979	19,756 00							3,863 00	13,956 00
Lake	6,228	17,112 00					172	344 00	640 00	3,993 00
Lassen		2,952 00							500 00	5,692 00
Los Angeles	9,790	17,212 00					10,386	30,692 00	17,582 00	31,634 00
Marin	16,180	33,980 00	140,728	29,877 00		1,998 00			4,675 00	12,000 00
Mariposa	6,629	19,707 00					4	15 00	998 00	5,008 00
Mendocino	16,668	52,057 00							4,945 00	26,604 00
Merced	5,679	17,626 00					369	977 00	2,325 00	23,560 00
Modoc	2,141	5,348 00							355 00	4,839 00
Mono		987 00		280 00				195 00		4,370 00
Monterey	4,573	9,146 00	18,000	2,250 00	8,000	800 00	524	524 00	2,550 00	40,975 00
Napa	5,517	17,490 00					50	75 00	4,825 00	16,105 00
Nevada	2,204	9,495 00					443	940 00	12,125 00	4,700 00
Placer	4,147	17,424 00						386 00	4,810 00	10,031 00
Plumas	736	3,933 00					166	444 00	2,160 00	12,166 00
Sacramento	9,101	35,630 00							25,230 00	50,430 00

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San Benito	2,734	6,122 00							2,200 00	10,765 00
San Bernardino	1,025	1,613 00					2,198	4,386 00	1,750 00	7,005 00
San Diego	1,393	3,447 00	500	99 00			15,456	55,977 00	4,154 00	8,196 00
San Francisco	3,551	22,310 00							124,475 00	
San Joaquin	11,261	51,245 00			4,000	400 00	484	975 00	15,760 00	51,235 00
San Luis Obispo	6,582	19,363 00	27,550	2,779 00	50,800	4,822 00	314	314 00	5,095 00	8,307 00
San Mateo	2,444	8,220 00	380	195 00	1,000	100 00	121	345 00	2,910 00	14,660 00
Santa Barbara	3,034	9,426 00	2,500	625 00	20,500	2,620 00	580	1,136 00	6,825 00	27,115 00
Santa Clara	6,637	27,741 00	1,020	255 00	30,300	3,030 00	96	130 00	18,190 00	39,530 00
Santa Cruz	2,035	9,243 00	8,800	1,960 00					4,290 00	9,286 00
Shasta	10,402	27,124 00					91	125 00	630 00	5,110 00
Sierra	225	875 00					31	100 00	1,275 00	5,800 00
Siskiyou	2,200	4,400 00	80,000	20,000 00	2,500	625 00	1,029	3,087 00	1,520 00	11,105 00
Solano	8,860	22,510 00					80	200 00	4,100 00	37,510 00
Sonoma	13,701	44,306 00	30,150	4,641 00	2,900	300 00	133	170 00	7,070 00	27,976 00
Stanislaus	6,586	14,563 00	150	30 00			343	578 00	2,530 00	54,463 00
Sutter	9,943	18,729 00					38	38 00	1,160 00	19,559 00
Tehama	7,240	20,951 00								
Trinity	443	1,576 00					30	90 00	400 00	2,200 00
Tulare	14,481	43,443 00					714	1,428 00	2,448 00	11,118 00
Tuolumne	4,919	14,757 00					450	450 00	1,270 00	3,630 00
Ventura	11,878	28,668 00			500	50 00	2,861	6,693 00	3,424 00	10,867 00
Yolo	17,013	51,120 00					400	849 00	2,625 00	36,492 00
Yuba	3,370	12,300 00							5,630 00	28,300 00
Totals	313,620	$946,619 00	416,393	$91,467 00	131,180	$15,626 00	38,776	$115,047 00	$336,555 00	$956,747 00

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* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Grain.		Hay.		Wool.		Coal.		Watches.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Alameda*		$25,305 00	12,932	$97,705 00	44,000	$5,600 00				$30,140 00
Alpine	16	1,180 00	86	1,720 00					22	915 00
Amador	246	6,750 00	217	3,790 00					177	7,045 00
Butte	1,200	24,000 00	300	1,500 00	7,000	560 00				4,500 00
Calaveras	195	3,900 00	7,320	73,200 00					466	10,252 00
Colusa		33,660 00	206	2,140 00		3,622 00			490	15,375 00
Contra Costa	2,422	65,040 00	490	4,870 00						7,984 00
Del Norte	5	230 00	13	75 00	1,260	186 00			110	3,086 00
El Dorado				1,195 00						7,834 00
Fresno									292	7,972 00
Humboldt	233	6,605 00	178	1,924 00	8,500	1,240 00			392	16,614 00
Inyo	252	13,748 00	658	7,501 00	1,800	180 00			192	7,859 00
Kern									308	9,568 00
Lake	145	3,114 00	168	1,975 00					181	5,070 00
Lassen	62	2,500 00								540 00
Los Angeles	1,613	16,132 00	1,622	6,487 00					1,052	26,089 00
Marin	47	1,270 00	70	846 00	200	40 00			142	9,130 00
Mariposa	7	260 00	51	890 00				$40 00	187	6,127 00
Mendocino	310	8,793 00	1,164	8,903 00		235 00			560	16,853 00
Merced	148	3,559 00	254	1,515 00			98	900 00	237	8,736 00
Modoc	44	935 00	20	40 00	2,500	250 00			101	2,235 00
Mono		415 00		780 00						2,665 00
Monterey	246	49,213 00							1,121	28,025 00
Napa	188	3,965 00	122	1,220 00	6,300	530 00		500 00	679	19,890 00
Nevada	78	3,150 00	59	1,185 00					592	28,395 00
Placer		732 00		1,795 00					627	21,788 00

Plumas		3,120 00		2,200 00		600 00			195	7,440 00
Sacramento	683	14,395 00	259	3,005 00	19,300	1,895 00			1,121	49,160 00
San Benito	128	6,118 00	218	1,435 00					71	3,215 00
San Bernardino					177,000	15,930 00			137	4,270 00
San Diego	13	323 00	37	410 00			105	1,540 00	270	7,448 00
San Francisco									387	37,370 00
San Joaquin	1,668	44,290 00	2,400	9,890 00	26,970	2,625 00	172	1,870 00	1,312	44,665 00
San Luis Obispo	21	511 00	84	521 00					195	6,439 00
San Mateo	51	1,030 00	145	1,445 00					207	5,040 00
Santa Barbara	564	12,275 00	223	1,590 00	10,000	900 00			548	12,618 00
Santa Clara	2,485	37,545 00	2,022	18,245 00	12,650	1,300 00	240	2,400 00	1,611	59,405 00
Santa Cruz			28	262 00					477	14,927 00
Shasta		432 00		850 00				1,135 00	289	9,952 00
Sierra	22	715 00	18	760 00					172	9,825 00
Siskiyou	446	11,150 00	458	4,585 00					271	9,180 00
Solano	1,600	40,000 00	1,556	7,780 00			45	360 00	317	12,480 00
Sonoma	507	11,706 00	307	3,208 00	6,900	582 00			1,240	33,429 00
Stanislaus	281	6,238 00	123	751 00	6,000	500 00			288	9,879 00
Sutter	506	7,570 00							207	2,280 00
Tehama	10	2,180 00								
Trinity		1,100 00	10	250 00					182	7,686 00
Tulare	131	2,635 00	77	774 00			375	3,000 00		8,645 00
Tuolumne	40	1,480 00	60	900 00	20,000	2,000 00			275	13,750 00
Ventura	208	2,125 00	133	439 00					281	7,258 00
Yolo	2,382	60,652 00	222	1,955 00	23,650	2,365 00				17,633 00
Yuba		7,775 00							285	11,400 00
Totals	19,203	$549,821 00	34,310	$283,011 00	374,030	$41,140 00	1,035	$11,745 00	18,266	$710,081 00

*Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Jewelry or Plate—Value.	Household Furniture—Value.	Fixtures of Saloons.	Musical Instruments.	Wines.		Brandies and other Liquors.	
					Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
Alameda*	$3,830 00	$269,080 00	$11,730 00	$46,345 00		$2,325 00		$10,640 00
Alpine	350 00	4,203 00		145 00				250 00
Amador		3,060 00	42,945 00	7,715 00	35,945	7,075 00		
Butte	2,200 00	92,700 00	9,325 00	16,400 00	1,740	348 00		
Calaveras	875 00	25,200 00	8,955 00	3,907 00	26,927	5,385 00	1,912	2,380 00
Colusa	435 00	73,586 00	12,245 00	15,620 00			2,260	6,780 00
Contra Costa	1,640 00	71,650 00	6,230 00	8,280 00	4,220	950 00		
Del Norte	792 00	20,722 00	5,220 00	1,974 00			825	2,553 00
El Dorado		40,000 00		8,270 00		43,650 00		9,351 00
Fresno	990 00	40,790 00		1,716 00		3,800 00		
Humboldt	1,270 00	94,417 00	6,548 00	18,820 00				9,280 00
Inyo	1,835 00	21,662 00	7,075 00	1,257 00				5,582 00
Kern	735 00	32,728 00	11,275 00	1,645 00				19,790 00
Lake	270 00	27,419 00	6,615 00	3,830 00		3,178 00		
Lassen	240 00	9,487 00		1,050 00				
Los Angeles	2,200 00	231,488 00	23,019 00	29,141 00	240,660	26,220 00	13,330	9,975 00
Marin	4,650 00	116,755 00	8,745 00	13,020 00		300 00		5,494 00
Mariposa	490 00	24,234 00	4,450 00	535 00	1,460	488 00	505	1,010 00
Mendocino	2,795 00	81,998 00	3,475 00	15,546 00				11,455 00
Merced	1,990 00	43,878 00	2,472 00	7,553 00				5,096 00
Modoc	385 00	13,650 00	1,385 00	830 00			320	640 00
Mono	75 00	3,895 00	1,450 00	50 00				1,100 00
Monterey	2,500 00	69,255 00	29,332 00	12,373 00				
Napa	2,600 00	154,440 00	3,735 00	26,600 00	411,690	49,270 00	13,675	7,130 00
Nevada	2,225 00	139,120 00	17,680 00	29,140 00		1,995 00		19,160 00
Placer	5,290 00	63,574 00	2,665 00	17,230 00	36,030	8,682 00		9,960 00
Plumas	1,000 00	37,630 00	1,800 00	6,840 00		500 00		2,100 00
Sacramento	10,895 00	525,900 00	38,585 00	85,985 00				
San Benito	1,220 00	37,290 00	5,670 00	5,820 00	10,600	2,700 00	400	600 00
San Bernardino	425 00	30,415 00	7,855 00	5,785 00				
San Diego	1,385 00	38,566 00	10,665 00	5,895 00	540	284 00	2,135	3,095 00
San Francisco	135,345 00	4,733,300 00	732,975 00	696,910 00				
San Joaquin	4,360 00	292,850 00	26,730 00	64,550 00	55,930	7,430 00	760	1,030 00
San Luis Obispo	1,115 00	43,662 00	10,918 00	5,863 00				7,221 00
San Mateo	4,060 00	103,635 00	7,185 00	10,075 00	4,740	2,375 00	7,640	7,640 00
Santa Barbara	4,605 00	110,050 00	20,890 00	15,790 00	6,446	1,460 00	805	805 00
Santa Clara	10,150 00	382,820 00	55,760 00	82,090 00	93,585	11,920 00	49,888	49,860 00
Santa Cruz	3,050 00	85,805 00	15,475 00	22,535 00	9,907	3,449 00	7,000	10,525 00
Shasta	1,304 00	22,525 00	3,600 00	3,935 00	7,415	1,483 00	1,969	3,938 00
Sierra	2,055 00	39,425 00	2,695 00	3,200 00				4,090 00
Siskiyou	930 00	49,580 00	11,315 00	1,350 00		500 00		5,380 00
Solano	1,780 00	111,760 00	99,230 00	19,420 00	55,820	9,240 00	3,230	5,120 00
Sonoma	4,670 00	246,066 00	43,995 00	50,646 00	1,452,985	162,976 00	11,258	12,088 00
Stanislaus	465 00	21,351 00	5,880 00	7,825 00	11,327	2,985 00	2,703	4,863 00
Sutter		20,615 00	3,427 00	5,955 00				2,142 00
Tehama								
Trinity	3,575 00	11,080 00	1,825 00	3,150 00				900 00
Tulare	145 00	32,065 00	10,820 00	5,990 00		650 00		2,800 00
Tuolumne	3,550 00	40,506 00	2,500 00	14,450 00	40,000	8,000 00	2,540	3,810 00
Ventura	315 00	35,813 00	5,682 00	6,538 00				
Yolo	1,470 00	93,080 00	12,005 00	28,413 00	51,980	7,277 00		
Yuba		37,365 00	15,885 00	13,450 00	44,620	4,460 00	1,735	1,735 00
Totals	$238,531 00	$8,952,145 00	$1,379,938 00	$1,461,452 00	2,604,567	$381,355 00	124,890	$267,368 00

* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Poultry.		Firearms—Value	Lumber.	
	Dozen	Value		Thousands	Value
Alameda*		$12,442 00	$3,870 00		$26,750 00
Alpine	734	367 00	266 00	36	753 00
Amador	471	1,724 00	1,930 00	615	9,830 00
Butte	413	1,240 00	1,760 00		43,600 00
Calaveras	1,344	5,376 00	4,164 00	380	3,800 00
Colusa	1,620	8,061 00	10,125 00		58,995 00
Contra Costa	3,420	17,200 00	1,980 00		7,840 00
Del Norte	284	934 00	1,672 00	1,100	7,000 00
El Dorado		4,500 00	3,843 00		10,000 00
Fresno		5,780 00	5,098 00		5,100 00
Humboldt		4,644 00	5,188 00	8,989	58,570 00
Inyo	603	3,754 00			2,194 00
Kern	473	1,759 00	6,706 00	202	7,620 00
Lake		4,142 00	7,717 00		4,874 00
Lassen	49	278 00	690 00	375	3,000 00
Los Angeles	5,000	14,286 00	9,287 00		67,755 00
Marin		4,110 00	810 00	752	10,780 00
Mariposa	706	2,118 00	3,948 00		1,615 00
Mendocino	2,396	9,616 00	14,734 00	6,722	80,246 00
Merced	1,387	5,788 00	3,997 00		5,105 00
Modoc	465	2,322 00	3,413 00	252	2,515 00
Mono	42	254 00	655 00		
Monterey	2,143	6,429 00	2,230 00		5,000 00
Napa	2,088	10,440 00	6,420 00	943	11,325 00
Nevada	1,148	5,740 00	5,145 00	6,470	51,740 00
Placer	977	6,885 00	6,714 00		27,988 00
Plumas	602	2,881 00	2,457 00		4,000 00

Sacramento	3,811	22,065 00	6,775 00		
San Benito		2,597 00		200	2,950 00
San Bernardino					
San Diego	448	1,741 00	1,909 00		14,562 00
San Francisco					
San Joaquin	5,465	27,325 00	10,100 00		27,780 00
San Luis Obispo	1,079	3,020 00	4,050 00	1,684	36,380 00
San Mateo	666	3,330 00	1,295 00	1,660	10,025 00
Santa Barbara			4,434 00	580	11,555 00
Santa Clara	4,687	21,824 00	11,795 00	3,277	61,805 00
Santa Cruz	1,593	6,374 00	3,093 00		6,408 00
Shasta	600	2,465 00	5,912 00	1,522	11,415 00
Sierra		308 00	1,082 00	785	8,655 00
Siskiyou	651	2,604 00	5,609 00	4,000	40,000 00
Solano	1,280	3,840 00	1,600 00		25,890 00
Sonoma	4,244	19,227 00	10,813 00	2,381	23,016 00
Stanislaus	1,788	8,215 00	2,909 00	585	11,619 00
Sutter	2,212	8,698 00	1,670 00		1,200 00
Tehama					
Trinity		1,230 00	1,925 00	120	1,200 00
Tulare		1,395 00	5,317 00		13,862 00
Tuolumne	1,260	6,300 00	2,350 00	750	7,500 00
Ventura	1,124	2,917 00	3,564 00	1,278	22,729 00
Yolo	2,435	9,039 00	6,088 00		7,900 00
Yuba			1,550 00	1,800	21,600 00
Totals	59,708	$297,584 00	$208,659 00	47,458	$885,946 00

* Except Oakland Township.

Counties.	Wood.		Machinery—Value.	Railroad Rolling Stock.	Other Personal Property.	Total Value of all Personal Property.
	Cords.	Value.				
Alameda*		$6,210 00	$192,845 00	$393,712 00	$17,085 00	$2,358,580 00
Alpine	36,958	115,263 00	24,000 00		1,000 00	204,176 00
Amador	3,684	12,785 00	3,790 00		890 00	762,924 00
Butte		4,600 00	64,320 00	134,248 00	17,320 00	1,866,705 00
Calaveras	1,559	2,388 00	9,925 00	1,000 00	58,449 00	738,110 00
Colusa	4,716	11,145 00	79,552 00			1,895,415 00
Contra Costa		1,875 00	51,452 00	32,200 00		1,162,891 00
Del Norte	125	125 00	6,563 00	1,000 00	31,883 00	246,544 00
El Dorado		2,321 00				806,594 00
Fresno			30,286 00		9,506 00	2,407,613 00
Humboldt	1,105	1,840 00	52,345 00			1,610,366 00
Inyo	1,802	5,070 00	28,065 00			660,589 00
Kern		12,940 00	114,154 00		486,262 00	2,546,900 00
Lake		4,536 00	17,440 00		825 00	495,648 00
Lassen			20,576 00		4,525 00	588,936 00
Los Angeles		2,161 00	162,096 00	134,401 00	14,490 00	2,909,874 00
Marin	14,828	30,819 00	48,130 00	123,470 00	17,140 00	1,345,324 00
Mariposa	2,169	6,674 00	29,990 00		12,364 00	564,733 00
Mendocino		83,517 00	245,260 00	16,300 00	43,932 00	2,207,937 00
Merced	640	1,917 00	51,041 00	108,113 00		1,390,440 00
Modoc			22,433 00			603,668 00
Mono			640 00		4,190 00	280,377 00
Monterey	150	450 00	55,360 00	55,653 00		1,749,481 00
Napa	6,114	12,865 00	46,400 00	49,165 00	51,940 00	1,322,300 00
Nevada	31,471	61,640 00	60,450 00	103,981 00	30,270 00	1,613,166 00
Placer		72,315 00	39,084 00	339,869 00	35,269 00	1,504,077 00
Plumas			8,640 00		37,310 00	578,242 00
Sacramento			354,860 00	174,435 00	297,680 00	4,660,665 00

San Benito	40	80 00	27,645 00	18,321 00		787,214 00
San Bernardino			25,715 00	50,000 00	59,063 00	591,423 00
San Diego	2,050	5,165 00	36,945 00	40,496 00		1,045,057 00
San Francisco			2,536,210 00	105,210 00	994,120 00	71,757,030 00
San Joaquin	7,363	14,850 00	180,815 00	192,570 00	8,550 00	3,244,169 00
San Luis Obispo	1,038	3,036 00	15,740 00	5,000 00	24,380 00	1,276,429 00
San Mateo	4,560	9,120 00	46,730 00			839,355 00
Santa Barbara	1,705	4,528 00			33,660 00	1,216,936 00
Santa Clara	10,086	34,435 00	125,105 00	43,550 00	303,615 00	4,103,098 00
Santa Cruz	7,353	14,744 00	60,559 00	27,137 00	106,546 00	1,067,446 00
Shasta	826	2,975 00	19,823 00	55,307 00	9,856 00	795,189 00
Sierra	90	340 00	20,060 00			397,379 00
Siskiyou	475	950 00	25,505 00			1,215,272 00
Solano	57	425 00	45,620 00	45,333 00		1,543,696 00
Sonoma	5,146	8,480 00	74,514 00	68,590 00	89,826 00	3,261,991 00
Stanislaus	1,791	4,824 00	23,580 00	76,033 00	4,150 00	1,245,925 00
Sutter	450	1,085 00	37,002 00	56,618 00		653,626 00
Tehama			33,545 00		43,613 00	966,859 00
Trinity	300	600 00	3,100 00			331,521 00
Tulare		90 00	55,865 00	79,698 00	600 00	1,403,086 00
Tuolumne			10,000 00			675,070 00
Ventura	178	346 00	19,977 00		29,846 00	806,450 00
Yolo	3,433	10,300 00	71,377 00	35,133 00	16,052 00	1,609,194 00
Yuba	900	2,700 00	90,650 00	56,540 00	26,860 00	1,205,615 00
Totals	153,162	$572,529 00	$5,405,779 00	$2,623,083 00	$2,922,967 00	$141,120,305 00

* Except Oakland Township.

SCHEDULE D-Z.

Showing the kinds of personal property and the assessed value of each kind, in the several counties, in the year 1877.

Counties.	Money on hand or Deposit.	Goods, Wares, and Merchandise	Steamers—Vessels—Value	Wagons. Number	Wagons. Value	Harness, Robes, etc.—Value
Alameda	$56,335 00	$678,080 00			$257,335 00	$34,415 00
Alpine	2,530 00	9,475 00		92	7,410 00	2,115 00
Amador	15,875 00	196,182 00		845	58,875 00	4,150 00
Butte	74,704 00	414,518 00			138,322 00	29,227 00
Calaveras	8,040 00	146,241 00		879	30,879 00	8,900 00
Colusa	68,096 00	222,821 00	$2,800 00	2,614	133,343 00	41,682 00
Contra Costa	11,350 00	100,560 00	5,620 00	2,216	67,430 00	4,325 00
Del Norte	10,987 00	48,404 00	2,465 00	158	6,670 00	3,775 00
El Dorado	43,000 00	155,000 00			64,490 00	8,607 00
Fresno	17,301 00	87,870 00	1,000 00	1,041	56,810 00	13,078 00
Humboldt	45,200 00	287,170 00	12,450 00	1,165	86,895 00	18,649 00
Inyo	12,393 00	203,849 00	6,000 00	528	47,321 00	17,026 00
Kern	27,806 00	164,357 00		879	55,500 00	18,957 00
Lake	21,383 00	62,038 00	3,815 00	856	49,652 00	9,711 00
Lassen	2,350 00	17,000 00			43,000 00	7,500 00
Los Angeles	116,422 00	473,424 00	15,800 00	4,110	203,401 00	37,582 00
Marin	9,350 00	104,942 00	2,210 00	1,220	74,240 00	13,129 00
Mariposa	14,765 00	78,650 00		389	22,255 00	5,839 00
Mendocino	58,373 00	218,171 00	5,520 00	1,459	89,491 00	24,251 00
Merced	32,302 00	86,178 00	750 00	1,050	57,750 00	26,953 00
Modoc	2,866 00	35,550 00		612	28,125 00	9,020 00

Mono	7,225 00	23,000 00		200	14,000 00	6,000 00
Monterey	32,111 00	129,500 00		2,046	84,400 00	56,945 00
Napa	38,540 00	219,085 00		1,773	111,995 00	22,920 00
Nevada	61,520 00	605,000 00		1,145	91,160 00	12,150 00
Placer	84,153 00	248,007 00	9,500 00	1,175	75,977 00	14,741 00
Plumas	22,905 00	106,730 00		569	39,760 00	9,677 00
Sacramento	213,170 00	1,365,225 00	5,310 00	3,358	220,250 00	40,260 00
San Benito	20,500 00	100,920 00		827	30,540 00	5,877 00
San Bernardino	15,190 00	94,033 00		1,199	34,468 00	4,680 00
San Diego	44,000 00	102,835 00	2,320 00	964	52,691 00	13,150 00
San Francisco	11,114,565 00	13,552,338 00	10,335,906 00	6,751	626,745 00	40,490 00
San Joaquin	201,059 00	435,425 00	8,075 00	3,125	197,013 00	45,895 00
San Luis Obispo	25,859 00	110,880 00	850 00	1,011	47,696 00	13,994 00
San Mateo	9,375 00	66,005 00	210 00	1,571	85,215 00	17,215 00
Santa Barbara	41,854 00	154,130 00		1,279	54,279 00	15,874 00
Santa Clara	318,235 00	1,054,290 00		4,369	291,275 00	51,870 00
Santa Cruz	43,356 00	218,000 00		1,420	86,785 00	13,100 00
Shasta	35,953 00	127,019 00	2,550 00	814	49,030 00	11,641 00
Sierra	19,975 00	136,945 00	50 00	299	19,495 00	3,280 00
Siskiyou	55,000 00	227,000 00		879	70,500 00	13,320 00
Solano	44,682 00	332,600 00	2,500 00	420	16,800 00	12,300 00
Sonoma	159,757 00	431,113 00		3,811	206,680 00	34,877 00
Stanislaus	44,267 00	104,200 00		1,630	82,242 00	24,053 00
Sutter	10,724 00	24,325 00	1,860 00	1,475	76,780 00	20,521 00
Tehama	13,475 00	144,855 00		1,017	47,728 00	3,460 00
Trinity	23,490 00	69,150 00		176	13,620 00	2,840 00
Tulare	29,300 00	158,455 00	1,000 00	1,765	88,954 00	15,744 00
Tuolumne	25,125 00	117,205 00		647	47,790 00	7,650 00
Ventura	16,769 00	85,483 00		849	41,954 00	8,994 00
Yolo	157,770 00	202,050 00		1,508	124,160 00	28,157 00
Yuba	57,105 00	324,190 00		1,177	78,040 00	2,780 00
Totals	$13,638,437 00	$24,860,473 00	$10,428,561 00	69,362	$4,687,216 00	$913,346 00

Counties.	Horses—Thoroughbred.		Horses—American.		Horses—Spanish and Half-breed.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda	20	$13,153 00	3,365	$155,825 00	5,448	$129,215 00
Alpine			370	18,010 00		
Amador	3	600 00	382	31,876 00	2,264	87,108 00
Butte			2,152	118,414 00	3,209	107,595 00
Calaveras	2	400 00	396	27,720 00	3,393	86,870 00
Colusa	12	2,300 00	2,328	158,645 00	4,692	155,805 00
Contra Costa			2,472	205,264 00	3,253	75,271 00
Del Norte	2	250 00	298	16,730 00	174	4,505 00
El Dorado			1,535	100,532 00	767	20,349 00
Fresno			285	16,965 00	3,412	84,269 00
Humboldt			1,443	88,295 00	3,491	85,581 00
Inyo	4	950 00	193	15,316 00	3,239	71,636 00
Kern			468	36,045 00	2,065	75,608 00
Lake			584	40,590 00	1,433	46,659 00
Lassen	6	2,400 00	250	6,250 00	4,254	85,080 00
Los Angeles	5	3,000 00	1,029	67,270 00	7,467	185,076 00
Marin	6	2,500 00	660	54,820 00	1,576	52,029 00
Mariposa	3	350 00	111	7,310 00	1,590	37,758 00
Mendocino	15	2,500 00	1,395	99,428 00	3,660	105,113 00
Merced			475	32,300 00	3,075	98,800 00
Modoc	12	1,350 00	524	26,785 00	3,348	89,715 00
Mono	8	1,800 00	220	14,175 00	1,840	37,560 00
Monterey	16	5,600 00	949	57,595 00	4,832	106,083 00
Napa	11	4,100 00	1,674	113,790 00	2,149	55,295 00
Nevada			301	15,050 00	1,827	60,530 00
Placer			1,629	90,725 00	950	27,325 00
Plumas	3	1,150 00	760	56,870 00	759	22,675 00

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Sacramento	14	6,550 00	3,562	255,290 00	4,150	122,045 00
San Benito			650	33,185 00	1,834	32,237 00
San Bernardino	5	1,000 00	288	12,550 00	2,073	50,935 00
San Diego	10	1,700 00	216	14,662 00	3,441	64,102 00
San Francisco	2,830	428,760 00	4,840	292,800 00	886	27,460 00
San Joaquin	63	15,030 00	3,436	194,210 00	6,044	167,915 00
San Luis Obispo			370	20,008 00	2,899	55,398 00
San Mateo	18	5,550 00	1,205	70,240 00	2,056	48,975 00
Santa Barbara	1	500 00	641	26,759 00	2,985	39,808 00
Santa Clara	40	16,775 00	4,027	260,860 00	5,339	151,620 00
Santa Cruz			625	55,000 00	2,410	81,000 00
Shasta			265	22,260 00	2,620	89,697 00
Sierra			741	29,760 00		
Siskiyou	15	2,100 00	1,400	7,000 00	300	4,500 00
Solano	15	3,375 00	2,730	136,500 00	3,353	92,060 00
Sonoma	28	12,200 00	3,038	174,111 00	5,570	232,225 00
Stanislaus	2	1,450 00	477	41,175 00	5,179	113,710 00
Sutter			1,779	102,215 00	2,508	71,135 00
Tehama			4,079	135,352 00		
Trinity	2	300 00	73	7,145 00	973	26,190 00
Tulare	5	1,100 00	410	21,215 00	5,173	119,858 00
Tuolumne	2	400 00	198	14,035 00	2,552	57,635 00
Ventura			613	31,335 00	1,869	36,038 00
Yolo			1,339	113,335 00	4,038	175,763 00
Yuba	7	3,250 00	1,953	94,000 00	1,432	39,050 00
Totals	3,185	$542,443 00	65,203	$3,837,597 00	143,851	$3,892,866 00

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6—(C)

Counties.										
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda	1,549	$21,967 00	31	$3,525 00	2,506	$47,710 00	2,076	$26,003 00	1,182	$5,963 00
Alpine	39	665 00			312	8,295 00			174	1,030 00
Amador	465	5,450 00			461	10,125 00	2,620	49,855 00		
Butte	988	19,100 00	43	2,300 00	2,778	50,500 00	1,289	26,500 00	2,694	16,100 00
Calaveras	840	8,400 00	1	100 00	2,004	40,080 00	1,896	37,920 00	1,986	11,916 00
Colusa	1,211	25,901 00	5	280 00	1,718	43,056 00	389	8,324 00	313	1,974 00
Contra Costa	990	1,485 00			4,400	82,600 00			2,703	12,810 00
Del Norte	92	1,850 00			1,349	35,670 00	545	10,599 00	498	2,556 00
El Dorado	350	6,057 00			4,070	85,484 00			1,660	12,320 00
Fresno	766	7,682 00			19	470 00	1,302	21,672 00	1,755	5,684 00
Humboldt	868	11,621 00			5,105	99,127 00	191	3,060 00	4,581	21,674 00
Inyo	367	2,916 00	4	400 00	1,825	28,154 00	179	2,675 00	1,467	7,120 00
Kern	408	4,348 00			519	9,728 00	1,218	20,458 00	827	3,289 00
Lake	414	7,117 00			1,430	29,837 00			1,225	6,226 00
Lassen			15	1,200 00	1,000	20,000 00			8,000	40,000 00
Los Angeles	1,560	20,192 00	2	500 00	1,644	40,130 00	4,120	77,120 00	1,845	9,685 00
Marin	282	9,667 00	121	6,005 00	23,104	463,850 00	2,134	30,563 00	1,994	9,574 00
Mariposa	258	2,887 00					706	10,595 00	1,112	5,560 00
Mendocino	754	11,447 00			4,231	95,127 00			1,857	5,144 00
Merced	575	8,317 00			551	1,375 00	1,614	31,380 00	1,213	4,549 00
Modoc	245	2,450 00	16	1,920 00	205	3,855 00	376	5,340 00	520	2,600 00
Mono	275	2,543 00	60	3,025 00	675	10,580 00			2,100	6,300 00
Monterey	760	9,020 00	67	8,400 00	3,056	44,745 00	3,508	45,258 00	1,508	10,602 00
Napa	719	15,450 00	57	2,640 00	3,951	89,160 00			2,009	10,005 00
Nevada	10	200 00			1,255	31,525 00	255	5,100 00	1,295	6,475 00
Placer	469	11,140 00			2,080	47,535 00	283	6,635 00	988	6,545 00
Plumas	449	10,295 00	3	250 00	3,609	71,900 00			2,075	11,856 00
Sacramento	1,880	50,775 00	22	1,585 00	8,632	181,680 00	148	1,800 00	3,031	18,000 00
San Benito	535	5,590 00	2	100 00	2,773	25,070 00				
Sam Bernardino	621	4,435 00			1,383	13,000 00			300	365 00
San Diego	571	2,590 00	5	372 00	177	3,780 00	2,550	26,919 00	1,888	2,425 00
San Francisco	45	900 00	28	2,240 00	3,890	99,600 00	158	3,460 00	29	186 00
San Joaquin	2,497	43,395 00	52	2,425 00	4,834	101,825 00			1,479	8,769 00
San Luis Obispo	1,057	7,420 00			1,472	14,815 00	6,788	67,892 00	5,424	8,737 00
San Mateo	716	13,225 00	61	5,600 00	5,477	107,155 00	498	7,590 00	1,067	6,795 00
Santa Barbara	395	2,799 00	16	760 00	1,638	15,382 00	1,842	10,497 00	743	1,463 00
Santa Clara	2,375	52,840 00	104	8,900 00	5,163	105,295 00	3,345	48,145 00	1,943	13,180 00
Santa Cruz	360	7,200 00			910	13,650 00	3,150	47,250 00	900	4,400 00
Shasta	718	9,200 00			1,474	29,695 00			1,566	9,006 00
Sierra	253	5,785 00					1,246	25,385 00	781	3,935 00
Siskiyou	1,006	16,096 00	15	1,125 00	3,300	66,000 00	1,050	12,600 00	15,300	76,500 00
Solano	975	11,625 00		150 00	3,000	60,000 00	4,250	42,500 00	3,540	17,700 00
Sonoma	1,177	24,401 00	27	1,576 00	12,364	227,221 00	5,321	87,764 00	4,490	22,416 00
Stanislaus	285	8,160 00	1	100 00	723	12,506 00	1,387	20,018 00	1,328	5,340 00
Sutter	992	15,863 00			2,282	37,440 00			823	4,419 00
Tehama	515	2,575 00			2,580	25,800 00			1,244	3,110 00
Trinity	173	1,950 00					528	10,990 00	334	1,336 00
Tulare	1,116	7,560 00					3,338	47,665 00	305	1,516 00
Tuolumne	553	5,530 00			339	8,655 00	2,185	41,200 00	1,656	8,280 00
Ventura	455	5,288 00			439	7,776 00	719	2,401 00	279	932 00
Yolo	1,353	34,725 00			3,002	76,101 00			1,624	11,524 00
Yuba	948	14,700 00			2,550	38,250 00	736	7,360 00	1,344	6,720 00
Totals	37,274	$582,794 00	758	$55,478 00	132,259	$2,761,314 00	63,940	$930,493 00	98,999	$474,611 00

Counties.	Stock Cattle.		Beef Cattle.		Goats.		Sheep—Fine.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda	2,581	$24,010 00	70	$1,000 00	2,050	$1,581 00	1,203	$6,515 00
Alpine	531	8,221 00	18	445 00	583	1,000 00		
Amador	3,605	38,150 00			4,225	4,225 00		
Butte	5,172	60,700 00	131	2,576 00	1,088	1,250 00	305	1,230 00
Calaveras	1,565	18,780 00	347	4,164 00	8,100	675 00	65	182 00
Colusa	3,069	33,760 00	238	4,552 00	1,243	1,949 00		
Contra Costa	5,230	53,200 00	270	6,547 00	358	281 00		
Del Norte	749	7,892 00	158	2,246 00	164	805 00		
El Dorado	2,836	40,170 00			9,910	16,565 00		
Fresno	27,728	180,822 00	32	420 00	3,468	4,218 00		
Humboldt	16,385	165,535 00	1,561	27,262 00	429	1,210 00		
Inyo	7,037	62,247 00	69	1,422 00	800	925 00		
Kern	37,769	289,500 00	1,675	20,980 00			604	4,771 00
Lake	1,053	18,260 00			2,136	4,430 00		
Lassen	22,000	264,000 00	1,000	24,000 00	104	208 00		
Los Angeles	6,549	55,775 00	181	2,380 00	3,292	3,029 00		
Marin	1,073	16,492 00	113	1,631 00	109	111 00		
Mariposa	4,347	43,470 00	222	3,653 00	10,455	11,041 00	30	150 00
Mendocino	8,305	79,752 00	547	10,997 00	330	668 00	1,025	11,389 00
Merced	14,562	116,492 00	51	918 00	375	282 00	418	2,090 00
Modoc	20,208	242,496 00	255	5,125 00	210	420 00	30	750 00
Mono	11,889	118,893 00	950	19,000 00	600	750 00		
Monterey	21,080	169,560 00			6,772	6,420 00	200	1,500 00
Napa	1,842	21,715 00	124	2,525 00	941	1,165 00	313	1,565 00
Nevada	3,582	48,120 00			2,085	2,201 00		
Placer	708	9,048 00	188	3,129 00	5,649	6,531 00		
Plumas			256	4,960 00	876	1,131 00		
Sacramento	6,970	86,205 00	595	12,595 00	1,253	2,660 00	555	2,770 00

San Benito	8,322	37,298 00			1,486	1,275 00		
San Bernardino	3,714	18,695 00			900	650 00		
San Diego	13,439	93,816 00	303	3,388 00	2,285	1,691 00		
San Francisco	120	6,321 00	291	5,960 00	385	694 00	1,225	6,125 00
San Joaquin	12,219	105,600 00			683	525 00	2,468	11,794 00
San Luis Obispo	20,411	112,490 00			882	459 00	610	3,060 00
San Mateo	2,164	21,335 00	35	435 00	287	310 00	11	110 00
Santa Barbara	11,064	27,382 00	235	3,620 00	382	159 00		
Santa Clara	7,733	70,955 00	257	4,715 00	1,719	2,565 00		
Santa Cruz	1,310	9,170 00	35	350 00	100	500 00		
Shasta	8,095	97,397 00	315	5,481 00	2,543	4,065 00		
Sierra	1,244	12,755 00	294	3,710 00	390	605 00		
Siskiyou	24,900	249,000 00	2,350	35,250 00			5	75 00
Solano	1,200	9,600 00	800	1,600 00	35	35 00	2,200	11,000 00
Sonoma	4,293	43,045 00	884	15,864 00	1,295	2,274 00	133	1,070 00
Stanislaus	4,667	40,689 00			470	223 00		
Sutter	3,376	27,042 00	300	6,000 00	30	15 00		
Tehama	5,227	52,270 00	306	6,120 00	600	900 00		
Trinity	4,165	51,375 00	46	920 00	570	1,140 00		
Tulare	12,979	66,764 00	72	620 00	2,849	1,567 00		
Tuolumne	3,938	43,325 00	40	650 00	4,220	4,220 00		
Ventura	4,802	14,994 00			544	464 00	44	400 00
Yolo	1,999	24,152 00	1,089	19,920 00				
Yuba	2,850	25,650 00			1,160	1,160 00	20	100 00
Totals	403,256	$3,533,385 00	16,703	$277,130 00	91,420	$100,227 00	11,464	$66,646 00

Counties.	Sheep—Common.		Lambs.		Jacks and Jennies.		Mules.		Oxen.	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda	50,745	$36,413 00	19,590	$10,515 00	8	$475 00	389	$21,570 00		
Alpine	15,650	14,200 00	3,485	1,745 00	1	10 00	23	1,610 00	58	$3,550 00
Amador	25,126	25,126 00	5,400	2,700 00			245	16,048 00	125	5,425 00
Butte	85,990	85,990 00	40,883	16,300 00	7	1,000 00	797	24,700 00	265	13,200 00
Calaveras	68,493	68,493 00	29,104	7,276 00	51	510 00	171	6,840 00	82	2,870 00
Colusa	191,698	192,455 00	55,689	15,118 00	31	3,760 00	2,567	164,656 00	30	890 00
Contra Costa	38,271	26,790 00					391	20,610 00		
Del Norte	1,150	1,508 00	272	202 00			111	3,645 00	87	3,000 00
El Dorado	18,059	27,325 00							273	11,545 00
Fresno	592,633	301,008 00			33	770 00	483	20,455 00	35	975 00
Humboldt	136,733	206,732 00					1,158	44,143 00	653	34,773 00
Inyo	14,401	18,877 00	37	18 00	41	605 00	961	61,970 00	142	5,650 00
Kern	319,123	164,327 00	4,400	860 00	131	1,478 00	790	43,908 00	143	4,755 00
Lake	42,508	63,763 00			11	370 00	154	8,910 00	99	2,385 00
Lassen	6,788	6,788 00			3	350 00	175	8,750 00	24	1,200 00
Los Angeles	492,057	369,043 00			24	425 00	823	27,175 00	24	628 00
Marin	1,489	2,275 00	453	257 00			87	4,895 00	103	4,775 00
Mariposa	76,992	57,744 00	20,627	7,865 00	71	970 00	283	8,410 00	32	1,200 00
Mendocino	220,462	330,698 00	86,847	43,595 00	2	450 00	557	21,819 00	452	27,250 00
Merced	180,000	90,000 00	25,000	6,250 00	40	600 00	700	38,500 00	35	1,700 00
Modoc	34,565	51,847 00	605	605 00	18	630 00	252	13,400 00	171	5,456 00
Mono	6,000	6,000 00			15	125 00	150	6,850 00	241	9,640 00
Monterey	201,120	109,560 00			40	1,000 00	421	13,530 00	16	320 00
Napa	44,120	47,345 00	16,675	8,660 00	9	575 00	616	38,000 00	10	275 00
Nevada	4,675	8,457 00	100	100 00			72	2,940 00	63	4,150 00
Placer	60,693	68,250 00	32,279	8,280 00	8	175 00	181	10,127 00	460	20,170 00
Plumas	4,044	4,560 00			6	62 00	130	7,380 00	120	5,685 00
Sacramento	137,208	147,065 00	52,556	23,885 00	3	30 00	245	12,265 00	196	5,940 00
San Benito	86,000	40,376 00					153	5,690 00	4	80 00
San Bernardino	68,700	36,285 00			30	210 00	268	6,705 00	117	2,340 00
San Diego	156,959	117,762 00	9,615	2,749 00	27	283 00	555	12,048 00	135	2,168 00
San Francisco	6,075	12,910 00					225	19,115 00		
San Joaquin	141,238	136,800 00	32,851	9,280 00	56	2,570 00	1,155	54,120 00		
San Luis Obispo	199,929	105,776 00	21,510	5,503 00			167	4,141 00		
San Mateo	1,443	890 00			1	5 00	262	9,400 00	145	4,205 00
Santa Barbara	193,991	59,323 00			8	275 00	289	6,640 00		
Santa Clara	43,651	23,600 00	5,392	1,565 00	3	130 00	391	21,395 00	22	880 00
Santa Cruz	550	275 00	50	10 00	9	45 00	150	6,000 00	360	9,000 00
Shasta	85,096	106,165 00					180	8,755 00	192	9,090 00
Sierra	3,109	3,250 00					83	4,695 00	279	9,765 00
Siskiyou	33,500	67,000 00			35	1,400 00	540	22,680 00	180	3,600 00
Solano	68,946	68,946 00					622	31,100 00		
Sonoma	89,502	89,502 00	36,818	18,528 00	15	221 00	546	25,688 00	78	4,740 00
Stanislaus	214,641	115,519 00	64,076	17,355 00	14	1,335 00	1,441	71,244 00		
Sutter	44,170	45,438 00			1	400 00	581	31,280 00	42	620 00
Tehama	245,368	368,052 00	118,092	59,046 00			501	19,825 00	112	5,600 00
Trinity	26,330	39,495 00	5,500	2,750 00	12	795 00	283	9,560 00	83	4,150 00
Tulare	375,247	185,384 00			31	585 00	551	20,525 00	65	1,870 00
Tuolumne	13,815	13,815 00	5,760	1,440 00	66	990 00	180	9,440 00	30	990 00
Ventura	135,029	32,690 00					184	5,998 00		
Yolo	92,238	95,339 00	259	235 00			876	51,815 00		
Yuba	40,700	58,200 00			1	75 00	338	17,320 00	95	2,850 00
Totals	5,437,020	$4,355,431 00	693,925	$272,692 00	862	$23,689 00	23,453	$1,128,265 00	5,878	$239,355 00

Counties.	Hogs.		Butter.		Cheese.		Beehives.		Libraries	Farming Utensils
	Number	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Number	Value		
Alameda	4,426	$11,495 00					126	$252 00	$31,845 00	$24,385 00
Alpine	122	554 00	1,500	$410 00			51	195 00	605 00	2,160 00
Amador	4,525	12,225 00							1,374 00	2,500 00
Butte	11,842	31,500 00					119	150 00	3,841 00	38,618 00
Calaveras	4,049	19,196 00	986	197 00	226	$450 00	296	296 00	1,100 00	5,119 00
Colusa	24,310	63,157 00					145	292 00	3,710 00	79,426 00
Contra Costa	8,596	22,700 00							2,720 00	63,480 00
Del Norte	1,060	3,376 00	31,800	6,370 00	3,000	300 00	25	44 00	1,632 00	1,235 00
El Dorado	2,865	9,888 00	5,000	995 00				120 00	4,835 00	6,558 00
Fresno	53,601	160,803 00					6	12 00	2,205 00	18,929 00
Humboldt	8,883	18,385 00	35,475	5,700 00					4,100 00	11,750 00
Inyo	1,739	6,284 00					329	2,142 00	3,717 00	12,203 00
Kern	8,235	21,468 00					275	1,264 00	2,993 00	13,671 00
Lake	8,442	20,548 00					208	416 00	930 00	4,318 00
Lassen	1,175	3,525 00						200 00	3,000 00	20,000 00
Los Angeles	11,120	24,285 00					13,810	27,882 00	10,695 00	32,017 00
Marin	9,282	36,185 00	92,295	14,272 00					5,635 00	11,530 00
Mariposa	6,728	17,158 00							720 00	3,865 00
Mendocino	19,254	45,688 00		1,027 00					4,715 00	16,373 00
Merced	6,000	15,000 00	140	21 00			350	700 00	2,050 00	16,727 00
Modoc	2,432	3,640 00					26	130 00	425 00	5,025 00
Mono	255	985 00	2,260	678 00			35	175 00	150 00	5,000 00
Monterey	10,187	50,438 00					1,290	1,915 00	3,080 00	29,830 00
Napa	7,397	30,415 00			4,700	420 00	50	75 00	6,170 00	16,765 00
Nevada	2,570	7,710 00					178	262 00	11,500 00	4,650 00
Placer	3,470	35,529 00					246	522 00	4,310 00	9,147 00
Plumas	888	3,510 00	2,350	470 00			274	879 00	2,335 00	13,375 00
Sacramento	15,888	45,960 00	1,250	240 00			250	500 00	24,620 00	72,465 00

San Benito	3,937	3,874 00				100 00			1,145 00	7,585 00
San Bernardino	1,448	2,680 00					2,222	3,633 00	2,150 00	5,625 00
San Diego	2,075	4,771 00					22,371	39,163 00	3,985 00	6,685 00
San Francisco	2,034	12,520 00	565,000	113,000 00	154,600	12,368 00			131,345 00	226,500 00
San Joaquin	15,848	37,159 00			2,000	275 00	664	877 00	13,210 00	46,260 00
San Luis Obispo	8,650	20,080 00	18,250	1,758 00	29,200	2,408 00	349	222 00	4,382 00	8,299 00
San Mateo	2,675	8,265 00	800	120 00	5,750	495 00	127	255 00	3,535 00	10,500 00
Santa Barbara	4,651	16,184 00					937	937 00	6,370 00	16,179 00
Santa Clara	9,561	31,090 00			21,400	2,400 00	965	1,150 00	17,465 00	39,080 00
Santa Cruz	2,620	7,860 00	7,000	1,750 00					3,800 00	8,700 00
Shasta	11,386	39,043 00					225	225 00	740 00	6,151 00
Sierra	276	1,520 00					60	120 00	1,185 00	6,070 00
Siskiyou	1,900	3,800 00	80,000	20,000 00	2,200	625 00	1,102	3,306 00	1,500 00	10,200 00
Solano	8,332	24,996 00					100	200 00	2,300 00	34,200 00
Sonoma	19,011	57,490 00	9,040	1,818 00	4,000	320 00	44	68 00	8,812 00	24,681 00
Stanislaus	8,313	18,897 00	150	25 00			349	802 00	2,950 00	27,319 00
Sutter	13,227	34,217 00							1,065 00	25,314 00
Tehama	8,313	22,872 00							850 00	31,600 00
Trinity	431	1,435 00					15	45 00	445 00	2,315 00
Tulare	20,198	56,923 00					941	1,899 00	3,766 00	12,669 00
Tuolumne	4,156	11,670 00					295	295 00	1,215 00	3,200 00
Ventura	16,773	18,045 00					3,677	5,142 00	2,037 00	8,552 00
Yolo	19,675	61,522 00								36,435 00
Yuba	6,298	16,060 00							3,800 00	22,730 00
Totals	430,147	$1,234,480 00	853,296	$168,851 00	227,076	$20,161 00	52,532	$96,762 00	$363,064 00	$1,167,970 00

Counties.	Grain.		Hay.		Wool.		Coal.		Watches.	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Pounds	Value	Tons	Value	Number	Value
Alameda	2,313	$48,335 00	3,443	$33,485 00			650	$3,800 00	1,396	$31,475 00
Alpine	10	430 00	248	2,978 00		$10 00			30	1,270 00
Amador	314	7,845 00	355	2,840 00					150	6,845 00
Butte	1,485	29,800 00	2,500	14,500 00	35,000	5,000 00				17,800 00
Calaveras	47	1,410 00	1,984	19,840 00					495	9,900 00
Colusa	2,971	79,130 00	1,801	18,581 00		1,800 00				16,056 00
Contra Costa	1,360	40,875 00	520	5,250 00					324	7,500 00
Del Norte		76 00	91	603 00	2,050	227 00			100	2,950 00
El Dorado				1,000 00						
Fresno	421	15,515 00	1,225	13,829 00					246	6,501 00
Humboldt	166	4,405 00	230	2,650 00					366	16,115 00
Inyo	337	16,292 00	692	34,802 00	4,500	360 00	811	20,672 00	154	6,365 00
Kern		8,930 00		15,201 00				100 00	299	7,851 00
Lake	125	3,107 00	450	4,709 00					125	3,873 00
Lassen	50	1,500 00	2,000	600 00						1,500 00
Los Angeles	1,921	28,894 00	2,140	13,305 00					1,129	25,140 00
Marin	89	2,295 00	278	2,634 00			65	650 00	160	9,475 00
Mariposa	38	1,150 00	175	1,790 00					183	5,667 00
Mendocino	130	3,990 00	650	5,212 00						17,485 00
Merced	3,000	90,000 00	900	9,900 00					217	8,242 00
Modoc	32	960 00	422	844 00					152	3,380 00
Mono	10	600 00	500	2,000 00					63	2,070 00
Monterey	5,595	89,520 00	1,021	8,947 00					251	7,075 00
Napa	319	6,390 00	713	6,350 00	4,165	500 00			653	17,945 00
Nevada									605	29,040 00
Placer		1,465 00		10,423 00						36,168 00
Plumas	137	5,485 00	2,480	14,878 00		20		150 00	243	10,169 00
Sacramento	627	14,000 00	3,683	30,190 00	31,000	4,825 00			1,037	45,585 00

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San Benito	900	23,362 00	3,068	27,900 00						
San Bernardino					181,500	9,500 00			147	3,395 00
San Diego	147	3,150 00	195	2,188 00			115	1,300 00	174	10,026 00
San Francisco	18,000	540,000 00	2,800	42,000 00	1,500,000	240,000 00	45,000	315,000 00	6,843	376,365 00
San Joaquin	3,235	120,650 00	5,346	40,330 00			167	1,928 00	1,075	35,350 00
San Luis Obispo	310	5,475 00	786	5,149 00					271	6,485 00
San Mateo	122	1,225 00	440	4,395 00					235	4,880 00
Santa Barbara	699	14,263 00	421	5,302 00					456	9,165 00
Santa Clara	5,041	133,215 00	13,344	122,695 00					1,666	57,440 00
Santa Cruz		5,600 00		700 00					510	15,400 00
Shasta	10	315 00	613	3,106 00						
Sierra		200 00	1,131	6,730 00					155	8,905 00
Siskiyou	350	8,750 00	500	4,000 00					285	9,120 00
Solano	2,500	75,000 00	3,200	25,600 00	427,240	39,813 00			3,300	39,600 00
Sonoma	486	9,329 00	2,687	22,433 00	13,760	2,554 00		75 00	1,384	31,218 00
Stanislaus	2,910	78,796 00	1,304	14,507 00	11,000	1,100 00			309	8,730 00
Sutter	443	9,509 00	807	3,451 00					202	5,321 00
Tehama	133	2,070 00							418	7,232 00
Trinity		1,050 00	35	700 00					179	7,368 00
Tulare	966	19,475 00	559	5,208 00	9,000	900 00		3,000 00	395	8,246 00
Tuolumne	16	610 00	126	1,260 00					230	7,900 00
Ventura	1,391	19,870 00	311	3,050 00					256	5,710 00
Yolo	2,957	70,235 00	1,391	6,841 00	23,050	1,295 00				13,857 00
Yuba	943	33,120 00	855	6,400 00	24,000	3,600 00			280	9,800 00
Totals	63,056	$1,078,568 00	68,420	$631,286 00	2,266,265	$311,504.00	46,808	$346,675 00	27,148	$1,034,955 00

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Counties.	Jewelry or Plate—Value	Household Furniture—Value	Fixtures of Saloons—Value	Musical Instruments—Value	Wines. Gallons	Wines. Value	Brandies and other Liquors. Gallons	Brandies and other Liquors. Value
Alameda	$17,940 00	$820,205 00	$42,410 00	$94,315 00		$11,900 00		$24,585 00
Alpine	25 00	6,355 00	2,060 00	595 00		100 00		979 60
Amador		45,642 00	3,102 00	8,120 00	32,000	6,400 00		
Butte	2,500 00	88,000 00	20,500 00	25,700 00	12,860	8,200 00	1,080	2,050 00
Calaveras	3,321 00	38,062 00	12,175 00	5,211 00	36,000	7,200 00	2,585	5,170 00
Colusa	1,925 00	92,171 00	11,400 00	19,064 00				8,530 00
Contra Costa	1,585 00	70,180 00	5,100 00	7,560 00	3,100	660 00		
Del Norte	645 00	15,120 00	4,136 00	4,488 00			745	2,004 00
El Dorado	12,182 00	55,537 00		12,182 00		20,141 00		3,000 00
Fresno	1,085 00	25,325 00	922 00	3,094 00	10,231	5,365 00	586	1,761 00
Humboldt		85,212 00	12,530 00	20,600 00				10,070 00
Inyo	1,465 00	19,372 00	6,325 00	1,235 00	965	945 00	2,049	5,175 00
Kern	2,126 00	36,263 00	5,575 00	1,965 00				10,269 00
Lake	445 00	28,964 00	7,201 00	9,410 00				1,985 00
Lassen		10,000 00	250 00	1,200 00				
Los Angeles	2,535 00	228,927 00	19,292 00	32,155 00	314,410	25,750 00		5,530 00
Marin	5,300 00	107,350 00	29,851 00	16,740 00	1,500	350 00		6,350 00
Mariposa	265 00	15,975 00	4,925 00	657 00	4,240	1,060 00	2,430	4,460 00
Mendocino	1,920 00	75,910 00	9,539 00	21,509 00				2,299 00
Merced	400 00	31,154 00	1,755 00	5,267 00				2,500 00
Modoc	722 00	13,265 00	1,125 00	585 00				
Mono	225 00	3,485 00		120 00				
Monterey	3,500 00	60,650 00	7,550 00	4,450 00				3,500 00
Napa	2,600 00	154,620 00	3,175 00	31,200 00	433,285	38,805 00	10,980	8,310 00
Nevada	1,500 00	142,500 00	18,400 00	32,300 00		932 00		9,560 00
Placer	3,081 00	96,558 00	600 00	24,527 00		3,378 00		10,470 00
Plumas		43,655 00	4,460 00	8,250 00				3,928 00
Sacramento	10,405 00	500,645 00	52,065 00	90,240 00		5,345 00		10,000 00

San Benito	1,915 00	33,000 00	4,510 00	5,995 00	11,000	2,250 00	700	1,050 00
San Bernardino		30,957 00	8,190 00	3,950 00		4,220 00		700 00
San Diego	1,795 00	40,365 00	10,330 00	6,853 00	1,695	1,007 00	1,355	2,800 00
San Francisco	163,315 00	4,471,400 00	868,550 00	702,690 00	580,300	290,150 00		981,462 00
San Joaquin	3,485 00	276,058 00	42,895 00	63,785 00	59,650	10,325 00	1,085	1,085 00
San Luis Obispo	720 00	34,783 00	12,122 00	7,594 00				
San Mateo	5,010 00	119,100 00	4,575 00	12,915 00	2,895	2,895 00	5,080	5,080 00
Santa Barbara	2,435 00	65,309 00	5,675 00	12,600 00				
Santa Clara	11,720 00	359,525 00	40,155 00	87,915 00	119,550	12,130 00	53,030	53,030 00
Santa Cruz	2,500 00	81,200 00	17,360 00	17,025 00	31,400	3,140 00		36,170 00
Shasta	908 00	27,753 00		7,023 00	3,471	911 00	1,637	2,945 00
Sierra	2,150 00	38,980 00	1,525 00	3,955 00				2,300 00
Siskiyou	800 00	50,000 00	10,200 00	1,500 00		320 00		5,400 00
Solano	1,500 00	110,900 00	8,425 00	16,200 00	149,710	22,456 00	2,200	4,400 00
Sonoma	4,095 00	229,500 00	118,085 00	60,137 00	2,183,640	97,525 00	14,690	14,573 00
Stanislaus	1,145 00	33,329 00	3,345 00	9,625 00	14,200	3,963 00		1,780 00
Sutter	75 00	22,945 00	1,450 00	12,782 00				3,885 00
Tehama	4,000 00	47,586 00	2,115 00	11,050 00	6,000	1,800 00		3,520 00
Trinity	3,365 00	10,780 00	1,765 00	3,375 00				1,300 00
Tulare	1,405 00	30,645 00	11,860 00	6,870 00	5,300	1,325 00	1,400	2,675 00
Tuolumne	355 00	37,190 00	2,125 00	11,135 00	44,800	6,720 00	1,500	2,250 00
Ventura	815 00	22,950 00	4,480 00	7,228 00	6,545	1,609 00	2,726	4,676 00
Yolo	2,915 00	86,877 00	11,820 00	32,825 00	38,150	6,855 00		
Yuba		90,675 00	36,790 00	5,080 00	31,320	3,915 00	1,000	1,000 00
Totals	$294,120 00	$9,262,909 00	$1,514,770 00	$1,592,846 00	4,138,217	$610,047 00	106,858	$1,274,966 00

Counties.	Poultry: Dozen	Poultry: Value	Firearms—Value	Lumber: Thousands	Lumber: Value
Alameda	3,259	$14,520 00	$3,495 00		$78,000 00
Alpine	69	415 00	580 00		1,645 00
Amador	449	1,348 00	1,815 00	964	9,640 00
Butte	1,066	3,200 00	5,700 00	4,000	55,800 00
Calaveras	1,802	7,808 00	6,140 00	1,000	20,000 00
Colusa	1,654	4,962 00	9,838 00		16,885 00
Contra Costa	2,030	10,150 00	1,900 00		7,895 00
Del Norte	237	798 00	1,920 00	871	7,181 00
El Dorado		3,088 00	3,761 00		15,227 00
Fresno	1,100	3,320 00	5,099 00		4,803 00
Humboldt		4,373 00	4,563 00		71,205 00
Inyo	435	2,419 00	2,749 00		38,870 00
Kern	795	2,394 00	5,936 00		8,152 00
Lake	726	3,267 00	6,587 00		4,793 00
Lassen	150	600 00	450 00	200	1,200 00
Los Angeles	5,594	16,781 00	9,105 00		61,050 00
Marin		2,475 00	1,390 00	280	12,330 00
Mariposa	582	1,747 00	3,687 00	126	2,290 00
Mendocino	1,821	7,298 00	13,676 00	7,701	59,477 00
Merced	1,375	5,500 00	3,778 00		5,000 00
Modoc	428	1,605 00	2,877 00	78	780 00
Mono		398 00	995 00		1,863 00
Monterey	2,516	6,542 00	3,075 00		6,075 00
Napa	1,729	10,365 00	6,135 00		11,830 00
Nevada	850	4,250 00	4,310 00	7,000	42,000 00
Placer	1,293	8,422 00	6,413 00		33,602 00
Plumas	715	3,432 00	3,277 00	537	4,235 00

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Sacramento	3,893	20,085 00	6,010 00		
San Benito		2,585 00		100	1,200 00
San Bernardino			550 00		
San Diego	460	1,384 00	3,851 00		5,840 00
San Francisco	1,030	5,350 00	22,300 00	58,396	583,900 00
San Joaquin	5,199	25,995 00	8,780 00		42,650 00
San Luis Obispo	1,309	3,927 00	4,557 00	1,405	19,010 00
San Mateo	687	3,435 00	1,430 00		19,695 00
Santa Barbara	1,487	3,813 00	3,185 00	1,719	26,060 00
Santa Clara	5,853	25,550 00	10,535 00	2,102	31,790 00
Santa Cruz		5,915 00	2,910 00		6,000 00
Shasta	500	2,096 00		4,398	43,068 00
Sierra			870 00	2,863	12,305 00
Siskiyou	664	2,556 00	4,700 00	350	3,500 00
Solano			1,900 00	3,000	39,000 00
Sonoma	4,048	20,711 00	8,635 00	750	20,261 00
Stanislaus	2,041	8,530 00	3,563 00	1,226	6,055 00
Sutter	2,421	10,032 90	3,468 00		800 00
Tehama	157	940 00	1,190 00	2,500	25,000 00
Trinity		935 00	2,535 00	140	1,400 00
Tulare		1,120 00	6,142 00		4,217 00
Tuolumne	907	4,520 00	4,335 00	601	6,010 00
Ventura	1,237	3,176 00	3,056 00	654	13,178 00
Yolo	2,010	7,298 00	4,055 00		14,560 00
Yuba				1,367	16,400 00
Totals	64,578	$291,430 00	$226,808 00	104,328	$1,523,727 00

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Counties.	Cords.	Value	Value	ilroad Rolling Stock	her Personal Property	tal Value of all Personal Property.
Alameda		$7,055 00	$232,680 00	$459,985 00	$3,494 00	$3,716,989 00
Alpine	44,867	134,603 00			8,265 00	245,665 00
Amador	4,900	12,250 00	4,600 00			753,968 00
Butte		6,800 00	99,100 00	145,589 00	157,073 00	2,245,547 00
Calaveras	8,400	16,800 00	53,619 00	762 00	18,350 00	766,525 00
Colusa	6,658	13,407 00	164,225 00			1,978,084 00
Contra Costa		1,520 00	30,916 00	26,000 00	20,000 00	1,065,099 00
Del Norte	155	285 00	7,815 00	1,200 00	17,533 00	243,697 00
El Dorado		5,331 00	5,000 00			766,939 00
Fresno		484 00	31,390 00	200,905 00	8,175 00	1,337,953 00
Humboldt		2,980 00	61,095 00		4,795 00	1,584,655 00
Inyo	2,188	11,012 00	5,710 00			770,664 00
Kern		2,610 00	52,885 00	123,766 00	58,600 00	2,135,988 00
Lake		6,710 00	17,109 00			503,018 00
Lassen			12,000 00			659,219 00
Los Angeles		1,880 00	137,524 00	191,719 00	82,436 00	2,711,941 00
Marin	6,844	13,136 00	15,005 00	110,743 00		1,267,197 00
Mariposa	3,391	8,256 00	24,330 00		1,407 00	421,385 00
Mendocino		4,037 00	244,952 00	28,000 00	30,515 00	2,027,464 00
Merced	650	3,575 00	24,375 00	110,732 00	1,000 00	1,021,632 00
Modoc			18,235 00			603,561 00
Mono		1,600 00	950 00			311,350 00
Monterey	1,720	4,110 00	45,550 00	53,887 00		1,284,843 00
Napa	4,192	9,485 00	43,005 00	45,520 00	46,230 00	1,319,020 00
Nevada	25,160	47,804 00	42,500 00	106,930 00	23,000 00	1,514,276 00
Placer		163,016 00	34,100 00	349,197 00	78,815 00	1,681,321 00
Plumas		36,660 00			48,434 00	621,480 00
Sacramento			280,090 00	169,810 00	240,720 00	4,430,960 00

San Benito			20,590 00	18,240 00		503,246 00
San Bernardino			30,955 00	50,300 00		402,119 00
San Diego	92	375 00	48,274 00	158,974 00		943,787 00
San Francisco	2,100	10,500 00	1,509,945 00	110,320 00	14,065,541 00	62,894,640 00
San Joaquin	4,474	11,530 00	169,465 00	196,308 00		3,047,545 00
San Luis Obispo	301	843 00	11,262 00	10,000 00	23,121 00	799,942 00
San Mateo		6,910 00	38,750 00	27,315 00		806,610 00
Santa Barbara	1,731	2,596 00	22,404 00			674,021 00
Santa Clara	12,190	31,515 00	128,055 00	105,200 00	142,495 00	3,954,750 00
Santa Cruz		12,100 00	62,015 00	27,630 00	37,562 00	960,448 00
Shasta	1,645	4,777 00		56,646 00	38,559 00	926,523 00
Sierra	80	250 00	13,225 00	6,465 00		391,125 00
Siskiyou	375	750 00	30,000 00			1,133,623 00
Solano	700	1,400 00	50,260 00	45,300 00	10,225 00	1,327,248 00
Sonoma	8,673	12,294 00	98,993 00	126,760 00	27,102 00	2,862,826 00
Stanislaus	1,733	3,134 00	39,820 00	77,559 00	27,540 00	1,094,105 00
Sutter	1,687	3,329 00	36,335 00	43,454 00		785,902 00
Tehama	1,400	2,700 00	25,520 00	122,151 00	7,224 00	1,254,937 00
Trinity	275	550 00	2,700 00			311,759 00
Tulare		675 00	49,245 00	124,120 00		1,126,975 00
Tuolumne	340	680 00	35,300 00		10,260 00	561,905 00
Ventura			21,240 00			448,050 00
Yolo	3,821	9,614 00	84,975 00	34,420 00	4,200 00	1,606,545 00
Yuba	1,715	3,860 00	88,900 00	57,480 00	19,300 00	1,231,560 00
Totals	152,457	$635,788 00	$4,306,988 00	$3,523,387 00	$15,267,971 00	$128,030,631 00

SCHEDULE E.

Summary statement of the reports of the Auditors of the several counties in the year 1876.

COUNTIES.	The Number of Acres of Land	The Value of Real Estate	The Value of Improvements on Real Estate	The Value of Personal Property Exclusive of Money	The Amount of Money	The Total Value of all Property
Alameda	421,572	$25,667,854 00	$7,100,025 00	$3,572,556 00	$49,376 00	$36,389,811 00
Alpine	41,725	163,389 00	85,546 00	201,476 00	2,700 00	453,111 00
Amador	153,470	992,177 00	836,101 00	709,655 00	45,308 00	2,583,241 00
Butte	494,828	6,727,398 00	1,320,925 00	1,787,255 00	78,479 00	9,914,057 00
Calaveras	200,684	738,237 00	432,269 00	723,956 00	14,154 00	1,908,616 00
Colusa	1,020,328	7,221,856 00	881,301 00	1,739,998 00	56,486 00	9,899,641 00
Contra Costa	441,867	5,254,194 00	805,955 00	1,147,769 00	20,002 00	7,227,920 00
Del Norte	45,560	212,439 00	195,015 00	236,146 00	12,276 00	655,876 00
El Dorado	203,981	650,506 00	866,097 00	759,932 00	61,128 00	2,337,663 00
Fresno	1,525,218	5,067,862 00	569,765 00	2,378,972 00	8,782 00	8,025,381 00
Humboldt	612,832	2,247,759 00	1,017,915 00	1,591,457 00	104,416 00	4,961,547 00
Inyo	63,029	1,074,206 00	396,296 00	609,264 00	13,259 00	2,093,025 00
Kern	1,673,033	3,074,285 00	897,974 00	1,806,022 00	39,085 00	5,817,366 00
Lake	182,358	1,114,018 00	535,996 00	474,555 00	22,263 00	2,146,832 00
Lassen	117,579	319,329 00	191,404 00	572,423 00	7,475 00	1,090,631 00
Los Angeles	1,115,690	8,914,001 00	3,022,551 00	2,813,467 00	104,003 00	14,854,022 00
Marin	318,088	5,310,121 00	1,111,198 00	1,307,727 00	27,146 00	7,756,192 00
Mariposa	189,004	588,028 00	321,577 00	526,029 00	10,389 00	1,446,023 00
Mendocino	670,865	2,710,223 00	1,048,321 00	2,068,067 00	72,202 00	5,898,813 00
Merced	1,017,611	4,206,191 00	543,648 00	1,353,682 00	36,758 00	6,140,279 00
Modoc	117,289	252,787 00	196,100 00	630,422 00	4,620 00	1,083,929 00
Mono	43,688	143,857 00	139,185 00	265,847 00	14,530 00	563,419 00
Monterey	837,525	6,282,494 00	871,262 00	1,606,816 00	36,375 00	8,796,947 00
Napa	332,651	5,031,855 00	1,760,120 00	1,275,716 00	46,495 00	8,114,186 00
Nevada	204,226	3,664,115 00	1,741,370 00	1,506,291 00	85,115 00	6,996,891 00
Placer	294,778	3,243,735 00	1,078,735 00	1,310,028 00	130,072 00	5,762,570 00
Plumas	185,399	1,005,201 00	396,789 00	543,846 00	35,041 00	1,980,877 00
Sacramento	610,739	8,036,672 00	5,261,625 00	4,448,500 00	171,495 00	17,918,292 00
San Benito	307,245	3,129,214 00	478,035 00	726,323 00	20,068 00	4,353,640 00
San Bernardino	499,477	1,733,046 00	400,046 00	571,923 00	23,465 00	2,728,480 00
San Diego	849,040	1,857,060 00	345,214 00	1,009,562 00	35,216 00	3,247,052 00
San Francisco	6,993	142,261,988 00	47,959,015 00	56,314,048 00	13,727,292 00	260,262,343 00
San Joaquin	858,650	11,804,931 00	2,805,824 00	3,066,979 00	201,693 00	17,879,127 00
San Luis Obispo	91,404	3,480,151 00	595,074 00	1,255,316 00	28,050 00	5,358,591 00
San Mateo	274,986	4,748,240 00	891,455 00	821,805 00	7,050 00	6,468,550 00
Santa Barbara	1,591,706	3,870,629 00	999,052 00	1,195,786 00	23,051 00	6,088,518 00
Santa Clara	558,256	19,157,209 00	4,890,530 00	3,750,853 00	371,642 00	28,170,234 00
Santa Cruz	231,386	4,257,656 00	1,261,733 00	1,006,001 00	61,445 00	6,586,835 00
Shasta	117,305	644,463 00	423,340 00	762,424 00	34,824 00	1,865,051 00
Sierra	94,207	896,665 00	465,195 00	399,889 00	29,995 00	1,791,744 00
Siskiyou	187,237	1,175,468 00	371,182 00	975,374 00	97,867 00	2,619,891 00
Solano	499,036	6,300,587 00	1,733,694 00	1,418,049 00	35,195 00	9,487,525 00
Sonoma	698,542	8,856,079 00	3,537,714 00	2,686,965 00	160,340 00	15,241,098 00
Stanislaus	774,345	4,066,219 00	634,788 00	1,250,961 00	39,537 00	5,991,505 00
Sutter	374,682	2,797,336 00	483,770 00	756,484 00	10,632 00	4,048,222 00
Tehama	437,891	1,657,046 00	1,011,186 00	985,064 00	8,600 00	3,661,896 00
Trinity	57,782	322,135 00	177,077 00	306,301 00	25,220 00	830,733 00
Tulare	957,931	2,388,862 00	954,951 00	1,378,970 00	34,758 00	4,757,541 00
Tuolumne	167,319	553,250 00	550,585 00	631,795 00	43,275 00	1,778,905 00
Ventura	470,672	2,356,116 00	418,355 00	719,693 00	18,198 00	3,512,362 00
Yolo	536,705	7,276,204 00	1,230,298 00	1,659,077 00	77,496 00	10,243,075 00
Yuba	237,364	1,817,565 00	1,417,365 00	1,145,350 00	60,265 00	4,440,545 00
Totals	24,015,868	$347,322,908 00	$107,660,243 00	$122,762,866 00	$16,484,604 00	$594,230,621 00

Of the reports of the Auditors of the several counties in the year 1877.

Counties.	The Number of Acres of Land	The Value of Real Estate	The Value of Improvements on Real Estate	The Value of Personal Property Exclusive of Money	The Amount of Money	The Total Value of all Property
Alameda	421,225	$28,688,973 00	$9,157,330 00	$3,688,211 00	72,380 00	$41,606,894 00
Alpine	53,499	201,815 00	119,375 00	244,614 00	2,370 00	568,174 00
Amador	152,838	942,932 00	933,306 00	665,544 00	17,915 00	2,559,697 00
Butte	497,176	7,039,002 00	1,367,935 00	2,019,913 00	74,704 00	10,501,554 00
Calaveras	223,194	788,416 00	425,252 00	752,059 00	16,770 00	1,982,497 00
Colusa	1,034,133	8,413,904 00	945,547 00	1,899,989 00	68,096 00	11,327,536 00
Contra Costa	444,491	5,215,649 00	815,426 00	993,357 00	11,550 00	7,035,982 00
Del Norte	49,072	226,311 00	194,460 00	234,265 00	10,987 00	666,023 00
El Dorado	219,749	749,747 00	810,414 00	748,639 00	17,845 00	2,326,645 00
Fresno	1,592,151	4,258,584 00	476,730 00	1,320,652 00	17,301 00	6,073,267 00
Humboldt	689,372	2,378,807 00	1,141,760 00	1,547,293 00	45,536 00	5,113,396 00
Inyo	48,365	677,175 00	375,600 00	671,715 00	10,608 00	1,735,098 00
Kern	1,255,382	2,698,278 00	1,600,709 00	1,188,517 00	26,421 00	5,513,925 00
Lake	136,606	1,066,553 00	588,830 00	479,695 00	21,383 00	2,156,461 00
Lassen	129,869	360,157 00	205,400 00	664,869 00	2,350 00	1,232,776 00
Los Angeles	1,207,741	9,538,246 00	3,607,660 00	2,606,093 00	119,892 00	15,871,891 00
Marin	317,570	5,532,015 00	1,146,877 00	1,267,598 00	8,625 00	7,955,115 00
Mariposa	188,649	665,991 00	328,274 00	406,620 00	14,765 00	1,415,650 00
Mendocino	706,890	2,840,095 00	1,109,480 00	1,998,522 00	58,895 00	6,006,992 00
Merced	1,022,370	3,469,243 00	499,595 00	1,032,978 00	32,302 00	5,034,118 00
Modoc	135,054	281,671 00	205,930 00	600,471 00	2,866 00	1,090,938 00
Mono	45,678	160,235 00	145,745 00	304,125 00	7,225 00	617,330 00
Monterey	834,299	5,170,761 00	762,920 00	1,284,585 00	32,311 00	7,250,577 00
Napa	324,644	4,898,095 00	1,780,620 00	1,294,594 00	23,280 00	7,996,589 00
Nevada	214,170	3,774,137 00	1,727,970 00	1,468,571 00	61,520 00	7,032,198 00
Placer	293,575	3,257,150 00	1,017,419 00	1,475,653 00	82,703 00	5,832,925 00
Plumas	185,407	853,100 00	559,520 00	598,575 00	22,905 00	2,034,100 00
Sacramento	885,292	7,595,155 00	5,948,820 00	4,218,550 00	212,670 00	17,975,195 00
San Benito	309,532	2,799,632 00	499,590 00	503,066 00	11,450 00	3,813,738 00
San Bernardino	490,716	1,577,073 00	422,308 00	393,814 00	15,190 00	2,408,385 00
San Diego	919,444	2,906,229 00	360,681 00	867,443 00	32,760 00	4,167,113 00
San Francisco	6,909	141,422,820 00	49,550,060 00	52,716,985 00	11,013,095 00	254,702,960 00
San Joaquin	855,357	11,454,679 00	2,753,390 00	2,866,819 00	201,834 00	17,276,722 00
San Luis Obispo	1,039,898	2,942,072 00	663,338 00	826,082 00	26,849 00	4,458,341 00
San Mateo	263,944	4,843,970 00	848,765 00	797,235 00	9,375 00	6,499,345 00
Santa Barbara	1,277,388	2,740,842 00	729,157 00	665,752 00	42,524 00	4,178,275 00
Santa Clara	567,526	19,090,365 00	5,030,515 00	3,559,760 00	309,805 00	27,990,445 00
Santa Cruz	230,408	4,251,675 00	1,287,035 00	919,596 00	43,356 00	6,501,662 00
Shasta	124,088	452,224 00	585,437 00	874,426 00	36,583 00	1,948,670 00
Sierra	88,682	794,252 00	443,000 00	362,930 00	19,505 00	1,619,687 00
Siskiyou	209,824	1,083,258 00	447,145 00	1,008,763 00	98,870 00	2,638,036 00
Solano	451,174	5,645,466 00	1,519,829 00	1,691,735 00	35,794 00	8,892,824 00
Sonoma	699,048	9,123,194 00	3,658,790 00	2,662,628 00	159,942 00	15,604,554 00
Stanislaus	781,977	3,665,940 00	640,923 00	1,073,938 00	44,315 00	5,425,116 00
Sutter	374,682	2,758,934 00	431,875 00	776,725 00	10,724 00	3,978,258 00
Tehama	452,672	1,682,042 00	999,586 00	1,144,245 00	13,475 00	3,839,348 00
Trinity	33,677	306,891 00	185,741 00	288,535 00	23,490 00	804,657 00
Tulare	931,442	2,561,303 00	1,114,720 00	1,101,357 00	29,040 00	4,806,420 00
Tuolumne	176,148	549,880 00	536,200 00	542,235 00	25,335 00	1,653,650 00
Ventura	455,079	2,145,876 00	409,245 00	464,750 00	16,325 00	3,036,196 00
Yolo	540,075	6,950,332 00	1,267,170 00	1,682,555 00	30,680 00	9,930,737 00
Yuba	224,409	1,735,120 00	1,324,045 00	1,175,145 00	57,115 00	4,291,425 00
Totals	$24,812,560	$345,226,266 00	$113,707,449 00	$114,642,786 00	$13,403,606 00	$586,980,107 00

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE : : : F. P. THOMPSON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1877.

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ERRATA.

On page ninety-two, in paragraph "(c)" of "An Act" insert the word "*other*" before "*disease.*"
On pages fifty-four and fifty-five, substitute the word "*Atlas*" for "*Castle.*"

REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS

OF THE

State Board of Health of California.

HENRY GIBBONS, Sr., M. D, President.....San Francisco.
F. WALTON TODD, M. D.....Stockton.
A. B. STOUT, M. D.....San Francisco.
LUKE ROBINSON, M. D.....Colusa.
J. S. CAMERON, M. D.....Red Bluff.
J. F. MONTGOMERY, M. D.....Sacramento.
F. W. HATCH, Sr., M. D., Sec. State Board of Health..Sacramento.

Committees of the State Board of Health.

On the Salubrity of Public Institutions, Schools, Hospitals, Prisons, Factories, etc.—Drs. A. B. Stout, J. F. Montgomery, and F. Walton Todd.

On Statistics Relating to Life and Health, Modes of Employment and of Living, and the Comparative Healthiness of Different Localities.—Drs. F. Walton Todd, J. S. Cameron, H. Gibbons, Sr., and Luke Robinson.

On Intoxicating Liquors, Inebriate Asylums, Pathological Influence of Alcohol, etc.—Drs. H. Gibbons, Sr., J. S. Cameron, and J. F. Montgomery.

Of these Committees the Secretary of the Board is *ex officio* a member.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

In accordance with that section of the Act creating a State Board of Health, and defining its duties, which requires the presentation of a report "at each biennial session of the Legislature," we take pleasure in presenting for your consideration, and that of the honorable Senate and Assembly, the accompanying report, embracing the more important transactions of the State Board of Health during the biennial period now drawing to a close, and the papers prepared by the several committees appointed to consider certain special subjects of sanitary interest and importance.

It may not, however, be deemed inappropriate upon this occasion, to refer very briefly to some of the objects of Boards of Health, to the special duties which it has been considered incumbent upon them to perform, and to a few of the grand results which have been made manifest through the labors of such organizations, and of sanitarians in this and other countries. This seems to be especially fitting in view of the very evident misapprehension of this subject which, for a time, threatened the existence of the Board itself.

The necessity for the creation of such a Board arises from the fact, now generally recognized, that disease is, to a very great extent, "preventable"—that the large majority of the maladies which afflict the human family are the result of the neglect of sanitary laws, and that by the systematic and efficient adoption of the means which experience has made known to us, the rate of mortality may be much reduced—the liability to disease greatly lessened.

To secure this important result, individual action, or even that of distinct localities acting independently of each other, is often powerless; and the experience of the world has been that, when this important subject was left to the uncertain and capricious action of isolated individuals or Boards, the work has been either entirely neglected, or has failed of its highest purposes. A careful and intelligent supervision is needed—an efficient system.

The language of the law under which we act is itself, perhaps, sufficiently comprehensive, and the duties prescribed, "to make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially of epidemics, the source of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, and circumstances, on the public health; and gather such information in respect to these matters as they may deem proper for diffusion among the people"—are such

as, while their importance will be admitted, cannot be performed except by the united labors of an organized Board.

"One of the first great objects of sanitary organization," to use the language of a distinguished sanitarian, "is to watch the death rate; to watch it not only over a city or parish, but in detail; to watch it from month to month, and even from week to week; to watch it as affected by different diseases, and particularly what are termed epidemic diseases, and such diseases as we believe to be, in a great degree, preventable; and this done, to make known the results from time to time to those who are chiefly concerned in sanitary evils, so as effectually to bring home to the dwellers in darkness, ignorance and disease, the immense significance of the facts taught by these figures."

As illustrating some of the real, practical benefits resulting from sanitary measures, systematically pursued, it would be interesting to adduce facts gathered from the experience of those countries and localities in which the work of reform has been most thoroughly tested. Works of this nature are necessarily of slow progress, and, with rare exceptions, bear fruit only after years of probation. Their grand results are to be estimated, not by the life of individuals, but of nations. Sanitary science is yet in its infancy; but it is gratifying to note the amelioration which, even during this short existence, has more or less directly followed the faithful observance of some of her laws. It is true, indeed, that with the diffusion of intelligence, the elevation of communities in morals, the improvement of the social state, and in the methods of living, the value and duration of human life have for centuries been gradually advancing. At the beginning of the fourth century, Paris is said to have "lost her population at the rate of 50 in every 1,000 annually," and "notwithstanding the great increase of her population up to the time of the late war, her death rate was then only about 28 in 1,000." "At the close of the sixteenth century, the average duration of life was about twenty-one years; in eighteen hundred and thirty-three, it was forty-five years and five months."

Under the influence of improved sanitary measures, wherever they have been strictly enforced and intelligently conducted, the results, though far from what it is yet hoped to attain, are even more gratifying. In England, after the adoption of measures for the improvement of cities, "in nineteen towns the annual mortality, which had been 28 in 1,000 for years previous to the improvements, fell to 21 in 1,000."

In Liverpool, the rate of mortality was reduced from 38.4 in 1,000 to 26 in 1,000. In five towns, according to Latham on sanitary engineering, "the saving of life * * * averaged 25 per cent.; while in the two diseases, typhoid fever and consumption, the average reduction was 55 and 25 per cent., respectively."

It is further shown by Dr. George Buchanan, that by the introduction of sewerage, drainage, and a water supply into twenty-five cities and towns, possessing an aggregate population of five hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, "the average of the death rates per 10,000 for the different places had decreased as follows: From all causes, from 247.55 to 219.87; from typhoid fever, from 13.34 to 7.8; from diarrhœa, from 8.45 to 7.66; from pulmonary consumption, from 33.44 to 27.3; among infants under one year, from 55.65 to 50."

One additional example, drawn from the sanitary records of England, where hygienic measures for the prevention of disease have been longest and most efficiently pursued, may be deduced from the testimony of Dr. Buchanan, in the ninth report to the Privy Council, showing that in twenty-five towns where a system of sewerage had been introduced, in nine of these the number of deaths was diminished over 50 per cent., and in ten others from 33 to 50 per cent.; the average reduction being about 45 per cent.

Looking at the grand results which have been reached during the last two centuries in London, it may be stated in general terms, on the authority of McCulloch (Statistics of the British Empire), that the decrease in deaths has been—sixteen hundred and sixty to eighteen hundred and fifty-one—from 8 per cent. to 2.34 per cent.; while the decrease in mortality among children under five years of age—from seventeen hundred and thirty to eighteen hundred and fifty-one—was from 74.5 per cent. to 25.8.

Even in the United States, where sanitary supervision has been only partially and recently introduced, during the last twenty years, up to and including eighteen hundred and seventy, the percentage of deaths to the population had decreased from 1.39 in 1,000 to 1.28 in 1,000. According to Dr. Henry B. Baker, the efficient Superintendent of "Vital Statistics of Michigan," the death rate in that State has been decreased at each census. In eighteen hundred and fifty, it was 1.14; in eighteen hundred and sixty, .99; in eighteen hundred and seventy, .94 per cent., effecting a saving, in a single year, of two thousand three hundred and seventeen lives, and, if we regard its financial aspect, a total of one million eight hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.*

St. Louis, from one of the most unhealthy, has been raised to one of the healthiest cities of the United States; and such has been the gratifying result of the general attention paid to the improvement of cities, and the removal or destruction of the recognized causes of disease, that it has been laid down as a rule, that any excess over 14 deaths in 1,000 of population, in the large cities, is unnecessary, and the result of the violation of known hygienic laws. That such a result can be attained is a legitimate conclusion from what has already been achieved, as in St. Louis, just mentioned, where the death rate for eighteen hundred and seventy-five was only 14.46 per 1,000.

Another fact, encouraging to those engaged in the work of sanitary reform, is that so forcibly alluded to by Dorman B. Eaton, LL. D., in a discourse delivered in eighteen hundred and seventy-five—that as the health of communities increases crime diminishes. In Glasgow, while the death rate fell, between eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, from 34 in 1,000 to 29.09 per 1,000, the whole number of crimes were reduced from ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine to seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six—eighteen hundred and sixty-seven to eighteen hundred and seventy-three; of thefts alone there was a reduction of from one thousand one hundred and ninety-two to two hundred and sixty-four.

These facts are rapidly forcing themselves upon the observation of the public. They have attracted the attention of Legislatures and

*Simons' report to the South Carolina Medical Association.

State authorities everywhere, and their legitimate result has been the creation of State Boards of Health in nearly one-third of the States of the Union.

REGISTRY LAW.

Among the measures proposed for legislative action at the ensuing session, we beg to call your attention to the registry law which the experience of the past has shown to be almost entirely inoperative.

Laws of this character, though their importance may be readily admitted by all reflecting citizens, have been found to be difficult of enforcement in this country. Perhaps the popular sentiment to which we must look for its support, and without the concurrence of which, under our form of government, no law can be effective, is not yet ripe for its observance. Perhaps the masses of the people are not yet educated to a full recognition of its utility. It is by no means certain that the medical men of the State are all prepared to indorse its great necessity, and to give aid to the promotion of its objects by their active coöperation. Sanitary science, under which is included the subject of vital statistics, is of comparatively recent growth in this country, and it is not strange that even among the most intelligent practitioners of medicine, devoted to the labors of professional life, absorbed in the arduous duties of a vocation which commands their first care, some should be found who have bestowed little thought upon the machinery of a science, which, though it be among the most important auxiliaries to practical medicine, and calculated to promote the highest welfare of society where all its parts are brought together, all its legitimate deductions revealed, has as yet, perhaps, only a very slight bearing upon individual success in the isolated field to which they are devoted.

It is difficult, at all times, to introduce an innovation upon long-established habits, especially where such innovation demands some trouble and labor for its success, and no present personal advantage is promised by its adoption. To the individual, considered as a distinct and independent laborer in the profession, the facts which it is the object of a registry law to collect and distribute—the births, deaths, and marriages, occurring in his immediate circle, and the relation these sustain to each other—may be of little apparent present value; but when we come to compare them with similar facts gathered from every portion of the State, when we consider their relations to the State and society as a whole, when we reflect upon the light they are capable of shedding upon the grave questions of health, the duration of life, and the causes of disease, they assume an altogether different aspect, vast in their results, immeasurably important in their practical application.

But, aside from all sanitary considerations, the records contemplated by the law are liable to become of great importance in a social aspect—in their relation to individuals and families.

Only a few days since, the Secretary of the State Board of Health was called upon by the Secretary of State for certificates of the death of two persons supposed to have deceased in San Francisco, and which, under section three thousand and eighty of the Political Code, should have been reported by the Recorder of that county.

This is one instance in which the want of a proper record was seriously felt by the Executive of the State in the exercise of his official prerogatives; and several other cases have occurred in which

the Secretary of the Board of Health has been unable to furnish information of a similar character to parties from other States making inquiries concerning relatives supposed to have died here during the past two years.

Convinced of the great necessity for the enforcement of a judiciously devised registry law, we respectfully ask your coöperation in procuring such amendments to the Act now in force (Chapter III., Political Code,) as will render it more effective.

The amendments proposed will be presented by a committee, appointed for that purpose, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

By the provisions of Article V., Chapter II., Political Code, the appointment of a Board of Health, by the proper authorities, is *permitted* in every incorporated city and town, and the Supervisors of any county may likewise appoint a similar board in any unincorporated town, when necessity requires, for a definite time. In both cases the creation of the board is discretionary with the city or county authorities; upon neither is the duty obligatory, and as a consequence, the privilege has been taken advantage of in but few instances.

The history of the past twelve months has afforded a stronger illustration of the importance of these local boards than any equal period since the organization of the State Board. Epidemic disease has visited the State with uncommon severity, and maintained its sway with more than usual tenacity. It seems, in fact, that a period has been reached, not only in this State, but throughout many parts of the United States, when the epidemic tendency or influence has displayed itself with extraordinary vigor. This is especially true of small-pox, which accounts from all quarters represent as having assumed a virulence and power of transmission for a long time unknown. Yet it is known to every one familiar with the subject—in truth, no fact in medicine is more fully demonstated—that the great discovery of Jenner has lost none of its efficacy, but that this disease, once the scourge of communities, is, under proper police regulations, absolutely within the control of man.

Diphtheria, too, has passed over the State, bringing sickness and desolation into many households; yet this, there is strong reason to believe, is to a very great extent preventable by the strict enforcement of sanitary rules.

It is at such times that the need of local health organizations becomes specially apparent, to trace out the progress and determine the local cause of disease, to correct existing evils, to point out the sources of danger, and to educate the people in the means which experience has shown to be necessary for their protection.

Of these Boards, which it should be made the duty of every incorporated city or town to create, at least one physician should be a member, and, where practicable, the office of Health Officer should be held by a member of the same profession. They should be required to act in coöperation with the State Board, keeping it advised of the appearance of epidemic or contagious diseases, and the causes by which they are apparently promoted; and they should report to the same central authority the deaths from all causes occurring in their respective localities.

A bill amendatory of the present law on this subject, as proposed by the Board of Health, will be found in the Appendix.

The health system thus briefly pointed out has been, not inaptly, compared to the signal service system of the United States Army; and it is not too much to believe that, under proper regulations, it could be made as efficient in giving warning of approaching disease, as by the readings of the thermometer and barometer, gathered in from all parts of the country, the chief officer of that Bureau has become in foretelling the approach of elemental disturbances; what the subordinate observers are to the head of that wonderful system, local health organizations may become to the State Board.

The objects sought to be attained in the suggestions now presented for your consideration are, to increase the efficiency of the State Board of Health, to supply it with reliable information concerning the sanitary influences of different sections of the State, to place it in possession of facts relating to the origin and spread of preventable disease, and the local causes of its development, and thus enable it to fulfill its own high mission.

Of a very large class of the diseases to which communities are subject, the truth cannot be too often repeated that they are preventable. Sanitary science points out the means. It is the province of the State to encourage its efforts.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE THIRTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Salary of Secretary State Board of Health, from July 1st, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, comprising the twenty-eighth fiscal year	$2,499 60
Mileage and contingent expenses	686 15
Balance unexpended	814 25
	$4,000 00

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION FOR TWENTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salary	$2,500 00
Mileage and contingent expenses	1,500 00
	$4,000 00

Respectfully submitted for the State Board of Health,

F. W. HATCH, M. D.,
Permanent Secretary State Board of Health.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., August 1, 1877.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF PERMANENT SECRETARY.

To the State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this, the Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, your Secretary finds himself laboring under a disadvantage, in consequence of the loss of the reports and other papers emanating from the correspondents of the Board, and which, if preserved, would have enabled him to adopt the usual method of arranging the statistics, so as to include the fiscal years from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and from the latter date to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, rather than the calendar year of eighteen hundred and seventy-six alone. This loss of material was occasioned by the necessarily unavoidable circumstances incident to the death of the late lamented incumbent of this office, Dr. T. M. Logan. This misfortune has compelled the adoption, therefore, of the latter method of presenting the statistics.

The arrangement, though less in accordance with custom, and more limited as to time, will, doubtless, yield results equally exact and satisfactory.

It is to be regretted that the statistical portion of this report cannot be more complete, embracing a much wider range of territory, and a greater proportion of the population.

With the purpose of effecting this desirable object, soon after entering upon the duties of this office I addressed letters and circulars to very many of the physicians of the State, asking their coöperation in a work so manifestly important as the statistics of deaths and their causes in every portion of the State. From many of them favorable responses were received, entitling them to this public acknowledgment of thanks for their generous acceptance of a duty which brings no present reward. By these gratuitous services of the members of the profession, I am enabled now to present statistical reports from more than thirty of the cities and towns of the State, and have reason to entertain the hope of being able, during the next year, to include a much larger number.*

In California, we lack as yet, to a very great extent, the auxiliary labors of local Health Boards. The importance of these local organizations created in every city and town, exercising a local supervision over sanitary matters in their several localities, coöperating with a

* As some of the reports received from correspondents embrace too short a time to be usefully included in the tables presently to be given, I present the names of all the correspondents of the Board in the Appendix.

central State Board in carrying out the general measures which may be determined upon and recommended by the latter, and whose duty it should be to report to this Board the statistics of deaths and their causes, in their several localities, can scarcely be over-estimated. Yet, in some of our cities, now or recently, suffering from zymotic diseases—from the very class of diseases against which it is the peculiar province of Boards of Health to contend—from members of that class which are known and generally recognized to be the pernicious fruit of sanitary neglect, the offspring of *filth*, of impure air, of unwholesome water, of imperfect drainage and sewerage—there is, unfortunately, seen to be an entire absence of intelligent supervision, a strange want of appreciation of the value of a local Health Board, whose duty it should be to correct or mitigate these very evils. I should hail it as one of the most encouraging signs of the times if those having authority would organize local Boards in every city and town in the State. Such institutions would prove valuable aids to this the central Board, and, working harmoniously with it, would ultimately afford the strongest possible evidence of the efficacy of sanitary measures faithfully observed and efficiently conducted.

WHAT THE BOARD OF HEALTH HAS DONE.

Among matters of a general nature acted upon, or having been under consideration by the State Board, since the early part of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, when your present Secretary entered upon the duties of his office, the following may be enumerated:

PROTECTION AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Upon the outbreak of small-pox in San Francisco, in May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and its subsequent appearance in epidemic form, I instituted measures, with the approval of His Excellency, the Governor, to obtain a supply of pure bovine virus from the vaccine farm in Wisconsin, having been unable, at that time, to obtain a sufficient quantity in San Francisco. The virus procured was the pure bovine lymph, collected upon ivory slips, and was sent gratuitously to the various correspondents of the Board, and some other physicians, in various parts of the State—preferably to those localities not conveniently situated for obtaining reliable virus from other sources.

Of about *fifty* medical gentlemen to whom quantities of this virus were sent, acknowledgments have been received from a large majority, bearing testimony, except in a few instances, to its reliability. The measure seemed necessary in view of the rapid increase of the disease in San Francisco, its occurrence in other cities and towns in the interior, and the danger of its yet further diffusion, by means of the stream of population constantly passing out of San Francisco to other sections of the State.

How far the precautions taken may have acted to prevent the general dissemination of this loathesome disease, cannot be known. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, by thus spreading the means of its prevention—the only effective means which science has yet discovered—some good was accomplished.

It is worthy of remark, as conformable to the experience of several of the medical gentlemen in Sacramento, that individuals exhibited

a remarkable susceptibility to vaccinia during the prevalence of this epidemic. I have never known so large a number of successful re-vaccinations where the evidences of primary protection were well marked and decisive, as at this time.

It is, indeed, remarkable that small-pox, so generally prevalent throughout San Francisco, did not manifest itself in a far greater number of cases, and with increased mortality; and, especially, considering the numerous lines of travel centering at San Francisco, and the free communication going on between that city and all other portions of the State, that it should not have become more general throughout the interior.

I believe there can be no doubt that the credit of this happy result is, in great measure, due to the systematic and efficient manner in which vaccination was practiced in San Francisco, and in the interior towns, and to the excellent quality of the virus used, thus vindicating the value and efficacy of this harmless expedient, and adding another laurel to the crown of the immortal Jenner.

PURE WATER FOR SAN DIEGO.

The appeal of medical gentlemen in San Diego, representing the Board of Health of that city, to the State Board, for an opinion in regard to the possibility and probability of the water supply being polluted under the circumstances stated and fully described in an accompanying map of the locality in which the reservoir and its sources of supply were situated, affords a gratifying evidence of a proper appreciation of the legitimate functions of this Board—that of an advisory body upon questions of great sanitary importance—while the confidence of the public in its decision is fully shown by the result attained.

In the summer of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, a communication was received by one of the Board, Dr. A. B. Stout, asking an official opinion in regard to the important question then in dispute between the local Board of Health on the one side and the corporation for the supply of water on the other.

This subject having been brought to the notice of the Board during the *interim* of its session, and the necessity of prompt action being evident, their opinion was conveyed by such of the members as were, at the time, in San Francisco—their action subsequently receiving the sanction of the remaining members present at the next regular meeting.

SANITARY MEASURES.

In November, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, I was requested by a committee of the citizens of Dixon to visit that place, and confer with them as to the best means of contending against the further spread of diphtheria which was just then raging with considerable fatality among the youthful population of the town.

In conformity to an appointment made, I met the committee, and examined, as thoroughly as the circumstances would permit, the condition of the town, its drainage, the water drawn from the well near the school-house in which the disease seemed to concentrate, and whence it spread to a very large proportion of the children of the place. A circumstance of some significance seemed to be the fact, that of the children ultimately attacked, all, with the exception

of the first one or two cases, I believe, were in attendance upon this school at the time of the outbreak of the epidemic.

The result of the conference with the committee was that immediate steps be taken to disinfect the foul places almost everywhere visible, to cleanse the open drains and overfull privies, and to enforce, what had been hitherto neglected, the isolation of the sick. I also advised the immediate formation of a Board of Health with power to take the measures necessary for the purification of the town, and, at the request of the committee, addressed an official communication to the Board of Supervisors of Solano County, urging their concurrence in the matter, and, at the same time, presenting an ordinance for their adoption. I take pleasure in stating that a Board of Health has been fully organized at Dixon.

SEWER-GAS—HOW TO KEEP IT OUT OF HOUSES.

This subject, one of the most important that can be brought before this Board, has been made the subject of discussion, models of different traps presented, and their respective merits explained, and the defects of the traps now in general use fully shown.

That disease is frequently conveyed into houses through the medium of in-door water-closets connected with cesspools, and, especially, with the large sewers of a city, is one of the facts which sanitary science has rendered altogether probable. In truth, some of the practical illustrations of their pernicious effects are so clear as to reduce the subject almost to one of positive demonstration. The distinguished sanitarian, John Simon, so long identified with matters concerning the public health in England, remarks on this subject:

> A very large danger to the public health, and particularly to the better-off classes of society, has of late years consisted in the recklessness with which house-drains, receiving-pipes from water-closets, sinks, cisterns, baths, etc., in the interior of houses, and often actually within bed-rooms, or the adjoining dressing-rooms, have been brought into connection with sewers. Among architects and builders there seems to have been very imperfect recognition of the danger which this arrangement must involve, in event either of unskillful first construction or of subsequent mismanagement or want of repair. Then, in regard of construction, an almost unlimited trust has been placed in artisans who not only could hardly be expected to understand certain of the finer conditions (as to atmospheric pressure) which they had to meet, but also, in not a few instances, have evidently failed to apprehend that even their mechanical work requires conscientious execution. Under the influence of the latter deficiency, there have been left, in almost innumerable cases, all sorts of escape-holes for sewer effluvia into houses, and disjointed drains, effusing their filth into basements; while under the other deficiency house-drainage, though done with good, workmanlike intention, has often, for want of skilled guidance, been left entirely without exterior ventilation, and sometimes has, in addition, had the overflow pipes of baths and cisterns acting as sewer ventilators into the house. * * * It is almost superfluous to say (he adds) that under circumstances of this sort a large quantity of enteric fever has been insured; and I should suppose that a very large quantity of other filth diseases must have sprung from the same cause.—*John Simons, on Filth Diseases.*

Any one who will take the trouble to investigate this subject, will find, I apprehend, in the cities of California, violations of sanitary precautions equally flagrant, faults of construction equally gross with those alluded to by the distinguished authority just quoted; and it is with strict propriety, and with a due regard to the public safety, that this subject has been made prominent in the discussions of the Board.

In addition to the important work thus briefly reviewed, special reports have been presented upon subjects of sanitary interest, which will be introduced in their appropriate places.

MORTALITY AND VITAL STATISTICS—GENERAL REMARKS.

The period embraced by the mortality report, now submitted, has been somewhat exceptional. In addition to the ordinary causes of deaths incident to climate, and common, more or less, to every year, certain extraordinary causes have prevailed prominently in certain of the cities, but, with the exception of a few localities in the mountain districts, pretty generally over the State. The extraordinary heated term of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, was one of those, sensibly manifest in San Francisco and the interior cities by the unusual prevalence of cholera infantum, and in the valleys of the central portion of the State by *sun-stroke*, a disease from which the people of California have commonly been considered, to a great extent, exempt; the breaking out, about the same time, of small-pox in San Francisco, and its gradual increase and ultimate expansion to the magnitude of an epidemic, was another; while the almost simultaneous appearance of diphtheria spreading epidemically over a very considerable portion of the State, was a third.

Excluding those unusual phenomena, the reports of deaths received from correspondents of the Board demonstrate a very favorable condition of the public health. These reports embrace a very large area of the State, and represent a majority of the population, now estimated at eight hundred thousand.

The reports received at the office of the Secretary include forty localities. Of these, twenty have been regular, embracing each month in the year; others have been regular for the time during which they have been made; and others, I regret to say, have been only irregular. Some of the latter, while presenting a statement of the mortality for a few isolated and disconnected months, are valueless for purposes of generalization and statistical accuracy.

It is not pretended that all of the reports, however carefully and regularly made, are absolutely correct. In the interior towns having no local Boards of Health, or other authority to collect and preserve the record of deaths, perfect exactitude is almost impossible; yet I feel sure that the effort has been made to make them approximately so—sufficiently so, perhaps, to convey a pretty correct idea of the diseases which have prevailed, and the relations sustained to them by different portions of the State. Quite a large proportion of them are believed to be sufficiently accurate to form the basis for statistical deductions.

The following "table" exhibits the mortality from all the causes enumerated in thirty-three localities:

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THIRTY-THREE LOCAI

Diseases.	San Francisco	Sacramento	Stockton	Petaluma	Dixon and vicinity	Marysville	Placerville	Los Angeles	Truckee	St. Helena and vicinity	Napa City	Watsonville
Cholera morbus	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cholera infantum	150	8	8	6	0	0	0	9	3	1	0	0
Diarrhœa	4	6	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2
Dysentery	42	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Small-pox	345	0	8	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Measles	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Scarlatina	72	2	0	0	0	5	4	4	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria	481	14	3	37	13	0	2	82	0	0	15	0
Croup	90	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Whooping-cough	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	15	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Fever—typhus	195	12	7	0	3	13	10	19	3	0	0	4
Fever—typhoid	22	5	0	0	0	9	0	12	1	0	0	0
Fever—rem. and intermittent	23	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fever—cerebro-spinal	27	5	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Alcoholism	642	50	23	0	3	23	1	46	1	7	11	11
Tuberculosis	273	23	4	4	3	20	0	9	3	2	7	1
Pneumonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pleurisy	59	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	121	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	1
Other respiratory diseases	189	21	3	1	0	1	1	16	0	0	2	0
Diseased stomach and bowels	73	5	4	1	0	3	5	3	1	0	0	1
Disease of liver	73	2	1	2	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	0
Bright's disease and nephritis	37	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Aneurism	189	11	9	1	2	1	0	9	1	2	4	0
Heart disease	563	46	11	5	1	7	3	19	0	0	12	2
Diseased brain and nervous system	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism	43	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Puerperal disease	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Insolation	1,841	105	27	9	6	29	6	78	10	1	12	10
All other causes	5,669	349	118	78	34	125	36	372	28	15	74	34
Totals	322	19	1	1	0	0	0	19	0	1	0	0
Stillbirths												

The population represented by the reports from which the above tabular statement has bee
is based generally upon the statement of the correspondents of the Board as to the population-
obtained from the most reliable sources within my reach.

Admitting the justice of the conclusions just arrived at, we find the ratio of deaths to the
The following table will enable us to observe the relative mortality of different cities and t

these essential truths, to place within its reach the means of information upon matters involving the health and happiness of every household.

In view of the unusual causes of disease existing during the year the above showing is not an unfavorable one, especially when we consider that the epidemic force fell most heavily upon the youthful population. The death rate under five years of age has been stated at 31 per cent. of the total. This is for the State at large. Yet there is a wide diversity in the different cities. Looking only at those from which there is reason to believe a full record of deaths has been received, we find the following result: San Francisco, 34 per cent. under five years of age; Sacramento, 24 per cent.; Stockton, 22 per cent.; Marysville, 16 per cent.; Los Angeles, 32 per cent.; Santa Barbara, 29 per cent.; Napa, 21 per cent.; Watsonville, 23 per cent.; Colusa, 24 per cent.; Oakland, 18 per cent.; Santa Cruz, 45 per cent.; Woodland, 37 per cent.; Placerville, 14 per cent.; a very favorable standard of health when compared with some of the large cities of the Eastern States.

In Boston, the annual death rate among children under five years of age is said to be 43 per cent. of the total mortality; in Baltimore, 30 to 31 per cent.; in Cincinnati, 44 to 46 per cent.; and in Newark, New Jersey, over one-half.

Rising somewhat largely among the causes of mortality, we find pneumonia and other inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs—four hundred and ninety-four, or 6.1 per cent. of the deaths by all causes.

The reports of "sickness" prevailing in different localities, which have been received from the correspondents of the Board, have demonstrated the prevalence of these diseases in many portions of the State during the spring and winter months. This is particularly true of some of the mountain towns, and those located near the foothills.

The following table, formed from the "sickness reports" of seven localities, will serve to show the extent to which they have prevailed, and their fatality. These particular localities are selected on account of the completeness of their records for the months represented, and for the further reason that, in others, the diseases occurring are not reported by name, but simply arranged according to their appropriate nosological classes.

Table of cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Inflammatory Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and the deaths by each.

Localities.	Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		No. of months reported.	Reporters.
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.		
Cedarville	39	0	26	0	0	0	8	W. H. Patterson, M. D.
Antioch	43	1	15	0	1	0	15	M. C. Parkison, M. D.
Truckee	20	3	0	0	0	0	7	W. Curless, M. D.
Cloverdale	4	0	8	1	0	0	14	Q. C. Smith, M. D.
Lakeport	6	1	6	0	3	1	8	W. J. Crumpton, M. D.
Downieville	2	2	9	2	0	0	7	Alemby Jump, M. D.
Adin, Modoc County	5	0	8	0	0	0	4	H. F. Hall, M. D.
Total	119	7	72	3	4	1		

Thus we find that of one hundred and nineteen cases of pneumonia, only seven proved fatal, and of seventy-two cases of bronchitis, three died; yielding the small percentage of .058 and .041 per cent. respectively.

It is greatly to be regretted that these reports could not have been more regular, and should have been limited to only a few localities. The obvious difficulty is that of obtaining regular coöperation on the part of the members of a profession whose time is occupied with the special duties of their vocation. The work is a voluntary one, gratuitous, involving some labor, and demanding a no inconsiderable amount of public spirit and professional enthusiasm; and I feel it due to the gentlemen who have thus manifested their willingness to aid us in carrying out the objects of this Board to make this public acknowledgment of their kindness and generous offices. The importance of these reports is only second to those of mortality. In some respects they are equally so.

With the intention of facilitating the work of making these reports, I have recently prepared the following form, modeled after that adopted in Massachusetts, and, like theirs, printed upon a "postal card." The work of filling up and transmission is easy.

Report of Diseases prevalent during the month of ....., 187.., in ..... and vicinity.

Diseases.	Cases.
Cholera Infantum	
Cholera Morbus	
Diarrhœa	
Dysentery	
Small-pox	
Measles	
Scarlatina	
Diphtheria	
Croup (membranous)	
Whooping-cough	
Erysipelas	
Fever—Typhoid	
Fever—Typho-malarial	
Fever—Intermittent	
Fever—Remittent	
Fever—Cerebral	
Pneumonia	
Bronchitis	

Please indicate in the proper column the number of cases occurring, not alone in the reporter's practice, but those also of which he can obtain definite information in his vicinity. Please mail the card as soon after the end of the month as convenient.

If any of these diseases should be *epidemic*, please indicate the fact by a cross, thus: +

....., *M. D.*

The deaths occurring in a given locality are not certainly indicative of the amount or character of disease prevailing; and, hence, if we wish to obtain an accurate knowledge of the relations of the State to the latter, we must seek it, not alone in the mortality, but also in the sickness to which it is subject. In the several localities just now

tabulated, the mortality by pneumonia, for example, is given at *seven*, yet we have seen that the cases of this affection rose to one hundred and nineteen, or one death in seventeen cases. In the same localities the cases of malarial fevers are reported at one hundred and twenty-eight, yet the deaths by these causes were absolutely *none*. Taken in connection with those of mortality, therefore, a uniform system of "sickness reports" will prove of great value, throwing a flood of light upon the climatology of the State, and yielding information of the sanitary influences of different localities which may prove profitable, not alone to the present inhabitants, but also to those seeking just this kind of knowledge with a view to immigration. It is hoped that the plan now proposed may prove so simple, and become so slight a tax upon the time of the physicians of the State, as to enlist their coöperation, and thus enable us to portray, in something like an intelligent way, the actual tendencies of our climate, in its widely different phases, to disease.

EPIDEMICS.

The epidemic diseases possess a special interest in this review; and of these the first in their order of occurrence is

SMALL-POX.

Allusion has already been made to this subject, and its prominence as a cause of mortality during the year past. The whole number of cases reported is three hundred and seventy-seven, of which three hundred and forty-five occurred in San Francisco, seven in Oakland, eight in Stockton, eleven in Los Angeles, and three in Sacramento, leaving only three cases to be accounted for in other localities. In truth, at no time during the year has this disease prevailed as an epidemic outside of San Francisco. Occasional cases occurred in other portions of the State, probably by importation from the metropolis, but never to an extent sufficient to cause alarm.

I believe we are justified in repeating what was stated in an early portion of this Report, that it is not unreasonable to suppose that, to the prompt and efficient application of the one great prophylactic of vaccination, together with a strict isolation of the sick, we owe this general exemption from its epidemic influence in the interior of the State.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Close upon small-pox, or rather, coincidently with it as a special cause of disease, came the heated term of the latter part of June and the first week in July, rendered memorable by the large increase in the mortality of children during its prevalence and for the months immediately succeeding. In San Francisco the mortality by cholera infantum rose from eight in May to fifty-five in June, twenty-eight in July, falling to fourteen in August—the total from this cause being one hundred and fifty. In the interior, as well as in other cities on the coast, with the exception of Oakland, no very marked prominence is assigned to it in the aggregate of mortality. Of two hundred and thirty-seven deaths only eighty-seven are due to all parts of the State outside of the metropolis.

The influence of the same cause was felt also in its effect upon

other diseases of the intestinal canal, the aggregate mortality by all affections of the digestive system rising to six hundred and six for the year.

The facts relating to cholera infantum are particularly noticeable in consequence of their dependence upon what is known as the "heated term," which has been stated to have occurred about the last of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. To this cause, also, is to be ascribed the remarkable occurrence of sun-stroke, as it was observed in the valleys of the State at the same time.

SUN-STROKE.

The restricted limits of this report forbid more than a brief reference to this disease and its causes; nor can we do more than allude to the important subject of its prevention. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with a brief and imperfect summary of the history of the disease, drawn from the facts collected, without entering upon the arguments in their support.

First—The influences upon which we have hitherto relied as affording protection against the occurrence of sunstroke in California, have been the dryness of the atmosphere, the agreeable and, so far as it relates to the present subject, salutary change in temperature towards evening—affording an opportunity for refreshing rest, calming the nervous system and dissipating the bodily temperature which the combined influence of exposure to a hot sun and severe exertion may have raised to above the normal standard.

Second—The circumstances concurring to occasion the disease, during June and July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, were:

a. Atmospheric heat, excessive and uncommonly prolonged, especially *when acting upon individuals unaccustomed to its influence.* This is particularly shown by the cases occurring in Antioch and near Woodland. In the former locality five cases were reported by Dr. Parkison, all the subjects having recently arrived from the cooler and less debilitating climate of San Francisco, for the express purpose of engaging in the work of harvest. Two of the five cases occurring near Woodland were of the same character.

b. The prevalence of northerly winds, with, possibly, the electrical conditions which attend them, and the uncommonly high temperature of the nights during their continuance.

c. The association of high and prolonged temperature with unusual humidity of the atmosphere.

d. Exertion while exposed to these influences.

e. Arrest of the functions of the skin, giving rise to a depraved state of the blood, and slow or altogether deficient evaporation from the surface, by which the natural cooling process was interrupted. In most of the cases reported, the skin was noted for its intense dryness.

f. Possibly, in some cases, excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants; though the supposition is contradicted by other cases, especially by those occurring near Princeton, Colusa County. Of the five fatal cases reported from this locality, four were Chinamen, and these people are proverbially temperate. On the other hand, of fifteen fatal cases occurring in other localities, it is expressly stated that seven were in the habit of "drinking considerable" wine or whisky;

two were reported to be strictly temperate, and of the remainder no special mention in this regard was made.

g. To these may be added, as *predisposing* causes, malarial influences and improper clothing—unadapted to the climate and temperature.

The means of prevention may be summed up briefly, embracing:

First—Avoidance of all enervating influences capable of being controlled.

Second—Caution in the use of alcoholic stimulants, thirst being allayed by cool water, not in excessive quantities, but sufficient for the purpose.

Third—Adaptation of the clothing to the climate, attention being paid to the *color* no less than to the *material*. *White* or *light-colored* clothing has been shown to be the best, as affording a greater protection from the sun's rays. Inasmuch as a majority of the cases occurring during the past year were among persons recently from the cooler region of San Francisco and other points on the coast, especial care should be used by those coming into the interior valleys to engage in labor in the harvest field, to avoid unnecessary exposure, and to observe the other precautions just now mentioned.

Fourth—Should an attack of sun-stroke occur, the most important thing to be done, in the absence of a physician, is to endeavor to reduce the bodily temperature by the application of cold water—cold sponging of the face, head, arms, and chest—the extent and duration of the bathing being proportioned to the heat of the body and the degree of unconsciousness. In other cases, when the skin is cool, or the patient weak and exhausted, with small, quick, feeble pulse, stimulants, such as brandy and water, should be given, until the arrival of the physician. The caution to be observed, adapted to the comprehension and appreciation of every one, is, not to use cold water applications when the skin is cold—then to use stimulants.

DIPHTHERIA.

Reference has already been made to diphtheria which, as forming a part of the current history of the year, deserves a more extended notice.

Without having the records at hand by which to verify the fact, it may be safely stated that at no time in the history of the State has this fatal disease of children so generally manifested itself.

From the evidence presented by the death records, diphtheria seems to have been more or less observed at San Francisco and some other towns even from the commencement of the period under review, sixteen deaths having been recorded in the former city in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen in February, twenty-seven in March, twenty-nine in April, thence decreasing to August, when it appears to have received fresh vigor, and was made responsible for thirty-eight deaths. During the early half of the year we find it already, to some extent, prevalent in other portions of the State—on the coast, at Los Angeles; in the valleys, at Sacramento, Redwood, and St. Helena; and in the mountains at Weaverville—each of these places being credited with one death in January.

The disease can scarcely be considered to have assumed an epidemic form, however, in any portion of the State until April, when

it appeared with considerable violence in Petaluma and other parts of Sonoma Valley, and Santa Cruz. The source of its origin at Petaluma appears to be unknown, and is the more mysterious as this is said by Dr. Crane to have been the first epidemic of any kind which had appeared at that place. Writing from Petaluma, in May of the present year, Dr. Crane says: "We have had diphtheria for the past year in a mild epidemic form—mortality large for the number of cases."

At Santa Cruz, it is reported as having been *imported*, and it is considered remarkable by Dr. Anderson that, though the epidemic commenced at a season when the town is full of strangers—families seeking a refuge during the summer months at this popular watering place—it should not have found therein a fertile soil for propagation and diffusion.

From this time on, the disease appears to have gradually spread over a large portion of the State. Twenty-four deaths are reported in May at Los Angeles, among the native population; four a little later in Santa Barbara, likewise among the native Spanish population, by whom it was imported from Los Angeles; and, later still, in Napa and other towns, until the aggregate of deaths, December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, amounted to seven hundred and forty-four. Of course the figures given do not represent the true mortality of the State. From some other towns, where diphtheria is known to have prevailed, my efforts to obtain information have been unavailing.

I cannot omit here to allude to the cases of this disease reported in another place, as occurring in the Asylum for Orphans under the control of the Good Templars, at Vallejo. The number of cases and deaths is so large, and occurred within so short an interval, as to attract attention.

The disease appears to have commenced early in April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, continuing in an epidemic form until May. During this period forty-three cases are reported to have occurred. The deaths were nine—the first, April seventh, and the last, April twenty-fifth. One death by membranous croup is reported for May, but I have the authority of Dr. Anderson, who attended the inmates of the Asylum during this epidemic, that this also was one of diphtheria.

In response to a letter of inquiry as to the facts relating to this unusual outbreak of disease in this institution, I have been favored by Mr. Crowhurst, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, with the following facts: "In the latter part of February, or beginning of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one of the business men of Vallejo was called to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, to attend the funeral of some members of a family of relatives who had died from the scourge, diphtheria. On returning to Vallejo, he and some of his family were taken down with the disease, and were attended by members of a family residing near the Home for Orphans. The children of the last mentioned family were attending the school of the Orphans' Home at the time they were taken sick. Two of the family died, and, soon after, some of the Home inmates were taken sick with the same disease." The facts reported by Mr. Crowhurst are substantiated by Dr. Anderson.

A fact not stated, however, is that during the prevalence of the epidemic no sufficient precaution seems to have been taken to isolate

the sick, nor does attention appear to have been very strongly directed to the possibility of contagion. A large room, airy, and well ventilated, upon the first or main floor of the building was converted into a hospital for the sick, in immediate proximity to others, and to the hall frequented by the well; and, as far as could be ascertained, no special care was taken to prevent the communication of the disease by the disinfection or the destruction of clothing.

I am fully convinced that there should be, in connection with all such institutions, a hospital for contagious diseases, and the strictest attention to disinfection and isolation of the sick should be required. The inmates of these institutions are, to some extent, the wards of the State, entitled to its protection; and though, doubtless, the trustees having control over them would cheerfully adopt any measures calculated to effect the saving of life, and promote the health and interests of the unfortunate children entrusted to their care, consistently with their conceptions of duty, it is not impossible that the adoption of measures which, to the sanitarian, would be regarded as of great importance, might, by others, especially when the question of expenditures is considered, be looked upon as trivial and unnecessary. Hence, I believe, a provision, such as has been mentioned, ought to be made by these institutions. The great difficulty in any case like that under consideration lies, not in an indisposition on the part of the managers to do their duty, but in the fact that the contagiousness of diphtheria is not everywhere recognized. It is even denied by a few. Yet it would seem that, by the results of recent experience and investigation, the question ought to have been settled in accordance with the general opinion of the profession—that it should be generally known that the arrest of diphtheria, so far as sanitary measures are concerned, requires the same protective precautions as do scarlatina or measles, and until this is done it will be liable to continue to decimate our asylums and schools at every outbreak.

These remarks, I desire it to be understood, are not made with an intention to reflect upon the management of this excellent institution. The asylum is, in truth, a noble monument to the philanthropy of the Order by whom it was founded—one of the best in its location, its architectural design, its general arrangements for the comfort of the inmates, its water supply, and its capability of being beautified and made attractive in its surroundings.

The important practical question arises: What have been the origin of this epidemic, and the means by which it has been propagated?

Without entering upon the much disputed question of the etiology of diphtheria, a few facts collected during the present epidemic deserve to be recorded, not as settling the question, but as throwing some light upon what must be admitted to be involved in a certain degree of obscurity.

One of these is its apparent dependence upon defective sewerage, over-crowding, and the usual attendants of these—poor ventilation and filth. The occurrence and great fatality of the disease at Los Angeles, among the native Spanish and half-breed population, might be presented as an illustration, while, according to the testimony of Dr. Orme, other portions of the city were almost, if not entirely, exempt. In fact, it is impossible not to see in the condition of what is called Spanishtown, in that city, the fruitful sources of zymotic

disease, in the low adobe dwellings crowded with families, the entire absence of sewerage, the defective arrangements of privies and cesspools, the filth upon the surface, and the partial exemption of this locality from the winds which prove so salutary in a sanitary aspect in other portions of the city. We see the influence of this condition of things well exemplified in the frequency and fatality there of other diseases of the same class, as compared with the American portion of the town—the cholera infantum, the typhoid fevers, and scarlatina, which have carried off so large a portion of the Spanish population during the past year; and it would seem that there can scarcely be a doubt that the same insalubrious surroundings should have exerted a potent influence, if not indeed of originating, at least in favoring the propagation of the epidemic under review.

Conclusions of the same character might be drawn from the facts observed in other localities, and prominently in San Francisco, where the disease appears to have been especially prevalent in those wards in which the sanitary conditions have been unusually bad—embracing low grounds, defective drains, imperfect sewerage—in some instances overcrowding and bad ventilation, and associated, in some of these wards, with typhoid and malarial fevers, and other zymotic diseases.

Again, some interesting facts have been observed touching the method by which diphtheria has been transported from districts more or less remote. The history of the disease, as it is related, in Dixon, Solano County, presents a case in point.

A child just recovering from diphtheria, at San Francisco, came to visit the family of a friend at Dixon, bringing with it, it is said, the clothing worn during its sickness. One of the children of this household was taken sick with the disease in a few days, and died, there having been previously no diphtheria in the vicinity, and no communication by the child with infected localities. Free intercourse with the sick was allowed by other children of the family, and of other families in the neighborhood. The funeral of the deceased child was largely attended by the children of the town, its friends and playmates; thence the disease appeared in the school near by, confining its ravages, according to the authority of Dr. Pratt, almost exclusively, for a time, to the pupils in attendance, and to those having intercourse with the sick at their homes.

The fact should not be omitted, however, that the town itself was in a condition favorable to the spread of an epidemic, and that typhoid fever had already been to some extent prevalent. Without a system of drainage, with a very general disregard of sanitary precautions in the disposal of refuse matters, with the accumulation of these around houses, or their imperfect removal by means of shallow surface-drains, with foul privies reeking with ammoniacal odors, there was present a combination of conditions among which we might expect the occurrence and ready propagation of zymotic disease.

We have, in this case, the two factors of probable contagion on the one hand, and imperfect sanitary regulations on the other. The conveyance of the disease to the town in the first instance, its subsequent diffusion by means of unrestricted communication between the sick and the well, and the favoring influence of the common causes of zymotic disease, seem to be facts upon the existence of which we can reasonably rely, and serve to illustrate the importance

of at least two of the fundamental precepts of sanitary science as applied to the management of epidemic disease—*cleanliness and isolation of the sick.*

In regard of cleanliness—using the word in a general sense, including purity of air, of surface surroundings, of privy accommodations, and often of the water supply—in regard of all these, the remarks made are not exclusively applicable to Dixon. The conditions referred to seem to be the unfortunate incidents of many of our interior towns, and, in certain respects, to portions of some of our large cities—incidents due to want of observation, to the indifference upon such subjects common to the great mass of the people, but to a great and almost necessary extent to the local surroundings and topography. Situated upon a level country, the question of drainage and sewerage becomes one of serious difficulty, and one which should receive the special attention of this Board at an early day. For the present, the limits of this report forbid more than this passing allusion to the subject.

I have already alluded to the importation of diphtheria and its subsequent communication by contagion in Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara, and familiar instances of its local appearance in remote parts of some of our larger cities might be mentioned as further illustrating the same fact.

CONSUMPTION.

Referring to the statistical tables, we find a record of nine hundred and sixty-two deaths by consumption—twelve per cent. of the entire mortality—one death in four hundred and twenty-four of the population represented.

In reference to the localities of its greatest prevalence, it may be remarked that the six larger cities of the State have yielded eight hundred and thirty-four, and the country one hundred and twenty-eight. Of the latter, only five are set down as occurring in the mountain towns, the total mortality of the same places being one hundred and twenty-one. In the cities, therefore, consumption appears to have claimed twelve per cent. of the mortality, the country, or small towns, the same percentage, and the mountain localities 0.05 per cent.

The relation of this disease to nativity is an interesting one, which has been made the subject of speculation and investigation by those who have devoted themselves to the study of disease statistics in this State. It is a matter of regret that the reports do not embrace the entire State, thus enabling us to present the subject more completely than is now possible.

The following "table," containing returns from twenty-two different localities, may furnish some light. These particular localities are selected because the reports received from them, with only three exceptions, embrace the entire year; two others include eleven months; and one—Truckee—nine months.

DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION, WITH NATIVITY—EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

Localities.	Population	Total	California	Atlantic States	Foreign countries	Chinese	Unknown	Deaths in 1,000 of population	Per cent. of foreigners in 1,000 total deaths.	Per cent. of deaths by phthisis to total mortality
San Francisco	288,000	642	50	156	431	33	5	2.2	67	11
Sacramento	24,000	54	6	21	26	13	1	2.2	48	15
Stockton	13,000	23	3	11	9	5	0	1.7	39	19
Petaluma and vicinity	6,000	14	0	2	6	0	6	2.3	43	18
Marysville	7,000	23	3	6	11	2	3	3.2	48	18
Placerville	5,000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.2	100	2
Los Angeles	15,000	46	12	11	23	0	0	3.0	50	12
St. Helena and vicinity	3,000	7	0	6	1	0	0	2.3	14	46
Napa City	4,000	11	1	3	6	1	1	2.7	54	13
Santa Cruz	5,000	8	0	4	2	0	2	1.6	25	13
Colusa and vicinity	4,000	12	2	5	3	0	2	3.	25	22
Santa Barbara	5,500	17	6	8	2	0	1	3.10	12	17
Yreka and vicinity	6,000	2	1	0	1	0	0	0.3	50	6
Downiville	1,200	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.8	100	5
Cloverdale and vicinity	2,000	3	0	3	0	0	0	1.5	0	20
Antioch	1,200	4	0	3	1	0	0	3.3	25	16
Woodland	3,000	14	2	11	1	0	0	4.6	7	25
Folsom and vicinity	1,500	5	1	1	2	0	1	3.3	40	25
Modesto and vicinity	2,500	6	0	5	1	0	0	2.4	16	12
Weaverville and vicinity	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Redwood City and vicinity	2,500	5	0	4	0	0	1	2.	0	11
Dixon and vicinity	6,000	3	0	2	1	0	0	0.5	33	9
Truckee	1,800	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.5	100	3
Totals	408,700	902	87	262	530	54	23	1.9	38	14

With these limited data, we find nine hundred and two deaths recorded as by consumption, or 2.2 in each 1,000 of the population represented; the highest ratio being 4.6, and the lowest, 0.0. Of these nine hundred and two deaths, five hundred and twenty-nine were among the foreign population, including fifty-four Mongolians; or for the latter 59.8 in each 1,000 of the deaths by this disease. Comparing this with the rate among the natives of the United States, we find for the Atlantic States two hundred and eighty-three deaths in each 1,000 of the mortality, and for California alone 96.4. The latter figures are significant, so far as they are of any real value by reason of the limited population upon which they are based, of the comparative exemption of those born here from this disease.

Of the eighty-seven natives of California dying of phthisis, a very considerable number—the returns in my possession not enabling me to state exactly—were of the old Spanish or half-breed population of the southern cities. Of eleven deaths by consumption, in Los Angeles, during July, for example, five were reported as belonging to this class.

Comparing, again, the deaths by consumption among these three classes, with the population, we find for the foreign class 1.27 deaths in each 1,000; for those born in the Atlantic States, 0.66; and for the native born, 0.21. It is to be borne in mind, however, that

the mortality by consumption has been very materially increased by the immigration hither of many who were already doomed to become the victims of this disease—individuals attracted here by the hope of restoration to health. This is true of all the localities mentioned.

The Chinese element also materially interferes with the accuracy of the statistics. These people, in the cities, are commonly attended during sickness by their own countrymen, who, when death occurs, are in the habit of stating consumption as the cause. My own experience with the Mongolian race in Sacramento, for more than twenty years, has been that comparatively few of them die of this disease. This opinion is, to some extent, confirmed by the statistics just now given in the "table," which, erroneous and unfavorable as they are thought to be, show only thirteen deaths by consumption among the one thousand and twenty-seven Chinese whom, by the best estimate I have been able to obtain, the population of Sacramento contains.

Deducting the mortality among this class, the mortality by consumption would stand at 10.5 of the total.

This subject will be more fully elaborated in a special report upon the "Relations of the Climate of California to Consumption," to appear at the close of this report.

MALARIAL DISEASES.

Allusion has been made to the mildness of the malarial fevers in this State, as shown by the mortality records—twenty-two deaths out of a total mortality of eight thousand and twenty-eight—27 per cent. or one in three hundred and sixty-four.

For the purpose of determining the boundary lines of the malarial districts, this was made one of the special subjects of inquiry in the circular issued to a large number of physicians in the State, and, guided by the answers received, we proceed to review briefly the relations of the State to these diseases.

The answers obtained were in response to the following questions:

1—To what extent do malarial fevers prevail in your vicinity?

2—To what local causes do you refer them?

To these Dr. Crumpton, of Lake County, replies:

No. 1—"To a limited extent—autumnal fevers, usually mild, yielding promptly to anti-periodic treatment, sometimes assuming typhoid symptoms if neglected.

No. 2—"To exhalations from the border of Clear Lake, particularly in seasons following winters with a slight rainfall, when the water recedes below its summer level."

Dr. Reins, of Crescent City, Del Norte County, says: "They occur but rarely—we rarely have a sporadic case."

Dr. DuBois writes from San Rafael: "They do not exist except where soil is upturned in building railroads."

And Dr. Taliaferro, of the same place, says: "We have these fevers occasionally during the summer, and sometimes in the winter, but they are very mild."

Dr. W. H. Patterson, residing at Cedarville, in the northern part of the State, replies to:

No. 1—"To but a slight extent. I have never known a case of intermittent that was not imported. Remittent fever sometimes prevails in the low meadow lands.

No. 2—"A chain of three shallow lakes extends through this (Surprise) valley, and when these dry up the affluvia from their muddy beds cause remittent fevers."

Dr. Kunkler, writing from Placerville, a mountain town, says:

No. 1—"They prevail to a moderate extent in some parts of this vicinity.

No. 2—"I refer them to the partial obstruction of waters from the creeks by the ditch owners, and also to excessive or injudicious irrigation upon some farms; for, in eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for many years after, we were free from malarial fevers."

Dr. W. C. Jones says of Grass Valley and vicinity, in the mountains: "We have none, except as imported;" and Dr. Hunt gives the same testimony in regard to Nevada City.

Dr. Alemby Jump, reports of Downieville, also in the mountains, in Sierra County:

No. 1—"Very limited. Malaria is sometimes wafted up the cañons by the prevailing land breezes which are usually very strong during the months of September and August.

No. 2—"Up winds in the daytime and night currents down the cañons, the latter being cold—range of temperature often reaching 35° F."

From Trinity County, in the northern part of the State, Dr. John Lord writes:

No. 1—"Trinity Center and Minersville are the only localities in Trinity County in which malarial fevers prevail. When these places were first settled every one was affected. At the present time malarial fevers are rare.

No. 2—"The low and marshy condition of the land."

To Dr. Ream, of Yreka, Siskiyou County, we are indebted for the following:

No. 1—"To the extent of seventy-five cases in one hundred during the months of July, August, September, and October.

No. 2—"To the miasmatic influences from the irrigation to which a large share of our valley lands is subject."

The above localities, with the single exception of San Rafael, are all in the mountains and their foothills, at elevations varying from two thousand to four thousand feet. They are introduced for the purpose of throwing some light upon the question of malaria in the mountains.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the evidences of malaria in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Their prevalence is well understood. Even as far north as Shasta, according to the report of Dr. J. M. Briceland, malarial fevers are met with in some localities, supposed to be due to "imperfect drainage and extensive gravel deposits from hydraulic mining;" and, at other points, to "sawdust deposited from mills on the creek adjoining."

While far south, as at Visalia, Dr. J. T. Wells writes:

No. 1.—"Malarial fevers prevail here from May to November."

He refers them to the fact that "a considerable portion of this valley is overflowed every spring, and to the swampy nature of the soil."

With regard to other portions of the State, the facts are not so familiar, as along the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Of the reports from this section, two or three will suffice.

Dr. C. L. Anderson, of Santa Cruz, represents them as being "rare—only to a limited extent."

From Watsonville, three miles from the Bay, Dr. W. D. Rodgers reports:

No. 1.—"Malarial fevers are almost unknown in this (Pajaro) valley. Chills and fever, and ague are unknown except when imported."

From San Buenaventura, Dr. F. Delmont reports malarial fevers to be "very limited;" and Dr. Remondino, of San Diego, states that they are "unknown" there.

Dr. H. S. Orme, of Los Angeles, writes:

No. 1.—"There are no recorded statistics, but approximatively they may be said to embrace about eight per cent. of all diseases. This does not include typho-malarial fever, or the malarial neuroses.

No. 2.—"Probably to increase of the area of irrigation, and vegetation, to defective drainage, and imperfect sanitary regulations."

Malarial fevers are not common in some of the valleys near the coast. In Sonoma Valley, they are said to be unknown in the vicinity of Petaluma; and Dr. Q. C. Smith, writing from Cloverdale, at the northern extremity of the county (Russian River Valley), says they have no existence there, except by importation.

Nearly the same statements are made by Dr. Farley as to the Santa Clara Valley, in the vicinity of Gilroy, and by Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Redwood City, San Mateo County.

With this rapid review in mind, it would not be difficult to trace out upon the map the localities in which malarial diseases prevail. Upon such a map the tracings would be more deeply colored, as we proceed irregularly from Sonoma Valley to San Mateo; thence along the coast to San Diego; thence to Napa Valley and portions of Santa Clara Valley; thence to Del Norte, Nevada, and Sierra Counties; thence to Modoc, Trinity, and Siskiyou; thence to El Dorado and Placer; thence to the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Valleys; thence to the great Valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Doubtless this brief exposition of the malarial centers of the State will require modification in time, as the cultivation of the soil progresses, as drainage is rendered more perfect, and hygienic laws are more closely observed. Already in the Sacramento Valley great changes have been affected in these respects, and it is familiar to the observation of the residents of many portions of this valley that, where fevers were once frequent and severe, they are now less common, and almost uniformly mild.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

Reports have been received from the following Hospitals for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six:

REPORT

To the State Board of Health of the Indigent Sick treated in the following Hospitals.

Name of Hospital.	No. of months reported	Total admitted	Discharged cured	Discharged	Died	Per cent. of deaths.	Remaining under treatment	Period included in Report.	Name and Residence of Physician.
Fresno County	12	69	53	58	3	4.34	8	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. Lewis Leach, Fresno, Cal.
Siskiyou County	12	27	16	3	3	11.11	5	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. D. Ream, Yreka, Cal.
State Insane Asylum	†12	414	252	312	172	10.03	1,214	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, Stockton, Cal.
Napa Insane Asylum	19½	772	208	100	69	9.	395	November 15, '75, to June 30, '77	Dr. E. T. Wilkins, Napa City, Cal.
Del Norte County	3	2	2	0	0	0		January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. J. W. Reins, Crescent City, Cal.
San Bernardino County	12	42	14	14	8	19.04	20	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. J. C. Peacock, S. Bernardino, Cal.
Santa Clara County	12	322	212	78	44	10.	39	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. A. McMahon, San José, Cal.
Placer County	12	148	0	98	13	4.84	37	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. J. M. Todd, Auburn, Cal.
Sisters' Hospital	12	450	290	344	61	13.5	45	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. H. S. Orme, Los Angeles, Cal.
Calaveras County	9	47	14	19	10	21.2		April 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. E. B. Robertson, S. Andreas, Cal.
Central Pacific Railroad	12	532	497	14	26	4.4	45	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. A. B. Nixon, Sacramento, Cal.
Solano County	6	26	21	9	2	3.4	25	January 1 to June 30, 1877	Dr. C. P. Gettier, Fairfield, Cal.
California State Woman's Hospital	24	152	80	32	12	8.	15	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. John Scott, San Francisco, Cal.
San Diego County	12	42	25	29	7	16.6	6	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. C. M. Fenn, San Diego, Cal.
Sierra County	12	32	14	27	2	6.2		October 31, '75, to November 1, '76	Dr. Geo. C. Chase, Downieville, Cal.
Nevada County	12	110	38	25	9	8.18	40	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. R. M. Hunt, Nevada City, Cal.
Colusa County	12	151		140	9	5.9	14	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877	Dr. L. Robinson, Colusa, Cal.
City and County Hospital	12	*3,758	1,560	1,903	347	.092	295	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1876	Dr. E. H. Bryan, San Francisco, Cal.
Sacramento Dispensary	12	614			5	.08		January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. S. A. Deuel, Sacramento, Cal.
San Francisco Dispensary	11	722						September 10, '76, to August 10, '77	Dr. G. O. Rodgers and associates.
State Prison Hospital	12	281	175		15	5.3		September 10, '76, to August 10, '77	Dr. J. E. Pelham, San Quentin, Cal.
Home of Inebriates	12	851		840	11	1.2	9	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877	Dr. A. P. Hayne, San Francisco, Cal.
Sacramento County	12	796	572	64	47	5.9	113	January 1 to December 31, 1876	Dr. G. A. White, Sacramento, Cal.
Sonoma County Hospital	6	131	70	97	9	6.75	25	January 1 to June 30, 1877	Dr. Jas. B. Gordon, Santa Rosa, Cal.

†1,716 patients under treatment. *And on hand July 1, 1876.

NOTE.—Leaving out the asylums for the insane, it will be observed that nine thousand three hundred and sixty patients have been treated in these charitable institutions, with an aggregate mortality of six hundred and forty-three, or 6.88 per cent.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES REPORTED FROM HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	Consumption	Pneumonia	Other diseases of the respiratory organs	Fever—typhoid	Fever—remittent and intermittent	Fever—typho-malarial	Diseases of brain and nervous system	Bright's disease and nephritis	Disease of liver	Diarrhœa and dysentery	Diseases of stomach and bowels	Diphtheria	Heart disease	Erysipelas	Alcoholism, including delirium tremens	Aneurism	Venereal diseases	Rheumatism	Other diseases	By Whom Reported.	No. of months
Los Angeles (Sisters')	44	7	1	9	29	24	24	10	6	12	2	1	17	5	16	0	83	72	88	H. S. Orme, M. D.	12
San Diego	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	4	3	16	C. M. Fenn, M. D.	12
C. P. R. R. (Sacramento)	3	17	14	5	216	0	19	5	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	236	A. B. Nixon, M. D.	12
Nevada County	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	92	R. M. Hunt, M. D.	12
Placer County	3	2	1	2	25	0	8	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	3	20	25	T. M. Todd, M. D.	12
Siskiyou County	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	10	D. Ream, M. D.	12
Santa Clara County	30	3	6	4	42	0	24	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	28	33	230	A. McMahon, M. D.	12
Fresno County	2	3	3	0	23	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	7	11	Louis Leach, M. D.	12
San Bernardino County	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	6	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	8	J. C. Peacock, M. D.	12
Del Norte County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	John W. Reins, M. D.	12
Sacramento Dispensary	0	7	42	2	179	0	26	7	7	20	23	0	3	1	6	0	39	39	213	S. A. Deuel, M. D.	12
State Prison	3	0	7	2	20	0	5	1	0	6	9	0	2	0	0	1	4	3	20	J. E. Pelham, M. D.	6
Sacramento County	14	14	31	3	91	2	56	5	17	17	50	1	12	6	17	4	36	57	433	G. A. White, M. D.	12
Sierra County	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	22	Geo. C. Chase, M. D.	12
Colusa County	4	4	0	12	35	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	64	L. Robinson, M. D.	12
Solano County	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	4	32	C. P. Gettier, M. D.	6
Calaveras County	0	0	2	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	37	E. B. Robertson, M. D.	9
Sonoma County	0	0	16	0	0	9	9	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	18	12	59	J. B. Gordon, M. D.	6
City and County (S. F.)	282	59	118	58	178	23	137	26	15	41	54	0	32	49	104	9	230	368	1,593	E. H. Bryan, M. D.	12
San Francisco Dispensary	8	1	87	0	25	0	19	1	2	22	5	4	17	3	4	0	78	37	469	Geo. O. Rodgers, M. D.	11
Totals	408	124	336	98	872	58	367	59	62	149	160	6	99	66	165	20	573	685	3,656		

CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	Consumption	Pneumonia	Other diseases of the respiratory organs	Fever, typhoid	Fever, remittent and intermittent	Fever, typho-malarial	Diseases of brain and nervous system	Bright's disease and nephritis	Diseases of liver	Diarrhœa and dysentery	Other diseases of stomach and bowels	Diphtheria	Heart Disease	Rheumatism	Erysipelas	Alcoholism, including delirium tremens	Aneurism	Venereal disease	Other diseases
Sisters' (Los Angeles) Hospital	16	0	1	3	1	7	8	7	1	1	0	1	7	1	1	2	0	1	3
San Diego County Hospital	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou County Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nevada County Hospital	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C. P. R. R. (Sacramento) Hospital	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Placer County Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara County Hospital	17	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fresno County Hospital	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino County Hospital *																			
Del Norte County Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento Dispensary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Prison Hospital	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sacramento County Hospital	14	2	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sierra County Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Colusa County Hospital	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano County Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Calaveras County Hospital	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Sonoma County Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
City and County (San Francisco) Hospital	142	27	9	17	0	2	37	5	8	4	10	0	15	0	5	6	8	7	45
Totals	209	37	25	26	4	10	60	14	14	9	16	2	30	5	7	9	12	13	100

*Not stated.

The preceding statistical tables are interesting as corroborative, to some extent, of the deductions already made in the body of this report as to the prevalence and fatality of particular diseases in different localities. Malarial fevers stand highest on the list—eight hundred and seventy-two—with four deaths, and it will be seen that nearly all of these are reported from the valleys. Four hundred and eight were the victims of consumption, with two hundred and nine deaths; cardiac affections number ninety-nine, with thirty reported deaths; alcoholism one hundred and sixty-five, with nine deaths; and venereal diseases five hundred and seventy-three, with thirteen deaths. The statistics of pneumonia give one hundred and twenty-four cases and thirty-seven deaths, 30 per cent.; a very favorable showing when we consider the circumstances and condition of the unfortunate persons who commonly fill up our hospitals. The buildings used for hospital purposes, too, are not always such as they should be. Some of them were erected for other uses, having been transformed for the time into abodes for the sick, while the system of hospital management adopted in a few cases—the contract system—the pernicious custom of letting out the care of the sick poor to the lowest bidder, constitutes another element clearly militating against the best interests of the patients.

Improvements are continually going on in these matters however. In Colusa County, a fine hospital has been recently built, and attention to the same subject has been aroused in Fresno and San Luis Obispo, Sonoma, and, possibly, some other counties, encouraging the hope that our hospital system and management will soon be brought up to their highest measure of utility.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

In accordance with the Act creating a State Board of Health, requiring a general supervision over "the administration of prisons, hospitals, and asylums," a committee of this Board have quite recently visited nearly all of the orphan asylums in the State, and examined with some care into their sanitary condition. This was deemed the more important inasmuch as the impression has appeared to prevail that the inmates of these institutions had, during the past year, been subject to an unusual and alarming fatality.

The limits of this report will not permit a very extended review of this important subject, or of the present condition of each of these establishments, so far as relates to the perfection of their arrangements, their management, the adaptation of the buildings to the purposes intended, their sewerage and drainage, their ventilation, and the cubic air-space allotted in the sleeping apartments to each inmate. Some of them, built after modern designs, are all that could be desired in these respects; others, not so well arranged, or with imperfect sewerage, are deficient in some of the essentials of a well regulated asylum. One of the principal defects observed in all, with only two or three exceptions, is overcrowding of the bedrooms—too great a limitation of space, both of surface and air.

Five hundred cubic feet of air are required to be allotted to each occupant of a sleeping-room. But no arbitrary rule of this kind can meet the requirements of all. With perfect ventilation, less than this will fulfill every useful purpose; with defective ventilation, much more than this will be insufficient. Much, therefore, must

depend upon the locality, the facilities for free ventilation—for the constant renewal of the air by fresh supplies from without; and it frequently happens that our asylums are so located as to make this essential condition easily available. At Santa Barbara, for example, Saint Vincent's Asylum is admirably situated to obtain the benefit of the breezes which prevail, to a greater or less extent, during the greater part of the year; and, in other respects, it is properly arranged for ventilation; and, although the cubic air-space allowed to each inmate is nearly or quite equal to the standard, even less than this would, probably, result in no injury. The same may be said of the asylum at Santa Cruz, of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at San Francisco, of the "Ladies' Protection and Relief Society's" building, of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of the Jewish Asylum in the same city, and of the asylums at Sacramento and Vallejo. Even that at Watsonville—Pajaro Valley—though in some important respects inferior in its construction in a sanitary point of view, and in its order and arrangements—probably for want of female supervision—is so far ameliorated by the free breezes which find access within it, as to present a very reasonable amount of security against damage done by low ceilings and deficient cubic air-space. This is well shown by the fact that during the last three years no deaths have occurred in this institution.

The defect, wherever noticed, is mostly due to circumstances beyond the present control of the superintendent or managers—to insufficient accommodations. As these institutions mainly depend for their maintenance upon private charity, aided by a small appropriation from the State, and as it is the unfortunate experience of all, that their resources are insufficient to enable them to provide accommodations equal to the demand, there seems no way in which some degree of overcrowding can be avoided. The limitation of inmates is not always optional. The spirit of an active charity—the very idea upon which these institutions are founded—an idea of a benevolence which embraces within its comprehensive scope all who apply, or who are left helpless and deserted at their doors, forbids the exercise of choice, and, hence, the number of inmates is often not only excessive, as compared with the accommodations, but they are often of that class—enfeebled, poorly nourished, not unfrequently the subjects of hereditary disease—upon whom philanthropy may be truly said to be wasted, and towards whom the best directed attentions are likely to be applied in vain.

This is especially true of the "Infant Homes," or "Foundling Asylums," whose doors are open to receive the cast-off children of poverty—sometimes of iniquity—in which the mortality has risen, as indeed it commonly does in these institutions, to an extent almost startling. In the history of these unfortunate children—the subjects of charity from the very moment of birth, often exhibiting a constitutional vice visited upon them as the heritage of parental sin, deprived of the nourishment which nature designed for them—we may readily discover some of the causes of their mortality.

The truth of these reflections is fully demonstrated at St. Joseph's Branch Asylum at San Francisco, where the answer made to the committee was that "nearly all died." It is shown also at the Foundling Asylum on Mission Street, where, out of one hundred and fifty-six children, one hundred and ten of whom were of the

class now referred to, there were eighty-two deaths during the year—52.7 per cent. The diseases were such as might have been expected—innutrition, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, marasmus, syphilis, and the like.

We all know how difficult a thing it is to rear up children upon artificial food—how hard it is, even with all the advantages of home and home comforts, of parental care, of cleanliness, and the exercise of the best judgment in the adaptation of nourishment, to compensate for the deprivation of the food which in the plan of nature has been prepared for the young infant. It will readily be credited that the task is yet more arduous when all these favorable conditions are wanting, and the young infant, thrown upon the charities of a public institution, is confined to the wards of an asylum, and subjected to the measured regimen, the routine diet, which such an establishment affords.

But, aside from these considerations, even though a wet-nurse be provided, the experience of the profession and the statistics of these charities abundantly show that no care, however benevolent, no attention, however well conceived, can take the place of maternal solicitude and the gentle, assiduous ministrations to which the maternal instincts prompt.

The percentage of deaths within the first year of life in Europe is given by Jacobi at 25.57 to 100 of total mortality, and in the City of New York, according to the same authority, we find an average of 30.85 per cent. of infants under one year among the total deaths. Of the foundling hospital at Prague (an extreme case, it is true), the same authority gives statistics which show an average mortality, for thirteen years, of 74.31 per cent. within the first year of life, while Dr. Foster, of New York, has shown that, of four thousand and fifty seven infants in the foundling institution of the Gray Friars at Montreal, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven died before their first birthday.

I cannot pursue this subject. It is full of interest to the philanthropist and humanitarian, as well as to the legislator, and it is intended to make it the subject of a special report in the next biennial report of the State Board of Health. The facts presented have been adduced to show that the mortality of our foundling hospitals in California is not altogether exceptional. It has been shown how uncertain is the tenure of infantile life when compelled to be sustained by artificial food, or to be "fed by the bottle," and one—the chief remedy—is to provide a suitable wet-nurse for each child, except in the few cases where one woman is capable of nourishing two infants. In the countries of Europe—perhaps in some of the large cities of the United States, to a limited extent, this may be accomplished, especially when, as is often the case, mothers are themselves willing to enter the asylum and nurse their illegitimate offspring for a certain period; but in this State such a measure is beyond our reach, most of the little ones who fill our asylums being left at the door, forsaken by those who gave them birth.

Another remedy, considered by many the most feasible and judicious, is to *farm out* the children—to place them in the care of families in the rural districts, within reasonable proximity to the asylum, where they can be brought up to a certain age by kind hands, and yet be within the supervision of the authorities. Even this would

be scarcely practicable in the present condition of California society and population.

For the present, we shall probably be compelled to rely upon properly selected artificial food, greater care and judgment being used in its preparation, and in the cleanliness and purification of the nurse-bottles, in securing pure air and ventilation, and in the avoidance of overcrowding. Some of these, especially the observance of cleanliness and purity of the bottles and tubing used for the administration of food, are difficult to secure in the wards of a hospital with only a limited number of nurses, yet, however difficult, it can and should be done as one of the most important duties.

It is unnecessary to enter more at length into this important subject. The institutions more particularly referred to—the foundling hospitals or asylums—are recognized as a necessity in our large cities, a great humanitarian scheme for the amelioration of human suffering, and the saving of human life, a scheme upon which the philanthropist may well labor, and which strongly appeals to the State for aid. With one of these institutions, another kindred organization is connected, designed to rescue the reputation of misguided girls from ruin, and wrest them from the hands of the abortionist. During the past year thirty-six of these have obtained shelter and received the aid of the institution, and others have desired to avail themselves of the protection it affords, but were excluded in consequence of the want of room, or the insufficiency of the fund provided for its support.

The following "table," though incomplete, will exhibit the statistical facts as obtained by the committee. The discrepancy existing between the figures in the column headed "whole number reported to the committee," and the three preceding columns, arises from the fact that some of the inmates have passed the age which entitles them to State aid, and are hence not included in the latter:

Table showing the number of whole and half orphans; also the abandoned children in the following asylums—1877; and the deaths during the year 1876.

Name and Locality.	Whole orphans	Half orphans	Abandoned children	Whole number reported to the committee	Died
Pacific Hebrew Orphan Home, San Francisco	11	30	------	45	0
Pajaro Valley Orphan Asylum (male), Watsonville	17	31	------	42	0
Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum	9	62	7	66	0
San Francisco Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	76	148	30	271	1
Santa Cruz Orphan Asylum	5	15	6	49	0
St. Boniface Orphan Asylum, San Francisco	3	7	------	------	------
St. Joseph's Branch Asylum, San Francisco	29	140	8	200	*10
St. Vincent's, Petaluma	------	------	------	------	------
St. Vincent's, Santa Barbara	3	29	2	60	2
St. Vincent's, San Rafael	111	182	------	------	------
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Sacramento	------	------	------	38	30
Good Templars' Orphans' Home, Vallejo	24	66	------	90	10
Protestant Orphan Asylum, San Francisco	------	------	------	172	2
Protection and Relief Society, San Francisco	------	------	------	180	2
Lying-in and Foundling Asylum, San Francisco	------	------	------	†156	82

* In the Orphan Department. In the Infant Department, it is said there were 30 deaths.
† Number for the year.

The prominent improvements or reforms needed, then, in the orphan asylums, according to recent observation, are: Better facilities for separating the *sick* from the *well*, especially in contagious diseases. This is true of nearly all of these institutions. In a few, a greater cubic air-space for the sleeping apartments, and, in still more, a greater surface-space between the beds.

In some, better arrangements for water closets, and for house drainage. In one prominent institution the water closets are so situated in the house, with respect to the winds which prevail, that the offensive gases are very sensibly observed throughout the halls in their vicinity. In another, in many respects the most perfectly arranged, the cesspool into which these closets empty their contents is a source of annoyance and offense to those frequenting the yards.

In the foundling asylums, the exercise of the strictest attention to the nourishment of the infants, and the most scrupulous care in keeping the nurse-bottles and their tubing clean and free from acidity. However desirable it might be to supply healthy wet-nurses for the infants, or to farm them out to families in the vicinity, these measures are, probably, impracticable at present.

Doubtless, as already hinted, much of the mortality of the children in these institutions is to be ascribed to *anti-natal* causes—to defects of development. Scrofula, tuberculosis, alcoholism, overwork and insufficient nourishment, are each to be considered accountable for the manifestation of disease in the offspring. It is the same thing with syphilis, with which a not inconsiderable number are affected, and which a recent writer has regarded among the most fruitful causes of infantile mortality—even to the extent of 80 per cent. of all deaths under five years of age in our large cities. These predisposing causes, even admitting the probable exaggeration of the latter, being taken into account, it is not to be wondered at that the mortality in our foundling hospitals should have reached its present alarming proportions. If to these are added the difficulty incident to all public institutions of procuring and dispensing proper nourishment—the adulteration of milk, the injudicious substitution of starchy food—we have a series of circumstances which may well account for the result.

Is it too much to hope that public attention may, some day, be so attracted to the importance of this subject, that the value of human life, even in its helpless and dependent stages, may be so fully recognized that the establishment of a rural resort where infants can be provided with fresh milk, pure air, and every needful comfort, will commend itself to the favor of the State? While we are bending our energies to the physical improvement of the great masses of population, while stately hospitals are being erected at public expense for the care of the sick; while the important subject of a State Sanitary Hospital, for the victims of consumption who have been attracted to California in the hope of recovering their health, has been urged upon us, can we not devise some measure by which disease may be prevented, and through which our youthful population may be rescued from the fate which, under present conditions of society and living, as observed in our large cities, seems to be their almost inevitable lot?

Among the schemes which have been proposed for the protection of human life and the promotion of human happiness, I know of none which appeals more strongly to the philanthropist than this.

A sanitarium for infants, while especially adapted for the cast-off, deserted beings who fall within the charitable embrace of our foundling asylums, might well be extended so as to include others, in accordance with the plan recently proposed by Drs. Toner and Hartshorne—the poor of our large cities, from whose crowded tenements few children under five years of age are ever taken except to the grave. In no country in the world could such a scheme be more conveniently carried out than in California; where, within easy approach from the metropolis of the State, the best possible locations for such a purpose are to be found at little cost, where all the advantages of pure air, pure milk, and other hygienic necessaries would be within the reach of all. Is such a scheme utopian? Are the benefits which would arise from it to be measured by dollars and cents? I have already, in another place, alluded to the financial aspect of this question. It may add yet greater weight to the importance of life-saving efforts, to repeat the language of Dr. Boardman, of Massachusetts, in which he reaches the conclusion based on the death rate of that State, that, "in order to effect a reduction of only five thousand six hundred and four, or four per one thousand, the State might expend a capital of fifty-three million dollars in sanitary improvements, and the sum invested in this manner would continue to return interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The present law requiring the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, has, I regret to say, proved utterly ineffective. If I may judge from the partial mortality reports received at this office from other sources, scarcely a single county has made a full and complete return of even this item—mortality—as required by the law. The fault does not lie at the door of the county officers, for, while compelled to admit the failure of the law, it is due to those whose province it is to forward the returns to this office, to state that they have exhibited a commendable zeal in the discharge of their duty. Returns, such as they are, have, in most cases, been made, but the information afforded has been so manifestly incomplete as not to justify their tabulation at this time.

In view of the very great importance of the subject, I recommend the preparation of a bill amendatory of the present registration law, to be urged upon the Legislature at its next session; a bill which will do away with the objections which have appeared thus far to render our efforts in this direction unavailing.

I shall conclude this report with a "Review of the Relations of the Climate of California to Consumption," before alluded in connection with the statistics of this disease.

RELATIONS OF THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CONSUMPTION.

The relations sustained by a climate to phthisis is one of the most interesting and important aspects in which it can be studied. The frequency of the occurrence of this disease, its universality, its fatality, the class of population it is liable to affect—often the young, the active and useful members of community, and those widely endeared by fine social and intelligent qualities—the belief so long entertained of its almost certain independence of remedial measures, and the long settled conviction that relief—permanent relief—if found at all, is to be sought for in the external conditions of climate and physical surroundings, have combined to invest the subject with peculiar interest. But of late years, especially since the fact has been boldly proclaimed by authoritative and careful observers, that the unfortunate sufferer from this disease is not to be considered doomed to an inevitable death—since facts have accumulated to such an extent as to justify the belief that very many cases of early phthisis may be permanently arrested, and that a certain encouraging proportion of those already lapsed into the more advanced stages may be stayed in their progress, and life prolonged for several years, the whole subject of climate has been receiving yet more attention, and its effects observed with increasing concern.

A good deal has been said and written about the climate of California as a home for the consumptive, and the most extravagant opinions have been promulgated, particularly by non-professional travelers, as to the marvelous virtues of certain portions of the State. Such observations generally result in a reaction to the detriment of the cause so injudiciously advocated.

The climate of California—using the term in a general sense—has very little significance. It cannot well be described as a whole. It must be cut up into sections—laid off into subdivisions—each of which demands separate notice. Even within the distance of a few hours ride by railway, we may meet climates as distinct at certain seasons as those of New York and Florida. It is evident, therefore, that to obtain a correct idea of the climate of the State we must study its several parts.

For practical purposes we may divide the State into four regions more or less distinct in respect of climate:

First—The coast and the valleys bordering thereon.

Second—The interior valleys, as the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

Third—The Coast Range Mountains; and

Fourth—The Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Even these divisions will not satisfy the demands of a rigid criticism; for the *first* should be again subdivided into the northern and southern sections, while there is an almost equally marked difference

between the eastern and western slopes of either mountain range. It is not pretended, therefore, that these divisions are exact. They designate broad deviations, while, if we consider minor ones, they would necessarily be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The two most important factors which affect a climate, so far as relates to consumption, are its temperature and hygrometric condition. What effect is exerted by barometric pressure, within certain limits, and with the exception of a possible influence upon hemorrhage, does not seem to be definitely determined. Yet, right here, we are confronted by a wide discrepancy of opinion—a discrepancy based not alone upon theory but upon observation and the interpretation of facts—the different effects of these conditions upon different individuals. With a few, a humid atmosphere has been thought to be more favorable than one uniformly dry, and the case is even more frequently reversed.

As a general rule it would appear that atmospheric humidity *of itself* is of less sigificance than when associated with certain temperatures. A *warm* and humid atmosphere is always considered to be more favorable than one characterized by *a low temperature* and humidity. Yet, from recent investigations, particularly from the facts furnished by the health reports of Massachusetts, and of England, it is rendered almost certain that this element of a climate—humidity—sustains a closer relation to the development and progress of phthisis than has commonly been assigned to it.

In considering the influence of the different divisions of California upon consumption, we have to contend against several obstacles—the want of accurate meteorological observations for each section; generally the absence of any information as to the history of the cases reported as dying of the disease, whether hereditary or not, whether developed in this State, or among immigrants already presenting the signs of an advanced stage. These facts are important, as showing to some extent the dependence of the disease upon climate; for some localities may and do exhibit a high death rate when the conditions for health are of the most favorable kind. Mortality statistics do not develop these facts; yet it is true, as the reports received from the correspondents of the Board abundantly show, that a large proportion of those dying of pulmonary consumption were of those who came here in search of health, often in advanced stages of the malady, with all the physical evidences of cavities, and who have sooner or later fallen victims to its steady advance. The publications upon this subject hitherto have been remiss in not being sufficiently explicit upon the importance of a proper discrimination among those resorting to California for purposes of health. Many have been mislead by the loose manner of treating this subject, particularly by the glowing descriptions of the beautiful scenery, the pure, invigorating atmosphere, the agreeable temperature of certain localities, sent abroad by non-professional writers, and eagerly seized upon by the invalid. The fact should be known, and the sooner known the better, that the climate of California offers slight inducements to those presenting the physical signs of the third stage of phthisis. Many appear for a time to improve—then rapidly fail. If these things were generally known, if a proper discrimination were made between cases possibly curable, and cases which under any known climatic, hygienic, or medicinal treatment are incurable, much disappointment might be avoided, much expense

and suffering saved, and the climate of California in some of its divisions would stand before the world in its proper attitude, as presenting advantages to the valitudinarian in suitable stages of chronic pulmonary disease—in those stages at all likely to be benefited by climatic influences—equal if not superior to those afforded by any of the States.

Commencing the study of the climate with the first division—that of the coast and coast valleys—we are introduced to a section of the State more widely known, more extensively talked of at home and abroad, more attractive on account of its natural and acquired advantages, than any other. Starting at San Francico with a mean annual temperature of 55.23° F., we reach the southern extremity of the region under review at 62.11° F.—a narrow belt of country extending along the coast for a distance of four hundred and seventy-nine miles. Within this belt are situated the great watering places of the State—Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Monica—the already popular sanitary resorts of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Diego, and the City of Los Angeles rising in beauty amid the vineyards and orange groves for which the valley is celebrated.

The climate of this extensive district presents certain features in common, though varying in degree—a winter season mild and agreeable, a certain amount of fog, and cool wet winds in the summer. Taking San Francisco as the extreme, we find some modifications in each of these conditions as we go southward. The number of foggy days may be said, as a general rule, to become less—subject to slight local deviations—the severity of the summer winds is markedly subdued, the temperature somewhat higher and more equable, the rainy season shorter, and the rainfall less abundant, and, intervening between these two seasons of winter and summer, a short season representing spring, which becomes more and more attractive, inviting by the mildness of its temperature, the purity of its atmosphere, the early freshness and beauty of the vegetation, and combining all those qualities which have given to this region its popular reputation as a resort for health.

These facts, stated in a general way, are verified in part by the statistics of temperature and rainfall, which show that, while the mean annual temperature for eleven years ending eighteen hundred and seventy, at San Francisco, was 55.23°; that at San Diego for twenty years ending the same time was 62.11° F.; the mean temperature for February, March, and April, at San Francisco, being 56.43° F., that at San Diego for the same period was 57.47° F. The rainfall at San Francisco for eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five amounted to 18.20 inches, while at Santa Barbara it was 18.71 inches, the mean for eight years in the latter locality being 14.71 inches, and for twenty-seven years in the former, 21.2 inches. Of this total, there fell in February, March, and April (at Santa Barbara), 4.51 inches, or a monthly average of 1.51 inches.

For the purpose of arriving at more exact results upon this subject, I have prepared a chart showing at a glance the temperature and, where practicable, the humidity of certain points which may be considered fair representations of the sections they embrace. For convenience of comparison hereafter, when we come to consider other divisions of the State, the same chart has been made to include observations taken at certain points in different sections of the State.



Sixth—"What, according to your observation, has been the effect of your climate upon the early stage of phthisis?"

Seventh—"What has been its influence upon the second and third stages of that disease?"

Eighth—"What is the most favorable locality for consumptives in your vicinity, and the most suitable season for residence there?"

From towns along the coast, and the connecting valleys, answers have been received from Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino.

From Watsonville, a town near the coast, in Pajaro Valley, about five miles from the bay, and seventy-five or eighty miles southerly from San Francisco, at an elevation of about twenty-five feet, Dr. W. D. Rodgers returns the following answers, viz.:

No. 6—"The heavy fogs in this valley are considered injurious to consumptives. I would not advise a person predisposed to, or in the first stage of consumption, to locate, even temporarily, in this valley.

No. 7—"It seems to me that phthisis pulmonalis runs its course more rapidly here than elsewhere where I have noticed it. I consider the climate, in every stage of the disease, unfavorable.

No. 8.—"At or near the foothills and during the summer months."

From Santa Cruz, Dr. C. L. Anderson answers:

No. 6—"Does not favor the progress of phthisis; has a restraining influence.

No. 7—"Such as would be exerted by any healthy climate on the sea coast—favorable in most cases; with much catarrhal complication, unfavorable.

No. 8—"The mountains at an altitude of one thousand five hundred to two thousand feet, six to fifteen miles north of Santa Cruz; say from February to December."

Santa Cruz itself rises above the sea to an altitude of about three hundred feet.

From Dr. L. N. Dimmick, of Santa Barbara, the following answers have been received:

No. 6—"Very favorable in a majority of cases.

No. 7—"In the second stage, generally favorable. The pulse becomes slower, and pulmonary hemorrhage and diarrhœa are less frequent. In the third stage, the results are not uniform; while some find the progress of the disease retarded and life more comfortable, others complain of the summer ocean breezes and prefer a hotter and drier air.

No. 8—"Many choose to reside a mile or two from the sea, at an elevation of from one hundred to eight hundred feet; others prefer to live near the ocean. From June to March the weather is most equable. During the spring months it is most changeable."

The elevation of the city varies from fifteen to three hundred feet. Dr. Dimmick adds: "As collateral testimony to the health-condition of this region, I copy the following figures from the United States census returns of Santa Barbara County, for eighteen hundred and seventy, which are now on file in the County Clerk's office at this place: 'Population of Santa Barbara County, seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four; total number of deaths for the year, sixty-four; death rate per one thousand inhabitants, eight; total number of deaths from consumption, five; death rate from consumption to population, one to one thousand five hundred and ninety-six.'"

From San Buenaventura answers have been received from Dr. F. Delmont and Dr. John Gardner. The former replies to—

No. 6—"To retard its development.

No. 7—"To aggravate them.

No. 8—"The Ojai Valley; best season, summer and autumn."

Dr. Gardner expresses his opinion as follows:

No. 6—"In the Ojai Valley, which is fifteen miles back from the coast, some parties thought they were benefited, but I have never seen any good effects of this climate.

No. 7—"Most disastrous. I think any person so afflicted ought to keep at least thirty miles from the coast.

No. 8—"Ojai Valley is the best locality in spring and fall. Winter is too cold, and summer is too hot, with heavy fogs in both of these seasons."

Dr. W. R, Fox, of San Bernardino, gives the following:

No. 6—"Beneficial.

No. 7—"Beneficial in prolonging life, and, in some cases, *apparently arresting* the disease.

No. 8—"Mesa lands to the west or northwest of the malarial districts. All the year, except, perhaps, from June to October."

The elevation is eleven hundred feet in the valley.

Dr. Fox, while kindly answering the questions as above, has favored me with a short commentary upon the Valley of San Bernardino:

The Valley of San Bernardino lies inland, the center being some forty miles from the coast. It is surrounded on all sides, except the west, by mountains, having the Cajon Pass on the north, and the San Gorgonia Pass on the east. It is traversed from east to west by the only river in Southern California that finds its way to the ocean—the Santa Ana—and has an altitude of one thousand to fifteen hundred feet. The rainfall averages about ten inches, but as most of this occurs during the night, from December to March, the climate may be said to be *very dry*. The temperature rarely falls to the freezing point in the winter, and seldom exceeds 95° during the summer. As a permanent residence for those affected with incipient tuberculosis, or bronchitis, I think the climatic conditions of this valley, from Cucomungo to the base of Mount San Bernardino (except on damp land) are very favorable. Our immunity from fogs, and sea winds, surcharged with moisture, make a residence here much more agreeable, and certainly more beneficial for pulmonary invalids than a residence near the coast. The "Cajon winds," which occur occasionally during the fall and spring, I regard as adding materially to the healthfulness of the valley. They blow directly from the Mohave desert, and are very dessicating in their effects.

While I believe this valley, with the foothills and adjacent mountains to be capable of affording all the benefit that can be effected by climate in the first and second stages of consumption, I must enter my protest against physicians sending their patients here in the last stage of this disease. The long journey from the Atlantic or Western States, over high mountain ranges, the deprivation of home comforts and friends, combined in many cases with nostalgia, hasten very frequently the fatal end.

W. R. FOX, M. D.,
San Bernardino, California.

Dr. H. S. Orme, of Los Angeles, supplies the following:

No. 6—"As a general thing, beneficial, especially in fibrous phthisis, and a certain proportion of tuberculous patients.

No. 7—"In general, unfavorable, although many cases improve by a removal to the foothills, and the mountain air.

No. 8—"Almost impossible to particularize. Anywhere among the foothills and the mountain cañons. March, April, May, and June seem to be most agreeable to consumptives; but there is no rule that can be laid down in the choice of months."

From San Diego, on the bay of that name, four hundred and seventy-nine miles below San Francisco, Dr. P. C. Remondino answers:

No. 6—"Very favorable, provided they leave their homes previously to the rainy season, and *remain* here after they arrive. I think the influence can hardly be overestimated.

No. 7—"Some cases eventually recover, but the majority can count on a prolongation of lease of life, and in hopeless cases they end their days without pain or suffering, death from phthisis being remarkably easy here.

No. 8—"According to my observation, ——— and La Playa present the most favorable localities; they are not built up as yet, but I can safely predict that when once built they will be found to be so. They are situated on the west shore of our bay."

Extended comment is unnecessary. While most of the authorities speak favorably of their climate in the *early stage* of disease, an examination of the answers leaves the impression of great uncertainty with regard to the advanced stages. The general expression seems to favor a higher and drier atmosphere than that of the immediate coast. They also confirm the opinion expressed in the early part of this paper, that great injustice has been done to these localities, great injury to a vast number of invalids who have been induced by the comments of enthusiastic observers, often of interested parties, to go there expecting to be restored to health while suffering with the advanced stages of tuberculosis, without regard to season, and with but little discrimination as to locality. That many of these localities along the coast, or, better, some miles in the interior, afford a most excellent sanitarium for the consumptive at certain seasons and in certain stages of disease, there can be no doubt. Of those having already acquired some reputation is one, though not the next in order as we proceed down the coast from San Francisco—San Buenaventura.

The town itself is not to be recommended for the invalid. The climate is variable. In the morning, during the early summer months, the atmosphere is pleasant, but towards noon, like most of the coast towns, it is subject to winds and, later, to slight fogs. The mean winter temperature is said to be from 60° F. to 65° F.; in summer 85° F. at mid-day, and 45° F. at night. The water supply comes from the mountains, sufficiently pure at its source, but being brought down in open ditches, and collected in a reservoir without any precautions being taken to protect it from filth, it is said to become in summer almost unfit for use, and is regarded by Dr. Delmont as the cause of the diarrhœas and other enteric affections which prevail at that season. In May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, I was informed by Dr. Delmont that diarrhœa was almost epidemic there, while typhoid fever was not uncommon. But these defects can be remedied by sanitary measures within the reach of this enterprising town.

The sanitary resort, however, of which San Buenaventura is the nearest point of entrance, is Ojai Valley, already alluded to, some fifteen miles back from the town, lying at an elevation of about fifteen hundred feet between ranges of hills, shut out to a great degree from the winds which prevail on the coast, not subject to fogs in the spring and fall, and possessing a delightfully equable climate. The dryness and equability of the atmosphere render it a favorite resort for the invalid, especially in the spring, and doubtless a very favorable one for those presenting the physical signs of the *first* stage of phthisis. This valley is highly recommended by medical authorities both in San

Buenaventura and Santa Barbara during the late winter and early spring months.

SANTA BARBARA,

As above stated, lies upon the coast, two hundred and eighty-five miles southeasterly from San Francisco, sheltered in its harbor, on the northwest, by Point Conception, and, southerly, by the Islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. Thus, to an important extent, relieved from the chief sources of discomfort observable in many of the coast towns during the summer season, it possesses decided advantages as a place for residence, and has gained a reputation for salubrity of which no other town can boast. Its climate is to be recommended for its equability of temperature for the greater part of the year, its comparative freedom from severe winds during the same period, and the beauty of its surroundings. In a suitable stage of disease, it seems well adapted as a winter residence—say until March. The temperature is then equable, possessing, as may be seen by the chart, a mean temperature for November, December, and January, of 60.55°, and 56° respectively, and for February, taking eighteen hundred and seventy-four as a guide, of 52.20°. The mean relative humidity for the first three of these months, 65.5°, 64°, and 70° respectively, while at San Francisco for the same period, 65.6°, 64.9°, and 74.8°. The rainfall at Santa Barbara has an average of 14.71 inches (mean for eight years); at San Francisco the average rainfall for twenty-seven years was, as just stated, 21.2 inches.

As a summer residence the same objections may be urged as have been stated to apply to most of the towns immediately on the coast. The summer temperature is higher than in more northern localities, contrasting strongly with that of San Francisco; but there is, during this season, a certain amount of wind not well tolerated by the sensitive organization of the invalid. As in other coast localities, also, fogs prevail here at a corresponding season, though to a less extent. Of the town itself, in these respects, it may be stated, as having some bearing upon the present question, that the sewerage is bad, or, rather, almost entirely neglected, and, though malarial fevers are not common, except among strangers coming from miasmatic districts, typhoid fever appeared, at the time of my visit, to be quite prevalent. Pneumonia is said by Dr. Bates to prevail to some extent in the winter months. The water supply, which is brought from the mountains, is abundant, clear, and agreeable.

It is the opinion of the intelligent medical gentlemen with whom I had an opportunity of conversing, that Ojai Valley, before spoken of in connection with San Buenaventura, is one of the most favorable resorts for the invalid suffering from chronic pulmonary disease. Besides its pleasant locality, its climate, at suitable seasons, is considered to be such as to render it peculiarly adapted to the early stage of consumption, and, what is important in this disease, the means of diversion, of recreation, and exercise in hunting and fishing are said to be excellent.

This valley, though inconveniently distant—forty-five miles—will be brought within easy access by a direct road now in contemplation, and here the invalid, while still within the reach of the social advantages of Santa Barbara, may resort during the spring months and find a bracing climate, equable and dry, and affording advantages equal to any other in this section of the State.

All these things make Santa Barbara a desirable place for many invalids, and when they become appreciated—when physicians have learned to estimate them at their true value, and patients have learned to be guided by the judgment of those qualified to advise them—they will insure for the place a reputation far more substantial and enduring than any it can possibly acquire through the erroneous and ill-judged encomiums which have been paid to it. It should be constantly impressed upon the mind, that none of these climates are to be relied upon to afford permanent relief to the consumptive in that stage of the disease for which they are too often sought. In the early period they may do good, assist in prolonging life, or even, as I believe, may sometimes bring about such improvement in the nutritive functions as to arrest the progress of disease. In the early period of the second stage they may afford renewed strength and vigor, and with the aid of open air exercise and other appropriate hygienic and medicinal means, sometimes hold the disease in abeyance; but later, when the integrity of the lung tissue is more seriously impaired by softening, it were far better to confess that they are generally powerless to effect any real or permanent benefit.

I am more than ever convinced, as the result of personal observation and of conference with others resident at Santa Barbara, that the most favorable time to visit this locality is in the winter season. In the summer, the mountains, in their wild yet sheltered retreats, and with their lighter and drier atmosphere, afford far greater inducements to the invalid.

SANTA MONICA

Is the next town of any importance as a sanitary resort for the invalid. It is situated upon an elevated plain rising abruptly from the ocean, three hundred and sixty-five miles below San Francisco. It is a comparatively new town, and a pleasant, healthful retreat, during a portion of the year, for the citizens of Los Angeles. Its harbor, under the additional protection afforded by the circumstances previously mentioned, is said to be less subject to the winds than any other coast locality above San Diego, and the climate of the town is, for the same reason, reported to be more tolerable for the invalid. The principal winds which prevail are from the southeast. It is cooler in summer than Los Angeles, and warmer in winter. The temperature table prepared by the United States Coast Survey, two and three-quarter miles inland, embraces a portion of the year—from August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The mean of these ten months is given at 55.84°, but this is said to be considerably lower than at Santa Monica itself. The summer temperature on the coast, or near the bathing places, is given in an article for which, together with the observations just referred to, I am indebted to the agent of the Santa Monica Land Company. By this authority, the temperature for June, July, August, and September is given at 60.1°, the lowest for either of these months being 65.4°—September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

There appear to be but few local causes of disease—no marshy soil in its immediate vicinity. Hence malarial fevers do not prevail. There is said to be an abundant supply of excellent water.

While there is little inviting in the present aspect of the town, it would seem, from the protection secured for it from the westerly winds, it might prove a favorable location during the winter months for those to whom the close proximity to the coast is agreeable.

LOS ANGELES.

Speaking, in a general way, and not exclusively of its climatic attributes in their influence upon the progress of phthisis, the sanitary condition of Los Angeles is not such as can be candidly commended. Though one of the most beautiful and attractive cities of the State, its population reaching fifteen thousand, it lacks the one essential element of healthfulness, drainage. Natural difficulties in the way of an efficient drainage or system of sewerage exist, it is true, but these are not so great but that they might be overcome by a people who have, in other matters, exhibited the energy which is everywhere visible among the population of Los Angeles. Previous to the present year it might with truth have been said there was almost no sewerage; and to this fact were to be ascribed, in the opinion of the intelligent local physicians with whom I had an opportunity of conversing, the typho-malarial fevers, and other zymotic diseases which prevail in certain portions of the city. This is especially true of what is called "Spanish Town," which, with some advantages of location, has become, in consequence of the absence of sewerage, and the neglect of other sanitary precautions, prolific of zymotic disease. During the present year, a large sewer has been built through the city, which, with proper side connections, will remedy many of the evils alluded to. The enterprise is one of considerable magnitude, on account of the distance to which this sewer must eventually be extended. It is the beginning, perhaps, of a series of sanitary measures, which, under the supervision of an efficient Health Board, might become the means of greatly reducing the death rate of the city.

The mean annual temperature, as furnished by Dr. Worthington, for eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, was 62.16° (from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four to September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five); the mean of the six months from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, 55.55°; and that from April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five to September thirtieth, 68.78°. There is, therefore, a difference of only 13.23° between what may be considered the winter and summer. Yet between the highest mean monthly temperature, in August—74.48°—and the lowest, in December—50.42°—there is shown to be a range of 24.06°. An examination of the temperature chart for this place exhibits, in fact, a striking equability of temperature, attributable to the protection afforded by mountain barriers. The climate at midday, in summer, is warm, not unlike that of the more northern interior valleys, but the heat is modified by the sea breezes. I am informed, also, that fogs are apt to prevail at this season.

Though the City of Los Angeles can scarcely be recommended as a suitable place of residence for the victim of consumption, there are several retreats near by which, it would seem, should present the most favorable conditions. The foothills and mountain ranges upon the north afford probably every advantage capable of

being derived from a mountain climate, while the lovely valley of San Gabriel, east of Los Angeles, and of San José, are inviting, during the winter, by their comparative exemption from the dampness and the winds which prevail in the city. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that reference is made to suitable stages of phthisis. The breezes pouring inland from the ocean, loaded with moisture, become dry and tempered by the intervening land, and when they reach the regions alluded to, afford a climate, as stated by Dr. Orme in his report to the State Medical Society, "almost uniformly warm, and so nearly dry during the greater portion of the year that it contains the least sensible degree of moisture which is so agreeable to pulmonary affections."

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego and its vicinity have long been regarded as among the most favorable of the many places of resort which Southern California affords. The town itself is situated upon the eastern shore of the bay at an approximate elevation of fifty feet, and contains a population, according to the authority of Dr. Remondino, of about three thousand. Its climate partakes generally of that of the coast localities, modified by its topography and distance from the ocean. Its mean temperature, according to the tables of the Smithsonian Institute, arrived at by means of observations taken during nearly twenty-one years, is 62.11°; while the annual range is given by the same authority at 19°—9° greater than at San Francisco. The mean temperature of spring is given at 60.14°; of summer, 69.67°; of autumn, 64.55°; and of winter, 54.09°—showing a difference of only 15.58° between the winter and summer, yet the greatest difference between any two consecutive months is only 6.12°—October and November. These figures are not materially different from those given by the chart for eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The prominent climatic features of the place may be stated to be an equable summer temperature, with light winds from the west and northwest, and an agreeable range between day and night, while the winter is so mild that frost seldom does damage to vegetation.

It has been shown above that the mean winter temperature for twenty-one years was only 54.09°. Comparing this with the same mean for other coast localities, we find it 4.09° higher than at San Francisco, 0.86° and 4.18° less than at Santa Barbara and Los Angeles respectively. The northwest winds appear to be more apt to prevail and attain a higher velocity at this season, or, at least, from January to April, though they seem to be only exceptionally disagreeably severe (Dr. Hoffman, on Climate of San Diego). The humidity of the place is due mainly to its proximity to the coast, but this is considerably less than at other more northern settlements. It is this element of the climate—its lower relative humidity—which has seemed to constitute one of the chief advantages of this section of the State, in a sanitary point of view, over other towns along the coast.

It has frequently been my habit to advise those consulting me for chronic pulmonary complaints, and especially with phthisis in its early stage, to take up a residence at or near San Diego, and to remove during the summer to some point in the Coast Range Mountains of suitable altitude and presenting facilities for physical enjoyment. Sometimes Santa Barbara has been preferred. The opinion of Dr. Remondino is highly favorable to the ameliorating influences

of the climate of the former locality over the early stages of consumption, but, in his judgment, the invalid, in order to derive their full benefit, should reside there permanently.

Of the coast region north of San Francisco, I shall have but little to say. The only locality from which definite information has been received is Crescent City, in Del Norte County. Both Dr. Knox and Dr. Reins speak of it as unfavorable. The former states that "the ordinary coolness of the climate, and the immediate proximity of the ocean, and the fact that nearly all our winds come from it, render ours an unfavorable residence for consumptives in all stages, especially in the second and third; but I have never known a case to originate here." Dr. Reins, while agreeing in this opinion, speaks of certain localities north and east of Crescent City, "in the first and second foothill ranges," as offering greater advantages.

I cannot leave this interesting portion of the State without a few words upon a subject so intimately connected with that under consideration as to justify its association with it. I allude to the advantages possessed by certain of the sea-port towns as "watering places." Several of them have, for years, been popular resorts, not alone for the invalid, but for those seeking a change of climate for a short season—a refuge from the heated atmosphere of the interior valleys, or the cares and formalities of fashionable life in the metropolis.

The efficacy of sea-bathing, properly conducted, is undisputed. The healthier, brighter, color of the skin, the improved state of the digestive and nervous systems, the modification imposed upon the sluggish functions, the ultimate restoration of strength, all serve to demonstrate the advantage to be derived by certain invalids from the judicious use of this agreeable means of bathing and exercise. But it should be borne in mind that the subjects of tuberculosis—those in whom tubercles exist—are not suited to this practice, nor are the vicissitudes of temperature so prevalent at ocean watering-places, during the bathing season, adapted to this class of invalids. Yet it is doubtless true that scrofulous or tuberculous children, before organic changes have been developed—those presenting a predisposition to disease, rather than its actual state—may be so improved in their circulatory and nutritive functions as to derive great permanent benefit from a resort to this therapeutic measure, guided by competent medical advice.

The principal watering places along the coast are, now, Santa Cruz, Aptos, and Monterey. Santa Monica and Santa Barbara offer equal advantages. By reference to the chart, the temperature of the air and of the ocean at some of these points will be shown. The advantage of moderateness in the temperature of the water, and uniformity as compared with that of the air, is too great to require comment. These conditions are well fulfilled at all the places referred to in the chart.

MOUNTAINS.

The next division claiming attention in its relation to consumption is that of the mountains—the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. These two properly constitute two distinct climatic divisions, and in this point of view may well be considered together, the principal distinguishing features being pointed out as we proceed.

It was stated in the early part of this report that a distinction

should be made between the western and eastern slopes of these mountain ranges—a distinction, so far as it concerns the Coast Range, quite as great as that existing between the coast itself and the valleys intervening between it and the mountains. On the western side of this range the climate is essentially modified by the conditions which combine to form that of the sea coast, subdued somewhat, it is true, by distance. Hence the ocean breezes are sensibly felt along this slope, and the fogs are, to some extent, carried by the winds, to be intercepted and condensed by the mountain barriers against which they strike. The atmosphere, therefore, is said to be cooler, more humid, than that of the eastern slope.

Other meteorological and topographical conditions prevail to produce a marked, perhaps even greater, difference between the eastern and western slopes of the great chain of the Sierra Nevada during the summer season. Yet marked exceptions are to be made in the case of some of the mountain valleys which, lying in between two lofty summit ranges, are to a very great extent exempt from the winds which are apt to prevail at this season. Hope Valley is one of these—a beautiful plain, protected on all sides by high mountains, seven thousand and seventy-two feet above the sea, and possessing a summer climate admirably adapted to invalids; a dry, bracing atmosphere, exempted from high winds and fogs, and affording every opportunity for mental and physical enjoyment.

Regarding the mountain climates as a whole, and contrasting them with those presented in the valleys, four prominent facts present themselves:

First—A less prolonged season of high temperature.

Second—A lower relative humidity.

Third—Comparative exemption from malarial influences.

Fourth—Altitude and its supposed advantages in chronic pulmonary disorders.

As compared with the coast region, on the other hand, the meteorological facts at command serve to show:

First—A lower relative humidity.

Second—A greater exemption from winds and fogs.

Third—The advantages of altitude and a more invigorating atmosphere.

It will be understood that reference is made to the summer months. Some of these assumed facts will be demonstrated by the meteorological data to be presently given. One—the benefit to be derived from altitude—is a conclusion based upon the prevalent sentiment of the profession and the results of observation.

The following table will exhibit the difference observable in temperature and humidity at representative localities in each of these divisions alluded to, San Francisco being taken as the type of the coast region, Sacramento of the interior valleys, and Summit, in the Sierra Nevada, of the mountains. For purposes of convenience, the same table will also show the mean monthly range of temperature of the same locations, and, by way of contrast, and in order to substantiate the remark above made as to the difference between the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, for one town—Truckee—on the eastern slope:

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY IN SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, SUMMIT, AND TRUCKEE—EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE.

Location.													
January.	Mean relative humidity			77.5									
	Mean monthly range			11.0									
	Mean monthly temperature	51.5		24.5									
February.	Mean relative humidity			77.4									
	Mean monthly range			10.3									
	Mean monthly temperature	57.3		22.3									
March.	Mean relative humidity					48.							
	Mean monthly range					12.							
	Mean monthly temperature	55.7	50.9	28.5	32.	16.6							
April.	Mean relative humidity				61.	63.							
	Mean monthly range					14.4							
	Mean monthly temperature	56.4	58.	34.6	39.2	13.3							
May.	Mean relative humidity					66.	56.						
	Mean monthly range							29.6					
	Mean monthly temperature	57.9	54.4			44.2							
June.	Mean relative humidity					47.	49.						
	Mean monthly range					21.8	19.4	25.					
	Mean monthly temperature	60.5	71.4	61.9	59.								
July.	Mean relative humidity												
	Mean monthly range												
	Mean monthly temperature	61.2	71.2	61.3	73.1								
August.	Mean relative humidity												
	Mean monthly range												
	Mean monthly temperature	62.1	76.8	67.1									
September.	Mean relative humidity												
	Mean monthly range												
	Mean monthly temperature	61.6	66.8	54.3	54.2								
October.	Mean relative humidity					53.	40.						
	Mean monthly range					28.1	22.	39.5					
	Mean monthly temperature	61.5	63.5	47.2	44.1								
November.	Mean relative humidity					68.	81.						
	Mean monthly range					17.9	11.4	24.2					
	Mean monthly temperature	56.5	49.7	31.4	32.8								
December.	Mean relative humidity						77.						
	Mean monthly range					7.6	7.4	19.4					
	Mean monthly temperature	53.7	47.8	30.9	27.1								

Location.													
January.	Extreme daily range					28.	23.	37.					
February.	Extreme daily range					23.	27.	42.					
March.	Extreme daily range					26.	25.5	32.					
April.	Extreme daily range					28.	32.	32.					
May.	Extreme daily range												
June.	Extreme daily range							37.	29.5	34.			
July.	Extreme daily range												
August.	Extreme daily range												
September.	Extreme daily range												
October.	Extreme daily range												
November.	Extreme daily range												
December.	Extreme daily range												
January.	Extreme daily range					33.	28.5	17.					
February.	Extreme daily range					36.		42.					
March.	Extreme daily range					34.	32.	50.					
April.	Extreme daily range					35.5	33.	48.					
May.	Extreme daily range												
June.	Extreme daily range							36.					
July.	Extreme daily range												
August.	Extreme daily range												
September.	Extreme daily range												
October.	Extreme daily range												
November.	Extreme daily range												
December.	Extreme daily range												

The effect of altitude and a light rarified atmosphere upon a large proportion of those predisposed to or exhibiting the evidences of actual consumption, is a question upon which a large majority of the profession seem now to be agreed. Williams speaks without qualification; Loomis regards altitude "a most powerful climatic element," and considers the climate of high elevations to be "to a certain extent, antagonistic to phthisical developments." It is, however, unnecessary to multiply authorities. The weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of its beneficial influence in many cases; and this idea is consistent with the views of many medical gentlemen in this State who have had an opportunity to observe its effect.

It is partly in consideration of the meteorological facts above given, and partly as the result of personal observation of the influence of altitude, associated with other favorable conditions of climate, such, especially, as the facilities afforded for out-door life and exercise, that I have been in the habit of advising some portion of the mountain region as a retreat for the consumptive, at least during the summer months. How well this same region may prove beneficial as a permanent residence for the invalid, it is not my purpose now to consider; it may be well to reflect, however, that the experience of the profession resident in the mountains is, that consumption rarely originates there; that it is generally beneficial to those going there before the disease is yet too far advanced; that in many mountain localities the winter season presents no obstacle to open air exercise, for the greater part of the time; and, especially, that it is, in a certain number of cases, a good rule when hygienic conditions have been found which prove favorable, for the invalid to entrust himself permanently to their influence.

It cannot be too often repeated that a residence here is especially beneficial in the early stage of disease—better in the premonitory period, or when the physical signs have recently become developed—but to some extent even where signs of softening are recognizable, the physical condition—the flesh and strength—remaining equal to the important duty of out-door exercise, and the inconveniences of camp life. Of the other class—those in whom disintegration of lung tissue has already made some progress, with impaired nutrition and feeble strength, incapable of out-door life, and intolerant of the hardships of the camp, no such favorable opinion can be given.

With a few such—I recall only three or four—even under those inauspicious circumstances, nutrition has been improved, strength renewed, and life prolonged for several years; one possessed of an ardent temperament and great determination of character, struggled successfully against the inroads of disease, and lived for ten years; one is now living, in apparently good health, after nearly an equal struggle, with little present evidence of her former danger. But these I regard as fortunate exceptions. They are not sufficient in number to militate against the correctness of the observations made above, that it is only in the early stage of phthisis that permanent benefit is to be expected.

As generally corroborative of the views here expressed, I avail myself of the opinions of correspondents to whom I am indebted for answers to the several questions previously referred to.

From Yreka, Siskiyou County, in the northern part of the State, Dr. D. Ream answers to:

No. 6—"According to my observation, the climate is rather favorable to the early stage of phthisis during the months of June, July, August, September, and October.

No. 7—"Unfavorable.

No. 8—"Yreka, during the months of June, July, August, September, and October."

The altitude of Yreka is about two thousand six hundred and thirty-six feet above the sea.

From Dr. John Lord, of Weaverville, Trinity County—an extreme northern county—the following has been received:

No. 6—"Two cases only have come under my observation, both occurring at the same time, and in the same locality. The first manifestations of disease showed themselves in the early part of winter. In one case, the disease seemed fully arrested, but at the commencement of winter the severity of the symptoms increased, and the patient died in the early part of the spring. The dry season had no perceptible effect upon the other, the disease running its course rapidly, terminating in about seven months from its commencement.

No. 8—"Weaverville and vicinity, Hay Fork, and Junction City. The dry season seems to be the most favorable time for residence here."

The elevation of these places is given: Weaverville, about two thousand two hundred feet—population, white, seven hundred and fifty; Junction City, about one thousand feet—white population, three hundred; Douglas City, one thousand five hundred feet—white population, two hundred and fifty; Hay Fork, about two thousand five hundred feet—white population, two hundred. The above being the localities and population represented by Dr. Lord—one thousand five hundred—two deaths from consumption in three years gives a small mortality.

Dr. W. H. Patterson, of Cedarville, Modoc County, also in the northern part of the State, gives his views as follows:

No. 6—"Decidedly beneficial. In five years I have not seen any except imported cases here.

No. 7—"It seems only to accelerate a fatal termination.

No. 8—"Cedarville, which is near the head of this (Surprise) valley, is as good as any. From the first of April to the first of November."

The altitude of the valley is about four thousand two hundred and fifty feet above the sea; its area five hundred square miles, and its population about 2.5 to the mile.

Dr. Alemby Jump, of Downieville, Sierra County, writes:

No. 6—"Summer and early fall, favorable—other seasons, unfavorable. Keep out of the cañons to avoid night currents which come down from the high mountains.

No. 7—"Unfavorable.

No. 8—"Summer and fall on the mountains, out of the cañons, at an elevation of two thousand to five thousand feet."

From Dr. W. C. Jones, of Grass Valley, Nevada County, I have received the following answers:

No. 6—"Comparatively favorable.

No. 7—"Have seen no good that can be ascribed to the climate; yet we have a climate so genial, I should think it nearly as favorable as any in the State.

No. 8—"Anywhere in the foothills, at or near this altitude, and from May to November."

The elevation given is two thousand four hundred feet.

Dr. R. M. Hunt, of Nevada City—elevation, two thousand one hundred and twenty feet—writes:

Nos. 6 and 7—"Have not observed any effect on consumptives which I attribute to climatic influences.

No. 8—"The dry season; western slope of the Sierras."

The last of the localities from which answers have been received for this section of the State is Placerville, El Dorado County, at about one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet elevation (Dr. E. A. Kunkler):

No. 6—"With the exception of a few predisposed to it by their organic construction, or imperfection, very few persons contract this malady in this vicinity.

No. 7—"It is favorable, except sometimes when the summer heat or the rainy season is long and continuous.

No. 8—"The most favorable localities are the northern and eastern parts of this county, especially in the summer."

FROM THE COAST MOUNTAINS

Meteorological statistics are given on the chart for one locality—Castle Peak, near Napa City. From other points they are so interrupted as to be of little value for present purposes. The fact, however, has been abundantly verified that, for the large majority of consumptives—those in a condition to endure the inconveniences of camp life, this mountain region is better suited than are the Sierra Nevada. Its lower elevation, if we except the foothills of the latter, its more equable temperature, its greater exemption from the winds which rush through the deep gorges of the latter, combine to render it a favorable summer resort for the invalid. The advantages for out-door life and exercise, the facilities for migration when surrounding scenery and associations become monotonous or lose their charms, the opportunities for enjoyment in hunting and fishing, the pure water, and the fresh air loaded with the aroma of the pines, seem to strengthen the conviction of its superiority as a sanitarium.

Dr. Crumpton, writing from Lakeport, on the eastern slope of this mountain range, says:

No. 6—"Remarkably good, owing to our sheltered position, Clear Lake occupying a basin in the coast range, shielded from the raw, damp, coast winds, with few sudden changes, and an almost entire absence of fog.

No. 7—"Many cases seem to be greatly improved, life materially prolonged—a few permanently relieved. One important element in improvement consists in the restoration of the digestive powers.

No. 8—"On the sunny slopes, near the lake, during winter, and to climb among the pines during summer, where there is an abundance of pure, cold, spring water, fish and game. Clear Lake itself lies at an elevation of one thousand five hundred feet, surrounded by fine valleys, extending back to mountains which ascend, in some instances, to the region of perpetual snow."

In a note, Dr. Crumpton speaks enthusiastically of Lake County as a residence for asthmatics. "It is," he says, "the asthmatic's paradise."

This is the region of country which it has been my custom to recommend to the invalid in the early period of phthisis, or even at

a slightly more advanced stage, when the strength of the patient will endure the fatigue incident to camp life, and exercise, both of which I regard as indispensable. This whole range of country abounds in eligible spots for camping among the pines in the vicinity of game and of easily accessible trout streams. Even females, accustomed to the delicacies and comforts of city life, have not unfrequently laid aside the habits of fashionable formalities, and cheerfully resigned themselves to the quiet duties of the camp, enjoying the wild beauties of the hills and the pleasant amusements for which nature has so abundantly provided. So much for the summer and autumn months; yet I am convinced that many, unable to bear the expense necessary for removal to the southern coast during the winter, will find the climate at that season agreeable and healthful. The temperature near Clear Lake is never cold enough to be objectionable, the atmosphere is pure and bracing, while the rains, while they may interfere with the solid enjoyment of the camp, are never so continuous as to render active out-door exercise, for the greater portion of the season, impracticable.

Such a condition exists in that part of the Coast Range already spoken of, about twelve miles from Napa City, in the vicinity of Castle Peak. In fact, a belt of country, extending for miles along this range on its eastern slope, at an elevation of from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred feet, presents many advantages to the seeker after health not met with in some other parts of these mountains. This is especially true of the winter climate, the temperature being so mild that the tenderest plants are unaffected by frosts, while the high winds which sweep the valley below, and the fogs, are almost wholly excluded. The temperature and humidity of this region are shown in the chart.

Between the coast region proper and the Coast Range of mountains is a belt of country, consisting of numerous valleys, generally recognized as among the most salubrious and pleasant districts for residence. Napa Valley is one of these; Sonoma is another; sufficiently distant for the most part from the coast to be, to a very great extent, removed from the fogs and mists which prevail in the latter locality, and modified in other important climatic features, such as wind, temperature, and humidity. Unexcelled in fertility of soil by any portion of the State, they may be almost said to be equally so in a sanitary point of view. Through a portion of this region, as in Sonoma Valley and parts of Napa, malarial fevers are said to be almost unknown, and, until the past year, they are reported to have been remarkably exempt from epidemic disease. Of the relation of this portion of the State to phthisis, Dr. C. A. Kirkpatrick, for a long time resident at Redwood City, San Mateo County, in reply to the series of questions sent to him, writes:

No. 6—"I think it is decidedly beneficial to those who come here after they have become aware of the existence of the disease.

No. 7—"Nearly always beneficial.

No. 8—"I know of no more favorable locality in the county than Redwood City, because it is located where the trade-winds reach, but divested of their humidity, while there are no fogs and no depressing heat."

Dr. Q. C. Smith, residing at Cloverdale, in the northern part of Sonoma County, in Russian River Valley, close by the foothills of the Coast Range, regards the climate, in the early stages of the disease, as

"favorable in a majority of cases, especially those that originated at or near the coast; our climate being quite dry compared to coast localities." He gives the same opinion in regard to the more advanced stages of disease, and considers the most favorable locality in his vicinity to be "among the mountain ranches near here, where an excellent retreat can be found in *summer* and *early fall* until the rains set in. Game and fish are plenty, and camp life pleasant."

The absence of well defined malarial influences in this region—a fact confirmed by each of the correspondents named—is an important consideration in this connection. The invalid may be spared at least this source of depression and debilitation.

Dr. Smith favors me with a short meteorological table of observations at Cloverdale:

1876.	Foggy days	Lowest mean daily temperature	Highest mean daily temperature	Snow	Days of rain	Showery days	Cloudy days	Clear days	Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature
January	1	40	54	2	7	5	4	13	32	70
February	0	44	61	1	5	3	6	14	36	80
March	0	43	61	0	9	2	1	19	32	82
April	0	47	75	0	3	5	3	20	34	80
May	0	50	74	1	2	0	1	28	38	90
June	0	58	92	0	0	1	0	29	44	110
July	0	55	90	0	0	1	0	30	50	100
August	0	53	86	0	0	1	1	29	44	104
September	0	55	81	0	1	1	0	28	48	104
October	0	53	72	0	6	0	1	24	44	88
November	0	48	70	0	1	0	2	27	34	80
December	0	38	68	0	0	0	1	30	32	76

NOTE.—Elevation, about five hundred feet.

Dr. J. H. Crane, of Petaluma, reports less favorably of the climatic advantages to be met with in that portion of Sonoma Valley. He states in answer to:

No. 6—"The trade winds seem to stimulate and brace up the system in the early stages, so that when the patient comes down the career of the disease is rapid.

No. 8—"I think the locality unfavorable at all seasons, especially during spring and summer, during the prevalence of the trade winds. * * * The climate is similar to that of San Francisco, only the winds are a little milder."

CENTRAL VALLEYS.

It only remains for us to consider the great central valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, an extensive district stretching from the thirty-fifth to the forty-first parallel, with an average width of fifty or sixty miles. The meteorology of this vast region presents certain features common to every part. As compared with the coast region, the atmosphere may be said, in a general way, to be warmer

and drier during the summer, not much subject to fogs—a high temperature during the day, with a considerable reduction at night. This latter feature—one of the most agreeable to be met with in this section of the State—is subject to modifications as we advance beyond the influence of the ocean winds. These winds, passing through the Straits of Carquinez, diverge north and south, the one, loaded with moisture, sweeping over the Sacramento Valley to moderate the intensity of the midday heat; the other passing south, exerting the same conservative influence in the valley of the San Joaquin. This element of the valley climate, while accounting in part for the agreeable change between day and night within the limit of its prevalence, serves also to explain the origin of some of the diseases most prevalent there, as well as to render it unsuitable to many invalids suffering from phthisis.

The temperature chart will present in a sufficiently distinct way the principal differences between the climate of this valley region and that of the other divisions. It will exhibit, in comparison with the coast valleys, a higher temperature during a much greater portion of the summer and autumn, a greater maximum and minimum range, and, throughout the middle and northern sections of the Sacramento Valley, a lower relative humidity. In contrast with the mountains, there is, in the latter, a yet lower relative humidity, a less prolonged high temperature during this season, in some localities a greater daily thermometric range, and an earlier rainfall. Throughout this entire valley region, with the exception, possibly, of one or two northern localities, malarial fevers prevail, and a special character of periódicity is impressed upon other affections not usually regarded to possess a malarial origin.

We have, therefore, in the prolonged high temperature, the sudden changes which occur in places subject to the influence of the ocean winds, the comparatively greater humidity of the atmosphere, and the presence of malaria, a combination of circumstances which would seem to render this interior valley region ineligible as a summer residence for the consumptive.

Perhaps, also, some influence ought to be ascribed to the north winds which prevail for two or three days at a time, at varying intervals. Though they are proverbially hot and dry, rapidly absorbing whatever moisture the atmosphere may contain, and preventing, even as far south as Sacramento, that marked reduction in temperature in the evening, which has just been referred to, they are usually greatly debilitating—an effect sensibly felt even by those in good health, and not without its influence upon the sick. Few more interesting questions present themselves in connection with the climate of the Sacramento Valley than that which seeks the explanation of the relation of these winds to disease.

In the winter, the conditions are somewhat reversed. The southerly winds, to which reference has been made, as carriers of cooling and refreshing vapors from the ocean, now, less regular and periodical than before, bring rain. The temperature at this season, is, as a rule, cooler than that along the coast.

During the continuance of this the rainy season, the resident of the valley enjoys some of the most delightful weather. The intervals between the rains, sometimes prolonged for weeks, are characterized by an atmosphere whose mildness and equability have given to Cal-

ifornia its reputation for climatic excellence. In the neighborhood of Sacramento, and for some distance north, though frosts may for days in succession whiten the ground, the thermometer registering a minimum of 25° or 26°, the later morning, midday, and early evening temperature are all that can be desired for comfort. The fields are already green with the early grass, while in the gardens the violet exhales its perfume, and orange trees, unprotected, ripen their fruit.

Many invalids, after passing the summer in the mountains, seem to do well here during the winter; but it is believed that the majority find the humid atmosphere unsuited to their condition.

It only remains for me, in concluding, to give the opinion of correspondents from different parts of these valleys:

Dr. J. M. Briceland, of Shasta, returns as an answer to:

No. 6.—"Favorable.

No. 8.—"During late spring, winter, and fall, when patients may have the influence of sunny days and out-door exercise."

The elevation of Shasta is twelve hundred feet.

By Dr. J. T. Wells, Visalia, Tulare County, in San Joaquin Valley, the following opinion is given:

No. 6.—"Highly beneficial.

No. 7.—"Beneficial in the second stage, but not so in the third.

No. 8.—"In the foothills, during the summer, and the valley in the winter."

The elevation is about one thousand feet.

From Dr. J. S. Jackson, Modesto, Stanislaus County:

No. 6.—"Bad, owing, I think, to the dust and the dryness of the air; in winter, phthisical patients do very well; but suffer in summer.

No. 7.—"Favorable.

No. 8.—"The Coast Range and the foothills in the summer season."

Recapitulating briefly, the conclusions arrived at may be summed up as follows:

First—That for the majority of invalids seeking a change of climate in consumption, the mountains—preferably the Coast Range—offer advantages, during the summer and early fall months, superior to those of any other portion of the State.

Second—That a certain proportion may find the eastern slope of the coast range agreeable and beneficial even during the winter season.

Third—That a life in the open air—camp life, with the exercise to which it invites, agreeable companionship, pleasant occupation of mind and body, are indispensable to the attainment of the full benefits to be derived from climate.

Fourth—That for a large proportion of consumptives, some point on the southern coast seems eminently suitable as a winter residence.

Fifth—That the premonitory stage of phthisis, or the *first* stage of its actual development, are the only ones in which climate may be safely relied upon. That some cases in the *second* stage may be greatly benefited, especially when the nutritive processes are not seriously impaired. That a few may secure an apparently permanent arrest of disease, and enjoy good health for many years; but that the climate of California, while it may for a time seem to inspire hope offers, in reality, no very strong inducement to those lapsing, or who have already passed, into the *third* stage of disease.

Sixth—That the remedy, if found beneficial, must be continued

from year to year, until the restoration of the nutritive processes is complete, and the progress of disease, as determined by the physical signs, appears to be arrested.

To these may properly be added another rule: That the propriety of a change of climate, and the special adaptation of climates to particular individuals, should be determined by competent medical authority, and not left to the caprice of the sick or his non-professional advisers.

I have laid some stress upon out-door life as a hygienic measure for the consumptive, being fully persuaded that it is not only an important auxillary to the treatment, but, as just now stated, indispensable to one desirous of obtaining the full benefits of any of our climates at all adapted to the disease.

As corroborative of some of the views here expressed, particularly as to the advantages of *camp life*, I present, in a note, a few extracts from a recent paper by Dr. H. Gibbons, Sr., upon this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. HATCH, M. D.
Permanent Secretary of the State Board of Health.

SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1877.

One of the luxuries of summer life in some parts of New England, and more especially in portions of the southwestern States, is camping out. Parties are formed for the purpose, provided with a tent, blankets, cooking utensils, provisions, and implements for gunning and fishing. They repair to some appropriate rural retreat and enjoy what every body understands as a "good time;" thus whiling away, in a manner profitable alike to body and mind, four weeks of the heat of midsummer, when custom permits men of business to turn away for a brief period from the "cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches."

In California the same custom has been introduced within a few years past, and is growing rapidly in favor. But here, added to the general purpose of recreation, is the recovery of health by invalids suffering from chronic disorders, particularly of the pulmonary organs. The extent of the practice and its eminent success in many instances, entitle it to consideration from a therapeutic point of view.

The influence of out-door life on certain forms of threatened or incipient pulmonary disease, has long been acknowledged.

In the early years of my practice, I had for a patient, a young man engaged in mercantile business, who had lost both parents and an older brother from pulmonary disease. His left lung was entirely disabled, and he was living and attending to his affairs with but one lung. He pointed out to me a younger brother behind the counter, remarking: "There is my brother with the seeds of this disease in his system. In a few years he will be attacked and carried off like the rest of us. Can you doctors find no remedy or preventive? Must he submit passively to his fate?" My answer was: "He will certainly die if he should remain behind the counter. Let him change his mode of life. Send him into the country on a farm, and let him work like a common laborer. There is no other way to save his life." The plan was carried out and the lad placed on a farm a few miles in the country. This was at least forty years ago. He still lives on the same farm, a hale and hearty man of near sixty, and the father of a family of healthy children.

Something over one year ago, a young man came to California from the east, in company with his sister, who was in the advanced stage of phthisis. They were of a consumptive family, and the gentleman himself had suffered several hemorrhages of the lungs. They went to Santa Barbara County, where the sister soon died. But the brother's health improved with his out-door, country life, on a farm, where he "roughed it" like a common laborer. Thinking himself permanently restored, he went to Santa Barbara and procured employment as clerk in a store. But in less than a fortnight an attack of hemoptysis drove him back to the country, with the conviction that an out-door life was essential to his existence.

The sequel of this case is singular enough, and serves to illustrate the difficulty in calculating the effect of climate on health, and establishing fixed laws on the subject. After regaining his health in Santa Barbara County, the gentleman in question came to San Francisco, where he has now resided four months; and so far from suffering injury from the climate, he has continued to increase in strength, and exhibits not the least indication of pulmonary or other disease.

To speak of the climate of California as a unit, is preposterous. Only in one feature is it uniform, namely: the absence of rain in the five months from June to October inclusive. During that period an occasional shower may occur as a phenomenon. The entire rainfall of those months at San Francisco for twenty-seven years, ending with eighteen hundred and seventy-six, was nineteen inches—a mean of 0.14 inches for each month. In the greater number of years April and May, also, are nearly rainless. The settled rains are commonly crowded into the three months beginning with November, though even November often passes by without rain.

The foregoing remarks apply to the inhabited and inhabitable portions of the State in general. A few exceptions occur in mountainous localities, where thunder-storms are occasional, but a thunder-storm is so rare in California as to render it acceptable as a curiosity. Once or twice in a year, on an average, lightning and thunder are noted, mostly in the winter, and accompanied with hail. I believe there is not a lightning rod in all California, nor is there occasion for one.

In every other respect than the long rainless season, the climate of California has numberless modifications, according to locality. The whole temperate zone of the globe would scarcely supply a greater variety of climates than are concentrated within the limits of the State. Latitude is not a factor in the case. San Diego, in the extreme south, has a noonday mean in summer 20° or more below the valleys of the extreme north. The same parallel of latitude will exhibit a difference of 40° at noonday, at places within twelve miles of each other.

The three factors in the climates of California are: First, the Pacific Ocean; second, altitude; third, topography.

At a constant temperature of 52° to 54°, maintained by the great northern current sweeping down from Alaska, the ocean pours its daily wave of cold air upon the land, wherever it can gain access. The cold flood, in some places barred out completely by highlands, penetrates in other parts forty or fifty miles, gradually softening into a delicious breeze as it mingles with the torrid atmosphere of the interior. Its moisture, a heavy mist at the start, is soon drank up by the thirsty air of the plains, which becomes refreshing and salubrious by the admixture.

The reader who has not heretofore studied this subject, can now appreciate the opportunities afforded for camping out in California. Every center of population has numerous camping localities within a few hours drive. Around San Francisco we have the mountains of Marin County looking down upon us from the north, inviting the lover of rural life to the grand scenery visible from their peaks, or the deep solitudes of their huge "gulches," where the hunter may still find an occasional cougar to enliven his sport. Across the bay, the foothills of Alameda County present a thousand romantic nooks, from which one looks out as from a window on the great garden valley of the State, with its fifty miles of grain field and orchard, and the magnificent bay beyond. Southward, two hours distant by rail, is the County of Santa Clara, blending its sunny valleys with rugged mountain and forest of gigantic redwood, in endless variety. Near at hand, the peninsula stretching along the coast between the bay on one side and the ocean on the other, presents a long range of low mountains, in the lea of which, back of San Mateo and the charming country seats along the bay, is many a delightful nook, with a climate mild and genial, within hearing of the ocean's perpetual roar. And San Francisco is but one of many central localities or points of departure, from which easy access is had to a like number of rural retreats, embellished by every charm which nature can bestow.

The equipments of a camping party it is not necessary for us to describe. They vary according to the means and inclinations of those concerned. A sufficiency of bedding is always essential. If there are children or invalids in the company, a tent is desirable. But the uniformly dry and comfortable nights do not require a tent for healthy adults. There is in most places a moderate breeze in the course of the night, and always in the same direction. The feet of the sleeper in the open air should always be towards the wind. An extra blanket should be at hand, to meet the increasing coolness of the night.

As a therapeutic agent, camping out has this advantage, that it is less expensive than travel, or watering-places, or any other procedure involving absence from home. It may be made to cost scarcely anything. There is often game enough within reach to supply meat. Fish may be caught in the neighboring streams. An accessible farm house will supply butter and milk. It is to be presumed that the females of the party can make bread and cook. If they cannot, any "old forty-nine'r" can do the cooking. All this is based on the supposition that the party contains only one or two invalids; for a party of invalids exclusively would be preposterous, unless composed entirely of dyspeptic males.

Persons who are averse to spending all their time in recreation carry with them books and other means of improvement. The arts of domestic life and the ordinary occupations of home may be mingled with the daily pursuits. Happy the man or the woman who can bring to bear, on such occasions, a knowledge of nature, and who can read the rocks and mountains, the flora and fauna. In default of scientific training, much profitable diversion may be derived from making collections of mineral and vegetable specimens. A bundle of old newspapers will supply all the capital necessary to form a herbarium.

Some judgment must be exercised in the selection of localities appropriate to certain forms of invalidism or disease. Neuralgia and rheumatism require that the change be from a cooler to a warmer climate. In pulmonary affections the choice will depend more on the condition of the subject than on the name of the disease. Whatever invigorates the digestive and muscular systems and improves the general condition, presents the best possible treatment, as a general rule, in threatened or incipient phthisis, and no possible agencies can be devised for this purpose more effectual than travel and camping out, under the circumstances at command, beneath the skies of California.

APPENDIX.

[While the Board of Health approve generally of the papers presented by contributors to this Report, they cannot be considered responsible for the opinions expressed.—*Board of Health.*]

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO A STATE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

BY HENRY GIBBONS, M. D.

There are at all times in the City and County Hospital of San Francisco a large number of patients in the various stages of pulmonary consumption. There are also many persons outside, in the early stages of the disease, to whom admission is refused because they are not actually bedridden, or because they are still capable of performing some light labor. Such cases are barred out until the disorder grows upon them, and they become helpless and incurable. If all were admitted who apply, the hospital would soon be crowded with this class of patients to the exclusion of all others. And yet the only hope of cure for consumptive persons in indigent circumstances is in a public institution.

A large proportion of the inmates of the San Francisco Hospital, of all classes, come from other parts of the State. This is particularly so with consumptives. Some of them come to the city for medical aid, and when their means fail they resort to the hospital. Others come for the purpose of gaining admission by the preliminary residence of two months required by law. Others come directly from the interior, without money and without friends, and present themselves at the door; and although they have no lawful claim for admission, humanity forbids their being turned into the street.

The number of consumptives received in the San Francisco Hospital in the year ending July, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, was three hundred and one; and the number of deaths from consumption in the same period was one hundred and thirty-nine. As nearly as can be ascertained, fully two-thirds of the admissions have been residents of other counties. A few come from places beyond the limits of the State. As such patients mostly remain a long time, sometimes a year or more, the cost of maintaining them is much greater than that of an equal number sick with other diseases. In other words, three hundred consumptive patients represent as great an annual expenditure as eight hundred, or perhaps one thousand, patients with other diseases.

Nearly, if not quite, one-half the consumptive patients who enter

THE STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

BY A. B. STOUT, M. D.

On the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, this prison was visited. By the courtesy of the Warden, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, and the most assiduous and hospitable attentions of the Resident Physician, Dr. Pelham, a thorough inspection of the institution, though protracted, became very agreeable. The biennial report of the officers of the prison will give all the details of its economy. The destructive fire during the last biennial period has caused the cells to be overcrowded, until the new series of cells can be completed. All contemplated reforms have consequently been impeded, and we must deplore rather than condemn whatever is considered defective. The construction of the cells for the new prison, the plans for which were kindly exhibited by Mr. Bennett, the architect, will be a very great amelioration. Their ventilation will be well provided for. The cells now in use—and much time must elapse before the new ones can be finished—are very small, say six feet six inches by eight feet, and eight feet six inches high, with arch roof, with very small apertures for ventilation, no provision for light, except a small slit or chink in the iron door, no water supply, and provided at night with a bucket for physical purposes. The emanations from this utensil, often imperfectly closed, must, therefore, infect the cell until its removal in the morning. In this small dungeon from one to three, or even four, are locked up at night. Certainly these are favorable conditions for the generation of typhoid and other septic diseases. And yet such is the salubrity of the location of this prison that a very little fresh air appears to possess wonderful disinfecting properties. This circumstance is but a lame apology for this most disgusting evil—an evil which is all the more reprehensible from the fact that this whole bucket system, with all its ills, can, at moderate expense, be replaced by trap-pans, water, and ventilation pipes.

Prisoners in these cells can only have light by buying their own candles. If prison discipline is to be reformatory, with a view to restore the convict to society, as a pardoned person, who has paid the forfeit of his crime, we fail to see either the gentleness of persuasion or the force of education in this treatment. And we respectfully inquire if this treatment does not transcend, in its severity, even cruelty, the intended punishment awarded by the law at the time of conviction. Have we the right to append to the award of the law these additional inflictions? We ask *if the cell is indispensable?* Should it not at least be clean and healthy—lighted enough to permit the convict to read and learn, if he will, and large enough to allow the company of one fellow convict, to relieve the horror of

utter isolation and its attendant disease-producing and demoralizing horrors?

These cells are clean, as far as whitewash, scrubbing, and chloride of lime can make them; but the imperfectly covered bucket immediately fouls them. And this, with the exhaustion of oxygen from the air in breathing, and the substitution of carbon oxide, together with other bodily emanations, nullifies all this apparent and commendable cleanliness.

Now, one cell is insufficient for one individual, and yet several are packed therein. If there is any wisdom in the five hundred cubic foot air law, as applied so absurdly by the municipal ordinance in San Francisco, its reason is sadly departed from in the cellular system of San Quentin. Under *this*, reformation is a sarcasm, and Christian beneficence yields its empire to the hate and revenge of the *"get even" system*—restoring to the ancient *"lex talionis"* all its abandoned and obsolete principles.

Intermediary to these old cells, and the improved cells, as planned by the architect, Mr. Bennett, is a series of cells for the uppermost tiers in the building. These cells are very ingeniously modified. Instead of being brick-arched and sealed, they are covered flat with iron lattice work. By this means all the cells have free ventilation through the air space under the roof. This immense amelioration permits, besides fresh air, the exit of that which is foul. The small size of the cell allows *all the airs* to change, and thus the various ideas of ventilation based on the densities of gases are quieted. Again, *light* is admitted, the extra consumption of air by burning candles is economized, and that vital electricity which is derived from *light*, and essential to vital energy, is amply provided; for we believe that the atomic ray of a pencil of light, by its heat and chemical capacity, aids to produce that peculiar vital force which vivifies the body. By this *light*, again, descending from on high, our convicts may learn to read the laws of God and man, and learn, if you will, how science may quicken faith—faith in the society he has offended, and respect for its institutions. But the Resident Physician states that the prisoners claim that these cells are too cold, and that often the current of air is too strong. Well, give them an extra blanket for extra good behavior, and provide the iron lattice with a partial valvular shut-off.

INSANITY.

Insane patients, of whom quite a number are in the prison, are confined in cells, unless the acuteness of the case compels its removal to the hospital, where they become, of necessity, an intolerable incumbrance. Space does not permit us to enter upon this subject, but we briefly suggest that insane convicts should at once be removed, either for cure or permanent abode, under sufficient prison discipline to protect society, to the State Insane Asylums; and, further, that the laws on the subject should be reformed. By some strange contradiction of reason and intention, certain chronic forms of insanity and intermittent paroxysmal insanity are forbidden in the asylums, and may be dismissed therefrom at the discretion of the Resident Physician.

Pertaining to this, is the question of the imprisonment of witnesses. It has often been discussed, and its cruel injustice been

acknowledged. But this subject is so admirably set forth by Wines (in the Transactions of the National Prison Congress, pp. 358 and 563,) that we refer our views to that report. It, however, calls up again reference to the recommendations for a Probationary Insane Asylum in former biennial reports of this Board, and the idea that departments might be reserved in such an institution for witnesses whose deposition cannot be rendered satisfactory, and who *must be* detained. The just care of such witnesses forms an additional argument in favor of our project for a probationary institution. Were such a resort in existence the sad case of the demented Italian, Somarello, now serving his life-term in the State Prison for an insane murder might have been averted. Certainly such a man does not deserve to expire by a criminal's death in prison. In the present crowded state of the prison, the removal of such cases as of Somarello and Charley —— would leave two cells for more worthy subjects.

WATER.

The water supply of the prison is abundant. It is spring water, brought twelve miles in a canal, from Mount Tamalpais. It is received in an elevated reservoir and thence transmitted plentifully to the buildings. The sewerage of the prison receives the waste water, which is carried off to the bay by three capacious sewers. Besides this water supply, salt water is pumped by the steam engine to another elevated reservoir, and supplies a fine large swimming bath for the prisoners. The Tamalpais water is obtained at a cost of twelve thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of the cost of its distribution, but it would seem from the excellent lay of the country, varied with so many elevated regions, that both surface wells and artesian supplies might be obtained at much less expense.

HOSPITAL.

The details and statistics of the hospital will appear in the Resident Physician's report. (Also, see Report on Public Hygiene and State Medicine, by Joseph F. Montgomery, M. D., made to the Medical Society of the State of California, pp. 27 and 28.) Two wards in the second story of a back building, clean, and well ventilated, constitute the space allowed for the sick. Of course, with so large a population, though healthy, it is overcrowded. We suggest an entire remodeling of this department. The daily patients not in hospital must all pass through a ward to appear for inspection and prescription in the physician's office, and the office is so small that three persons in it are uncomfortably crowded. Its only access is through a hospital ward. The apothecary occupies an adjacent place for himself and his material no larger, while both physician and apothecary, acting necessarily in each other's presence, must, by the same necessity, be both in each other's way. The whole plan appears especially designed for the discomfort of everybody concerned.

LABOR AND WORK-SHOPS.

Too much praise cannot be expressed upon this administration. In a utilitarian view, it might almost render the Penitentiary self-sustaining. In its beneficence, it is a blessing to the convict, granted

as a solace in the midst of his condemnation. He appreciates it by his alacrity, cheerfulness, and the apparent pride he takes in the display, convict as he may be, of his talent and skill. The work-shops teem with cheerful industry. But as the State supplies the work-shops; elegant halls, clean, perfectly lighted and ventilated; the water supply; ample refuse sewerage; and the steam power, it would seem that fifty cents per day per man for the labor is too moderate payment for its worth. Having, however, in view sanitary rather than economic affairs, we would respectfully suggest that the tannery, and that part of the saddlery which consists in drawing wet and putrid skins over the saddle-trees should be rejected. Their emanations are very offensive, and render the department devoted to those industries unhealthy. We do not think the workmen employed in stretching the hides over the wood can long maintain their health; and the question recurs: Have we the right to punish the offender beyond the sentence which retributive justice has determined and fixed?

The principal employment of labor at San Quentin is the manufacture of bricks, but as the supply of clay (alumina) is nearly exhausted, some other product, or raw material, must be sought. It is, therefore, worthy of suggestion that, as San Quentin is overcrowded, and the income of convicts increasing, the prison at Folsom be finished and used to segregate the convicts by a classification based on—

First—Their respective ages, separating, for many reasons, the young and corrigible from the old and irredeemable.

Second—Their capacity to work, as experts, from mere laborers.

Third—Their term of confinement, and the frequency of their convictions.

Fourth—Their amenability to educational reform, and their adoption of the ticket and credit system of rewards and forfeits for good or bad conduct.

As a substitute for bricks, at Folsom, would be the pavement material made from granite, as well as granite curbings, wall blocks, etc., and the cleaveage of cobble stones to give them a flat surface. Hence, we might put the old offenders at Folsom, and keep San Quentin, with its exquisite climate and beautiful *prospect*, for the hopeful and reformable.

SEWERAGE.

The excellent sewerage of San Quentin has been shown and approved. The free use of chloride of lime by Dr. Pelham is highly beneficial. But still the suggestive spirit of this Report prompts further progressive measures.

The advantages of the dry earth method for the disinfection of sewage have been greatly extolled. Here is the finest possible chance to test its value, and even to convert it to a financial advantage. San Quentin possesses already on hand all the facilities, labor included, viz.: Clay (alumina) in abundance, water free for its lixiviation, power for all purposes in the head of water, steam engine for all manipulations, labor *ad libitum* for nothing, no trouble for freight and transportation. Hence, the clay can be utilized, providing not only one more expedient in disinfection in the prison, but to supply the wants of other institutions which would adopt the method but have not means for its use.

For this test trial, then, all that would remain to provide would be:

1. A series of tanks to lixiviate, or wash clean the clay.
2. A platform to dry it by sun heat.
3. A shed or store to keep it dry in wet weather.
4. Barrels to pack it in. Making the barrels would provide another industry.

Here is the supply of dry earth for sale to institutions, public schools, private houses, and druggists for surgical purposes.

Secondly—For consumption in the prison:

1. Construct a series of privy closets on a very simple, cheap plan for receiving the physical deposits, and sprinkling in the dry earth.
2. Let the receptacles be barrels under the privy seats.
3. When the barrels are nearly full throw in some dried earth; head up the barrels and roll them off for shipment, as a substitute for *guano*, from a wharf only a few yards distant.

The adjacent hillsides, now denuded of their clay, might be converted into fertile vineyards, by restoring to them the *reproductive clay* removed from them as worthless for agriculture.

Plans for the machinery to carry out the entire process are beyond the space allotted to this Report; but certainly all the requisites to test the dry earth idea on a wholesale plan are present, at a cheap rate, at San Quentin.

Folsom, visited July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, possesses inexhaustible resources in material for labor.

The unfinished walls of the prison loom up like vast cyclopean ruins, exhumed by some Titan upheaval, sun-bleached in the lapse of ages, and built in defiance of the disintegration of time. It is massive beyond all necessity. The granite in the mountain might not hold out to finish it. But, if the plans were reduced, and finished, with only one story more added, of much lighter construction, and subdivided into only a few large wards, well supplied with light, sewerage, and ventilation, we believe the purposes of justice and humanity, which often conflict, would be justly compromised. The prison, thus quickly and cheaply terminated, and supplied, we suggest, with the double ventilating roof now used in the rustic architecture of hot countries, would accommodate, say, two hundred or more prisoners—a large enough force for the industry contemplated, and the security required. By this method the various projects contemplated by individuals, in the cession of two hundred and fifty acres of land for, say, only fifteen thousand dollars, paid in labor, would not be defeated, nor would the various hopes and plans of the community of Folsom be frustrated. We do not think the summer heat of the climate excessive for these purposes. It is the same which the miners, and farmers, and the hot-heads of politics endure cheerfully "in the heated season." The seventy-five thousand dollars already expended would be *saved*, and prosperity in Folsom restored. New buildings, if required, could be constructed, with equal security, in the beautiful lawns adjacent, and the richest land of this vicinity be brought into cultivation. The cells at Folsom are superior to the old cells of San Quentin, but we believe that in time to come the small cell as a system will be abandoned.

FOOD.

Convicts are not sent to prison to enjoy the luxuries of the table. An abundant supply of the plainest food is all that can be demanded, and this is liberally given.

Here, steam power is the great engine of the kitchen, presided over by Mr. Coffee, the courteous engineer and vitalizer of the machine. This elegant engine appears omnipresent with its noiseless persuasion. Emblematic of prison discipline, its irresistible power appears only as a gentle solicitor and obedient performer. Steam cooks the meats, and the soups, and the vegetables, and lifts the elevators for their distribution. The coffee, ground, is put in a sack and immersed in a large tank or boiler; steam heats the water and makes the coffee. It may please the anti-coolies to know that tea is not granted to prisoners. On visiting the dining hall, the tables appeared unnecessarily narrow and crowded. The occupants being too crowded may be owing to the want of room in consequence of the recent fire. But now, the *eating* of the food is a sad spectacle. It may be inevitable, from the dangers of abuse, but the necessity of eating without knives and forks, only spoons being allowed, gives to the repast a rude and revolting aspect. The picture of a thousand or more men crowded at a narrow board, gnawing their bones with finger-aid only, breaking up their bread into their soup with greasy fingers, and only a spoon wherewith to feed, is hard and revolting. Yet we know that prison life is no banquet, and that often soldiers on long campaigns, immolating themselves for patriotism, do not fare much better; yet would we fain, in the name of humanity, pray for a little let-up on this reformation.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.

BY JOSEPH F. MONTGOMERY, M. D., OF SACRAMENTO.

In the second biennial report of this Board, issued in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, appeared a paper by the author hereof, on the subject that heads this article, and a bill designed to provide against the evil complained of therein was caused to be prepared and presented to the two succeeding Legislatures, for enactment; but the most strenuous efforts of members who favored the measure failed to secure its passage into a law at either session.

So much was said in the paper alluded to touching the importance of the subject under consideration, and so many evidences were adduced to show the pressing need of suitable legislation to suppress the fraudulent practices of manufacturers and venders of the articles enumerated, that the health of innocent consumers might thereby be protected, that we think there is but little more incumbent upon us on this occasion than to refer the public and legislators to that paper, and to urge upon all to give this vital question due attention, and to press the enactment of such law at the approaching session of the Legislature as may effectually accomplish the purpose so earnestly prayed for, and which the welfare of the people so imperatively demands.

The examination of recently published books and periodicals that treat of sanitary matters, and give information as to numerous instances of adulteration that have been brought to light by the analyst and punished in the Courts, serves to convince us that such frauds have continued, without abatement, to be practiced to a frightful degree, and that great mischief has been done to consumers by the poisonous ingredients incorporated into articles that purported to be, as they should be, wholesome and nutritious as food, harmless and exhilarating as drinks, or happily efficacious as drugs or medicinal agents.

In the good work of exposing and punishing the atrocious fraud of adulteration, in efforts to protect the public against the injurious effects of such practices, England stands prominently forward above all other countries, and we are greatly indebted to her for her valuable labors in that direction. But France and other continental countries in Europe have also done much in the same behalf, as well as our own country; and now that general attention is becoming to be more awakened to the enormity of the evils alluded to, and the importance of suppressing them, we here should take courage and be inspired to do our share of this great work.

Of the foods, some of the articles recently mentioned as being most frequently adulterated are tea, with sand, powdered quartz, Prussian blue, exhausted and decaying tea leaves, as well as other

leaves or husks, and various other substances, many of them injurious to health; coffee, to the extent of from thirty to eighty per cent. of chiccory, besides powdered beans and many other ingredients; bread, with alum, to conceal the bad quality of flour, to an extent to damage health, and also, in some instances, with marble dust and other impurities, to cheapen its production or manufacture; butter, with foreign fats, some of them of vegetable origin, from fifty to eighty-five per cent., and some samples without any butter at all; and milk, with water from twenty to fifty per cent., and deficient, besides, in cream or butter fat. But, milk, besides being adulterated and poor, and thus rendered so deficient in nutritive qualities as to be inadequate to support the debilitated sick, with feeble digestive powers, or the delicate infant—two classes of persons whose very existence depends often upon a due supply of the best quality of this special food—it is often in a very high degree positively detrimental in character, from the fact that it may have been taken from diseased cows, suffering from tuberculosis, or from such as may have fed upon swill or other unwholesome food, or that may have conveyed disease germs to their milk by drinking foul water, or on account of dwelling and lying down in filthy dairies or stalls.

The condiments, too, as a general rule, are more or less adulterated. Mustard, for instance, is very frequently adulterated, mainly with corn, wheat, and rye flour, and turmeric, sometimes to the extent, in the aggregate, of ninety per cent. of impurities.

Of drinks, the alcoholic, vinous, and fermented are all very much adulterated, or tampered with in some way. Some specimens of whisky have been found to contain methyl, or methylic alcohol or wood spirit, to the extent of forty per cent., besides common alcohol and a sufficiently large quantity of fusel oil to render it liable to produce insanity, among other injurious effects. Then, again, some specimens, besides other poisonous ingredients, contain sufficient quantities of sulphuric acid to cause serious damage to the stomach and to the system generally. Some of these specimens indeed had barely a trace of real whisky.

Wines are notoriously adulterated or mixed, apparently with the sole view of enriching the manufacturer or dealer, without any regard to the effect the spurious compounds may have on the health of those who may partake of them. In the south of France, it is said, wines are often adulterated with a beautiful coloring matter, prepared from coal tar, that is very poisonous, as it contains arsenic.

The fermented liquors, too, are subjected to the same dishonest treatment. As an example, an analysis of a false ginger ale is given in the books, which is as follows: water, 89.59 per cent.; sugar, 12.02 per cent.; tartaric acid, 0.21 per cent.; with a small quantity of capsicum and lemon flavor, but no ale at all.

Nor are drugs or medicines allowed to escape the polluting touch and the vile manipulation of the dishonest adulterant, although upon their purity and efficacy the life of the sick and suffering often depends, and without the purest quality of which the most skillful physician is often thwarted in his efforts to administer to the needs of the afflicted, and is thus rendered powerless.

The medicinal agents thus fraudulently tampered with embrace alike those from both the mineral and vegetable kingdom, including the vegetable extracts and powders generally, not omitting opium

and quinine, remedies so indispensable in many diseases. To illustrate, the former of these last mentioned articles, particularly in the powdered state, is often greatly impaired in strength by former exhaustion, in making tinctures, and by the addition of worthless impurities; and the latter is extensively substituted by the unprincipled manufacturers, or apothecaries, with a feeble preparation, called sulphate of cinchonidea, not more than one-sixth the strength of the genuine medicine.

But it is needless to cite instances of such frauds, detected chiefly by the skill of the analyst, as the sweeping proposition laid down, that adulteration, where practicable, is the rule rather than the exception, is too patent and well established for its truth to be questioned.

The murderous practices set forth and inveighed against should not be tolerated, and it is clearly the duty of government to protect the public against their mischievous effects by the enactment and rigid enforcement of such penal laws as may thoroughly suppress them.

To detect these frauds, and to lead to their punishment, a sufficient corps of health officers, of inspectors, and of analytical chemists should be provided in every city and town where such officers may be required, and steps should be taken without delay to educate and train in our public schools, including especially our State University, an ample number of our brightest youths, to fill successfully and profitably the numerous places indicated.

To encourage the prompt carrying out of these suggestions we will do what we can to have suitable bills on these subjects prepared and presented to the incoming Legislature for its consideration.

REPORT ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY A. B. STOUT, M. D.

"Yet prison discipline is a mighty interest, touching profoundly the nation's well being," and, as it succeeds or fails, involving its material interests to the extent of millions, aye, scores of millions, every year.—*E. C. Wines* (*p.* 291), *International Penitentiary Congress.*

"Crime and the family! It may be objected that this is a strange juxtaposition of these two words—the one indicating all that is wicked and debased in humanity; the other all that is endearing and holy." There is a more intimate relation between the family and crime than many misguided parents have suspected, while they were blindly engaged in working out for their children a future overclouded with vice, crime and misery."—*Nash.* (*chap.* 1, *p.* 1).

Prison discipline is one of the great questions which occupies the thought of the civilized, and the civilizing world. Its investigation gave origin to the Congress of London. From this three great Commissions have grown.

1. The Royal Congress for Italy, named by the King of Italy.
2. The Legislative Commission for France, named by the National Assembly.
3. The Imperial Commission for Russia, named by His Imperial Highness, the Czar.

The order of this last is to devise an entirely new reform penal system for Russia.

Twenty nationalities were represented by their delegates at the great International Prison Congress held in London, in eighteen hundred and seventy-two; but (1) the Congress held in Cincinnati, in eighteen hundred and seventy, gives to America the prior right to originality in this great humanitarian reform.

2. The National Reform Congress, of Baltimore, June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, followed.
3. The third Congress at St. Louis, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.
4. Since which the fourth Congress, held in New York in eighteen hundred and seventy-six—reported by E. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D., Secretary, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven—contains in its transactions the most important discussions in all the departments of prison discipline, but leans with special force upon reformatory institutions for the treatment of destitute, neglected, friendless, vicious, and criminal children.

In all these the most distinguished statesmen, political economists, and philanthropists participated and shed the light of their wisdom and experience. It is, therefore, no minor subject which this Report approaches. The reports of the above conventions embrace an accurate compendium of the history of prisons before their reform was inaugurated, as well as of the results of the discussion of the many questions involved in debate.

California has received high commendation for its advance in the reformed system of prison discipline.

In consequence of the very restricted limits to which the law confines this Report, we cite all these reports for reference, and recommend them to the Legislature for their earnest study.

The next International Congress was called in Stockholm, for August, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, but is postponed.

While much may be stated in commendation of the progress in prison discipline in California, it is rather the function of this Report to find faults than to praise; to enter complaints, rather than to extol; to suggest further amendments, rather than enumerate past reforms.

As it is now universally conceded that the application of retributive justice shall assume the form of conciliatory reformation, and that reform shall seek its first point of departure in reforming the character of those who fall within the ban of the law, we shall treat the subject of prison discipline in the most liberal and humane view:

Firstly—Then we would claim that prisons should not apply more punishment than is apportioned to the convict by the terms of the sentence he may receive from the Court in which he has been convicted, and that the punishment awarded shall be applied in the spirit of the concessions of love instead of the revenge of hate; in the will to restore the culprit to society rather than banish him from it. This social principle having been discussed and granted, the first step of progress must be found in education. EDUCATION is the center from which all reforms should radiate—the pivot on which all discipline can revolve, the grand scale of liberty, and national immunity from guilt and crime. However, education may be perverted to the uses of depravity it is not the less the great parent and promoter of social honor. Its neglect in youth is the main cause of perversions in manhood, and the lessons which might have been instilled through the loving voices of childhood's homes, are left to be rudely beaten in by the strong arm of a revengeful society.

Secondly—We would insist that this education should be universal, and to be universal should be COMPULSORY. It would be a worthy subject to discuss the limits of the parents' right to employ for their benefit their offspring's time, for we are disposed to believe that the hours of youth should be sacredly devoted to prepare and alleviate the arduous days of manhood. If there be truth in this position, then parents have not the right to use the premature labor of children to the prejudice of their education. The question inquires, how far may the parent enslave the child—what is the limit between the obligation of the half-grown youth to give compensation for his home support, and the obligation to give that support until the youth has attained self-maintaining qualifications? Time does not permit amplification, but, in our view, education has precedence in right.

If these briefly expressed postulates can be admitted, the prospect may be entertained that our subsequent suggestions for reform in education as a preventive of crime, and the first element of success in reformatory penal institutions may be admitted. "To save from disease is nobler than to cure it," and education is by far gentler to save, than the Sheriff to cure.

In furtherance of this object, therefore, we respectfully urge:

Firstly—The enactment of a legislative statute to make education compulsory.

Secondly—An extension of the power and authority of Boards of Education, and the creation of a reformatory educational police for minors or juveniles. Such supervising agents should be entirely distinct from the municipal police, under the direction of a tribunal of the Board of Education, and with power to make arrests—such arrests to be considered as only corrective, and divested of the intention of criminal prosecution. Such a tribunal, therefore, would be the first corrective step to warn the unruly and the unwary of their danger—in a word, the primary correction of "hoodlumism." The officers of this force should wear a distinctive uniform, but different from that of the municipal police. Boards of Education would thus hold a corrective Court, before which juvenile delinquents would be arraigned; *their parents cited,* their home discipline and education looked into, the facts recorded for future reference, and such reformatory counsel given to both delinquents and parents, or guardians, as would tend to prevent a recurrence of arrest or complaint. Here, then, would be a tribunal to which parents whose children, from bad outside influences, have become unmanageable, would have recourse for aid to assist their discipline.

We would not inveigh against San Francisco, in its general average of good versus evil, as compared with other great and overcrowded cities, but experience teaches that the profanity and indecent language of the street boys of San Francisco is monstrous and disgusting. It is fast surpassing the power of individuals to control. It penetrates the interior of the best families, and frustrates the best directed efforts of intelligent homes to maintain parental discipline and home education. The beautiful lessons of home are annihilated by the damning influences of the street. However we may seek to apologize for ignorance, and exonerate recklessness from blame, it is the lowlings of the street who corrupt the purity of our race and thwart education of its harvest with a withering blight. Hence a popular, universal, and legislative intervention is demanded. The shield of universal education, guarded by universal love and beneficence, can cover and protect this emergency. The enlightened people of our State will appreciate its merit, will recognize its utility, will see economy in its enactment, and public opinion will defend it.

The plan above proposed will place the whole matter under a legislative jurisdiction.

See the reports cited for the French system of photography, organized for the detection of criminals, which space does not allow us here to insert.

ON THE DANGER FROM EATING THE SEEDS AND SKINS OF GRAPES.

BY H. GIBBONS, SR., M. D.

As the people of California are grape-eaters, and to a greater extent, probably, than any other people, I have thought it might be well to convey to them, through the medium of the State Board of Health, a few hints in regard to the injurious consequences sometimes arising from the swallowing of the seeds and skins.

My attention was first drawn to this subject about twenty-five years ago through a sea captain, living at Rincon Point, who suffered from obstruction of the bowels. No means in my power were available to give him relief. He vomited constantly, and at length threw up some of the contents of the bowels, and died, finally, from exhaustion. On examination after death, the lower portion of the small intestine, and the adjacent portion of the large intestine, were found impacted with the seeds and skins of grapes. It was impossible to mistake the cause of his death.

From that time onward I have observed occasional cases similar in character, though not always followed by fatal results. During the present autumn I have seen a young lady who was attacked violently with cholera morbus. She had eaten freely of grapes, swallowing both seeds and skins, and they were discharged in great quantities, both from the stomach and the bowels. The inflammation excited by them continued after their evacuation, and cost her her life. I first saw her several days after the attack, and a few hours prior to her death. She was cold and pulseless, and had the appearance of a person dying from malignant cholera.

About the same time I met with a lad ten years of age, who was attacked in the same manner, and from the same cause. Though the offending substances appeared to be voided, yet he continued to suffer severely from inflammation of the intestines and peritoneum, which had supervened. He recovered, however, though the escape from death was a narrow one.

Very young children sometimes swallow grapes entire. The most serious consequences, such as fever, convulsions, and inflammation, may result from this cause. It would appear that the seeds and skins often accumulate gradually and for a length of time, before the bad effect is perceptible. If the seeds are partially chewed, they will be more likely to do mischief, not from any poisonous quality possessed by them, but only as mechanical irritants.

Certain varieties of grape are more likely to do mischief than others. It is probable that the small, juicy grapes are the worst, and the larger and more fleshy varieties less liable to do harm. But it is well to avoid swallowing the seeds and skins in all cases. There is no difficulty in separating and rejecting them, if the grapes are eaten without greedy haste.

SEWERAGE FOR STOCKTON.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Stockton:

GENTLEMEN: One of the objects for which the State Board of Health was created is that there may be some competent advisory body to which the public may appeal when considering those matters which relate to the conservation of the public health.

It is of no little importance that school-houses should be so constructed that the health of teachers and children should suffer no harm from badly made seats and desks; from being imperfectly warmed in winter; or ventilated at all times.

In bestowing charity, or inflicting punishment upon the unfortunate and depraved—and no young State has laid broader foundations for the care of these large classes, or may point with more just pride to its munificent endowment for their comfort and restoration to society than can California—humanity demands that the buildings in which they are by law incarcerated should conform to the strictest requirements of hygienic rules.

And when large populations are gathered in limited districts there is obvious justice in a demand that they shall be protected from the insidious visitations of those diseases which result from the carelessness of some, the ignorance of others, or the indifference of all. To whom shall this appeal be made, with a greater probability of a proper response, than to those the business of whose lives it is to trace diseases to their rightful causes, that the proper remedy may be applied, not only for their cure but, what is of far more importance, their prevention.

Occupying the position as a member of that Board, and being the President of our own local Board of Health, I will, I hope, be pardoned for volunteering some remarks upon the scheme, which has been partly referred to me, and which has been so timely projected for sewering this town, and upon plans for sewering towns in general. I will premise by saying that not only are some dreadful diseases now known to the profession of medicine only through its literature, as the plague; but others have lost their terrors by the certainty with which they may be warded off, as small-pox and cholera; while statistics, carefully collected in English towns, show that another large class, as typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, diphtheria, and tubercular consumption has been reduced from one-fourth to three-fourths of their former rate of mortality, by judicious systems of sewerage and other preventive means, principally the former.

The experience of those countries which have, during the last half century, paid most attention to this subject, has demonstrated the fact that different plans have been applied with equal success under varying circumstances. The "dry earth" plan has been found to work well in garrisons, in manufacturing establishments, and in

small towns, especially where water conveniences for flushing were not at hand, but for very good reasons, not necessary to be mentioned here, has been found inapplicable to large towns and cities, and inferior at all times to a water system where that is available. The pneumatic plan, adopted in several large European cities, has been found not only efficient, but economical. It, however, requires a large expenditure to put it in operation, and is best adapted to closely built cities, and well ordered communities. The plan found to work best under all circumstances where water is attainable is by a system of sewers of a proper gradient, so arranged that where the supply of water, per capita, is insufficient for the removal of the sewage by a steady, regular flow, an abundance may be had for flushing when needed. This plan recommends itself especially to our consideration for the reasons that it may be made here very effective by there being ample fall for all necessary purposes; that it may be made by sections, as the wants of the community may require; and, also, that in a few months the city will come in possession of water sufficient for its requirements for many years, with great facilities for enlarging the supply, whenever it becomes necessary to do so, by Mormon Slough, the Calaveras River, augmented in dry season from the Mokelumne, or by artesian wells. I would, therefore, unqualifiedly recommend for the central part of the city the early construction of main sewers, of hard brick and hydraulic cement, lined with the latter, and laterals of well burned and glazed stone or earthernware, provided it can be obtained of good quality. The former should be egg-shaped, and large enough to answer any probable future wants, say not less than five and a half feet in diameter, provided with manholes on every square, and proper means of ventilation, and emptying into a large receiving tank, or reservoir, which may be enlarged from time to time, from which the sewage can be pumped into Mormon Slough, near Tule Street, for the present, as advised in the plan "*Pro bono Publico*," but ultimately carried in iron pipes either to the San Joaquin River, or utilized upon reclaimed land, by irrigation, west of Mormon Slough. It is absolutely necessary that such disposition be made of the sewage that it will not find its way into Stockton Channel by the refluent tide, and hence, at no distant period, if not used upon reclaimed land, or if found to be offensive when deposited in Mormon Slough, it will become necessary to drop it into the current of the river at a time when it will be carried too far down the stream by the current and ebbing tide to be brought back by the flood tide. It is not in my province to do more than to indicate a general system, and leave to engineers to supply the details, upon which as much depends as upon the general plan. Any one would be worse than useless that did not contemplate adequate provision for keeping the reservoir emptied before the sewage had fermented, or that admitted of the escape of exhalations from the manholes, or proper arrangements for arresting the silt, or badly trapped water closets, or that did not require suitable connections to be made between the dwellings and the sewers, with such adjustments as will prevent their becoming choked, at the same time that they exclude sewer gases.

The topography of the district embraced in the town limits, in my judgment, indicates the necessity of having three divisions of the works. A central, lying between Lindsay Street and Mormon Slough, and one on each side of this one. The former to be commenced at

once, and the two latter as the exigencies of the city may demand. The southern division may be made to connect with the clearing pipes below Mormon Slough, but it would not be safe to dispose of the sewage of the northern short of the San Joaquin below Rough and Ready Island. The facilities for getting rid of storm-water are so great here that it is not advisible to attempt to carry it by the sewers, but should be disposed of by surface drainage. As the public health requires that some means should be adopted for *surface soil* drainage, and, as it is not proper to admit this into the main sewers, it would add little to the expense to lay in the sewer trenches earthenware drains for this purpose exclusively. The surface over which Stockton has been and will be built is intersected by sloughs, some of which should never be closed until adequate provision is made for all storm-waters, while others have been and still others will be filled in. This filling in does not dry these places, except on the surface, to whatever extent it may be carried; and, hence, here more than almost anywhere else will it be necessary, by *surface soil* drains, to get rid of this water, for its presence, in the course of time, may very seriously prejudice the public health.

No sanitary fact is more clearly established than that tubercular consumption may be greatly lessened by a proper provision for the escape of surface soil water, and the fact is as clearly proven that this water cannot be admitted into the sewers without the escape of deletereous gases. Therefore, it is important that separate drains be laid in the same ditch with the sewers, but with a different outlet. There would, in fact, be no objection to dropping this water into any of the large sloughs that will perhaps never be filled in.

In concluding what I have to say on this important subject, I would urge the Council to renew its bid for plans, and call them in in time to commence operations at as early a day as possible; and I would suggest the advantage of levying a small special sewer tax, from year to year, to create a fund for this purpose. In this way the city may be sewered without the necessity of increasing its bonded indebtedness, already so large.

F. WALTON TODD, M. D.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY FRONT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BY A. B. STOUT, M. D.

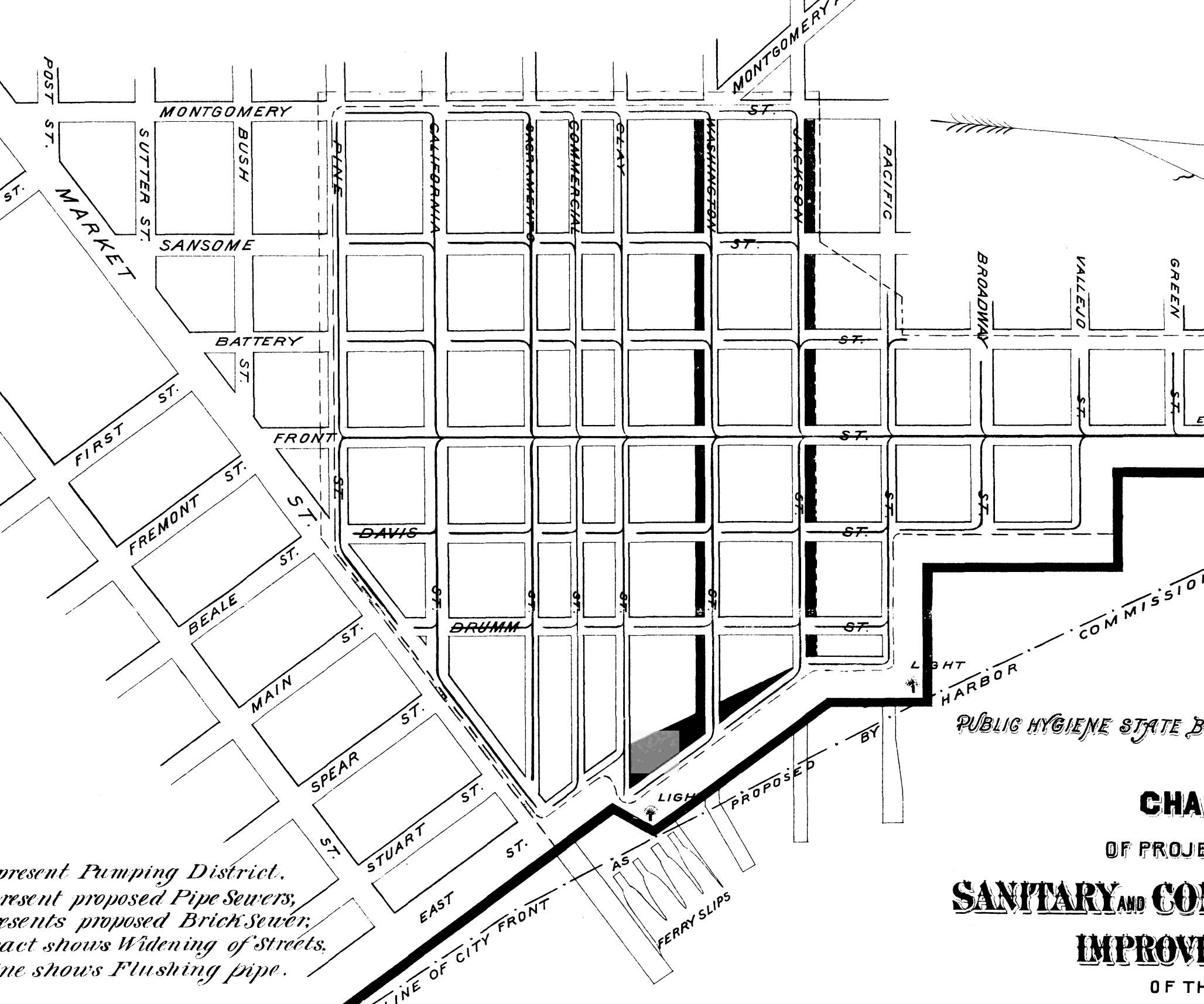
To the prominent city front of San Francisco there is no broad and liberal access, except by way of Market Street. The commercial front of the city for the ingress of its foreign commerce, with deep water before it for its shipping, and free egress for its exports, its railroad communications, its ferry connections, all concentrate on that frontispiece which lies between Market Street Wharf on the south and Vallejo Street Slip on the north. Therefore, the district bounded by Market on the south, Vallejo on the north, and Montgomery Street on the west, forms the commercial center of departure for all the radiating lines of communication with every part of the city. But it is just this section which NOW is the most depressed in value, deserted by commerce, the most unhealthy by stagnant accumulation of effete products which exist within our municipal lines. Paucity of space does not permit amplification, but look at the map of this point of departure, with the radiation of the streets, and its command of the situation for the ingress and egress of the city becomes instantly apparent.

We, therefore, recommend, in this biennial report, the accompanying suggestion, as by chart hereto affixed, for the improvement of this controlling center of the city. It comprehends the formation of two fine avenues to the city front. At present, except by Market Street, there is no liberal public access to the front.

The triangular spaces, colored pink, at the terminus of the avenues on the city front, should be ceded to the city, in order to render the large esplanade at the general landing more space and better symmetry of form for the fine warehouses, hotels, etc., which would quickly adorn the front; and, of course, with more ample space, would follow increased salubrity. It is also just this space which is now a vast quagmire of sewage beneath the planked and piled superstructure. Space is also called for here for the railroads. The ample area so obtained would soon, when covered with a granite facing, form an elegant esplanade. It would be provided with granite steps to suit the changes of tide, where small craft, and the boats of foreign vessels, etc., would find a landing. This want is now very badly provided for.

At the north and south corners of this esplanade we would propose a fresnel light to guide all vessels, small and large, in the dark, fog-covered, and stormy hours of our winter nights.

The present is the most economical moment to make these improvements. The buildings on the north side of Jackson are now


POST ST.
MONTGOMERY ST.
SUTTER ST.
BUSH ST.
PINE ST.
CALIFORNIA ST.
SACRAMENTO ST.
COMMERCIAL ST.
CLAY ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
JACKSON ST.
PACIFIC ST.
BROADWAY
VALLEJO ST.
GREEN ST.
MARKET ST.
SANSOME ST.
BATTERY ST.
FRONT ST.
FIRST ST.
FREMONT ST.
BEALE ST.
MAIN ST.
SPEAR ST.
STUART ST.
DAVIS ST.
DRUMM ST.
EAST ST.
LIGHT
HARBOR COMMISSION
PUBLIC HYGIENE STATE B
PROPOSED BY
LIGHT
AS
LINE OF CITY FRONT
FERRY SLIPS
present Pumping District.
present proposed Pipe Sewers,
esents proposed Brick Sewer;
act shows Widening of Streets.
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NAMES AND RESIDENCES

Of the Regular Correspondents of the State Board of Health, during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Dr. D. Ream	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
Dr. W. H. Patterson	Cedarville, Modoc County.
Dr. C. L. Anderson	Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County.
Dr. C. B. Bates	Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County.
Dr. F. Delmont	San Buenaventura, Ventura County.
Dr. H. S. Orme	Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
Dr. L. Robinson	Colusa, Colusa County.
Dr. E. A. Kunkler	Placerville, El Dorado County.
Dr. Q. C. Smith	Cloverdale, Sonoma County.
Dr. J. H. Crane	Petaluma, Sonoma County.
Dr. C. A. Kirkpatrick	Redwood City, San Mateo County.
Dr. M. C. Parkison	Antioch, Contra Costa County.
Dr. F. C. Durant	Folsom, Sacramento County.
Dr. J. B. Trembly	Oakland, Alameda County.
Dr. M. B. Pond	Napa City, Napa County.
Dr. M. Baker	Visalia, Tulare County.
Dr. Jos. S. Jackson	Modesto, Stanislaus County.
Drs. W. D. Rodgers and A. H. Cochrane	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County.
Dr. J. M. Briceland	Shasta, Shasta County.
Dr. John Lord	Weaverville, Trinity County.
Dr. F. R. Brown	Millville, Shasta County.
Dr. A. B. Caldwell	Marysville, Yuba County.
Drs. Miller and Jenkins	Oroville, Butte County.
Dr. C. F. A. Nichel	St. Helena, Napa County.
Dr. Alemby Jump	Downieville, Sierra County.
Dr. Thomas Ross	Woodland, Yolo County.
Dr. E. L. Parramore	Woodland, Yolo County.
Dr. H. J. Crumpton	Lakeport, Lake County.
Dr. W. C. Baylor	Princeton, Colusa County.
Dr. W. T. Bell	Winters, Yolo County.
Dr. A. H. Pratt	Dixon, Solano County.
Drs. J. F. Pressley and J. M. Vance	Suisun and Fairfield, Solano County.
Drs. A. McMahon and A. L. Castleman	San Jose, Santa Clara County.
San Francisco Board of Health	San Francisco.
Stockton Board of Health	Stockton, San Joaquin County.
Sacramento Board of Health	Sacramento, Sacramento County.
Dr. H. N. DuBois	San Rafael, Marin County.
Dr. James A. Brown	Sutter Creek, Amador County.
Dr. M. Reinhart	Susanville, Lassen County.
Dr. William Curless	Truckee, Nevada County.
Dr. A. Trafton	Woodbridge, San Joaquin County.
Dr. H. F. Hall	Adin, Modoc County.
Dr. D. H. Johnson	San Mateo County.
Dr. S. B. P. Knox	Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County.

TEMPERATURE TABLES.

For the purpose of yet further illustrating the meteorological features of some of the principal localities alluded to in the report on "The relations of the climate of California to consumption," the following tables of temperature, and, where practicable, of humidity, are appended.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY AT SAN FRANCISCO, 1876. (Reported by S. W. Beall, Signal Service U. S. A.)

Day of Month.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity
1	51	53	49	88	53.5	58	47	68.7	54.5	59	50	60	56.7	64	52	78	58.2	64	53	69.7	55.7	60	51	72.3
2	52	54	48	87.3	53.2	60	46	70.7	56	61	50	70	52	58	47	77	57.5	63	53	67.3	57.5	63	50	73.7
3	49.7	55	48	81.3	54.5	60	49	54	54	59	50	76.3	53.2	57	49	76.7	57	62	51	65.7	57.5	65	49	74
4	53.2	56	47	77.7	50.7	57	46	83.3	49.2	54	45	70.3	55.5	63	50	49	56.2	63	51	67.3	55.5	60	50	78.3
5	53.7	58	50	71	49.7	54	46	67.3	50.5	44	45	72.3	55	65	48	63.7	56.7	64	51	61.3	54.2	60	52	72.3
6	53.5	56	49	78.7	50	54	45	72.3	53.5	56	49	85.7	53.2	57	47	70.3	62.5	70	51	60.3	54	60	50	73.7
7	50.5	56	49	83.7	52.7	55	49	77.3	51.2	55	49	77	50.7	56	49	67.3	67.5	81	56	48.3	54	59	49	72
8	50.7	52	48	79	51	55	49	81.7	45.2	52	41	75.3	50.7	53	45	62.7	66.5	77	60	50.3	56.2	64	50	77.3
9	48.5	52	44	75.7	49.2	54	48	69	44.7	48	42	58.3	50	54	48	78.7	55.5	65	51	74.3	60	67	52	71.3
10	50.7	56	47	65	53	55	44	65.3	46.2	50	41	57	49	52	44	59.3	52.2	59	50	79.7	61.2	69	52	67.3
11	49.7	55	45	72.7	52	57	48	84.3	50	56	41	66.7	54.5	61	44	54.7	52.7	57	49	75	67.2	77	59	60
12	49.2	54	43	63.7	51	55	49	75	53.7	57	48	79.3	52.2	60	49	65	54	60	50	73.7	77.5	93	62	46.3
13	48.5	53	42	63	51.5	57	46	69.7	50.7	55	47	59.7	53.5	58	48	80.3	51.5	56	48	69	63.7	77	58	61
14	48	54	42	71.7	55	60	47	75.3	49.7	56	46	54.3	57	63	51	79.3	52.7	58	46	63.3	58.5	65	53	77
15	48.7	54	44	70.3	58.2	66	49	56.7	50.2	54	45	74.7	53.2	61	50	83	53.2	57	49	71	65	65	53	66.3
16	48.5	53	44	74.3	57	64	52	52.3	53.7	58	48	82.7	52.2	61	49	82.6	52.7	58	47	54.3	66	74	62	68.3
17	50.7	56	45	80.3	55	62	48	76	53.7	61	49	85.7	53	58	48	84.6	54.2	60	47	60	58.7	64	59	81.6
18	49	55	43	78.3	52	60	47	81	55.7	63	50	78	51.2	56	49	60	55.5	64	49	64.3	58.2	62	55	81.6
19	50.7	52	45	85.7	53.7	60	48	67.3	59.5	67	50	63.7	51.2	56	45	69	51.5	62	45	74	60	65	55	80.6
20	44	52	40	65	56.7	63	51	50.7	59	70	53	59.3	53.5	58	47	73.6	50.7	56	45	60.7	62.2	69	58	82
21	42.5	46	36	64.3	49.7	66	52	63.3	60.2	66	52	54.3	57.2	62	51	76.3	54.2	62	47	60.3	61.7	68	56	68.3
22	45.2	49	39	81.3	57	67	52	70.3	64.7	70	59	36.3	54.7	61	53	73.6	57.5	67	50	64.3	60.2	68	55	66.3
23	48.2	53	43	83.7	52.7	60	48	83.7	58.2	67	57	60	55.5	62	50	71.7	58	65	54	73.7	59.2	67	52	68
24	49	52	44	73.7	54	61	50	79	55.2	63	51	65	57.2	61	52	76	55.7	60	50	58.7	61.2	67	53	75.3
25	47.5	52	44	74.3	47.2	53	44	61.7	50.2	54	48	74.3	58.2	64	52	75.7	60	67	50	57.3	65.7	74	56	59
26	47.7	51	44	82.7	48.5	53	41	54	51.7	56	45	59.7	61.7	71	54	68	59.7	69	54	65	68.5	83	52	54
27	46	50	44	54.3	48.2	52	41	76.3	56	66	48	60.3	63.2	72	57	66.7	57.7	65	50	71.7	63.2	74	58	67
28	45.2	49	40	59.7	48.5	53	46	70.3	53	60	49	73.7	65.2	75	60	67	54.7	59	50	64.3	64	74	55	73.7
29	47.5	52	42	61.3	52.7	58	45	68.3	48.5	54	47	64.7	57.7	65	56	77.3	56	64	50	66.7	62.7	72	57	73.3
30	48.7	52	46	83.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.5	54	43	45	58	64	52	66.7	55.7	64	49	57.7	59.5	68	56	80
31	49.7	55	43	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	53.7	60	45	59.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	56.2	63	50	62	-----	-----	-----	-----

Day of Month.	July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity	Mean Daily	Maximum	Minimum	Mean Humidity
1	58.5	65	53	81.7	56.7	63	52	81.7	60.2	67	56	73.7	58.5	62	55	85.7	54.2	60	51	78.3	55	61	49	60.7
2	58.5	64	55	82	56	64	52	81.7	56.5	60	52	81.3	58.2	66	55	84	55.7	61	51	76.3	52.5	59	47	65.3
3	58.2	63	53	80.3	55.7	61	52	82.3	59	63	54	76.3	56.7	62	55	83.7	56.7	62	50	68	52.5	57	47	73.3
4	58.7	64	54	79.7	57.7	62	53	79	63	69	58	81	56.5	60	53	56.5	57.7	61	55	73.2	54	60	49	66
5	59.2	63	54	79.7	58	64	55	79.3	60.5	65	57	75	57	61	54	82.7	59.2	64	53	67	54.7	62	48	55.7
6	56.2	62	53	74.7	62.2	64	55	77	59.7	64	55	74.7	58.2	65	52	74.3	62.2	69	53	65.7	56.5	63	48	56.3
7	57.7	62	53	66	58.5	62	55	78	58.2	64	55	76	59.5	64	54	82	61.2	69	54	66.7	55.2	60	49	59
8	58.7	63	52	69	58	65	53	69	58.5	64	56	68.7	62	68	57	86.7	61.2	70	55	65.7	52.5	59	47	67.3
9	60.5	67	54	72.3	63.5	74	53	58.7	58.7	63	54	69	57.2	62	56	89.7	62.5	69	55	61.7	49.5	54	47	84
10	64.7	73	55	67	65	78	57	55	62.7	70	54	66.7	59	65	54	83	57.7	64	54	70	47.7	52	43	82.3
11	62.5	76	56	65	62	72	58	66.3	65.7	74	57	61	58	64	56	79.3	59.5	61	54	68.2	49.2	55	42	79.3
12	60	67	54	72.3	59	66	54	67.3	58	67	53	75.7	58	63	54	78.3	56.2	63	54	43	52.7	60	48	66.3
13	57.2	62	53	73.7	58.7	64	54	70.7	61	69	56	68.3	56.5	61	53	83.3	57.5	63	50	67.7	54.5	62	49	57.7
14	58	63	52	74	59.5	63	54	82	59.7	67	57	75	59	66	54	78.3	57	64	50	59.7	53.5	60	47	58
15	58.7	64	51	70.7	60.7	68	57	75.7	57.2	64	52	77	60.2	64	56	87.3	59.7	64	54	82	53.7	60	47	49.7
16	56.5	63	52	75.7	54.7	62	51	80.3	60.5	67	54	82.7	61	65	59	90.3	59	64	57	85.7	50.2	56	46	60
17	57	62	52	78	55.7	60	51	81	60.2	64	55	76.3	63.2	66	59	89.3	57.5	62	54	85.3	49.5	56	44	64.7
18	57	63	52	75.7	57	62	52	79	60	67	54	77.7	60.5	65	58	78.7	54.5	59	51	85.7	51	56	45	61.3
19	59.5	65	55	78.3	57.5	63	54	79.3	61.7	74	56	77	60.2	65	55	65.7	57.2	62	53	76	51.7	57	47	67.3
20	57.7	63	54	83.3	57.5	63	53	75.7	58.2	64	55	75.7	61.5	70	57	44.7	55.7	59	51	62	55	61	49	50
21	57.2	62	53	84	58	62	53	79	60.2	64	54	72.7	62	70	56	60.3	58	65	50	64.7	51.2	58	47	72
22	58.7	63	53	76.3	58.5	64	55	78.3	60.2	69	55	72.3	59	67	55	78.3	58	64	52	52.7	54.7	59	44	67.3
23	57.7	63	54	75.7	58.2	63	55	79.7	61.7	71	55	72.3	63.2	72	53	70.7	58	64	51	62.7	56.5	63	54	55
24	58.2	64	52	76	60	69	54	71	65.2	75	57	66.3	56.5	65	53	81	59	65	52	65	54.7	64	46	60
25	57.7	63	52	81	59.7	67	53	68.3	71	86	62	54.7	60.5	64	53	84.3	59.2	66	53	67.7	52.7	58	47	72
26	57.7	63	53	80.3	61	68	54	71	58.7	72	57	80	64.2	69	61	80	57.5	64	51	76	52.5	58	45	77.7
27	58	64	54	78	57.2	64	51	79.7	60.5	67	54	78	62.5	65	61	89	55	61	51	84.3	54.5	62	48	78.3
28	59.2	66	53	72	57	61	52	75	62	69	58	78.7	58.5	64	55	75.7	55.5	62	50	76.3	54.7	61	48	79.7
29	60.2	69	54	68.7	59.7	66	53	66	60.2	64	57	84.3	56.2	61	55	76	56.7	63	50	54.3	52.7	58	48	82.3
30	58.7	64	54	78.3	61.7	68	56	65.3	58.7	64	56	83	56.2	59	52	61	56.5	64	51	57	52.2	60	44	76.7
31	64.2	74	56	66	60.7	68	58	73.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	56.7	62	52	49.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	55.5	62	48	47.7

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT ATLAS PEAK.

(Reported by A. P. EVANS.)

March, 1876.—Highest temperature, 72°; lowest, 32°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 9.7°. Average dryness, 63.4°. Number of clear days, 22; rainy days, 5.33; cloudy days, 3.66.

April, 1876.—Highest temperature, 71°; lowest, 38°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 11.13°. Average dryness, 7.66°. Number of clear days, 20; hazy, 4.66; cloudy, 3.66; fog and rain, 1.

May, 1876.—Highest temperature, 78°; lowest, 40°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 12.48°. Average dryness, 11.94°. Number of cloudy days, 28; hazy, 2; rainy, 1.

June, 1876.—Highest temperature, 94°; lowest, 45°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 7.63°. Average dryness, 12.03°. Number of clear days, 28.33; hazy, 1.66.

July, 1876.—Highest temperature, 90°; lowest, 52°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 10.42°. Average dryness, 16.09°. Number of clear days, 30; hazy, .66; rainy, .34.

August, 1876.—Highest temperature, 85°; lowest, 50°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 10.42°. Average dryness, 17.16°. Number of clear days, 30; cloudy day, 1.

September, 1876.—Highest temperature, 86°; lowest, 55°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 10.67°. Average dryness, 18.27°. Number of clear days, 30; cloudy, 1.

October, 1876.—Highest temperature, 82°; lowest, 43°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 8.27°. Average dryness, 9.33°. Number of clear days, 23.67; cloudy, 2.66; hazy, 2.34; rain, 2.33.

November, 1876.—Highest temperature, 71°; lowest, 41°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 10.4°. Average dryness, 10.43°. Number of clear days, 27.67; cloudy, 1.33; hazy, .67; rainy, .33.

December, 1876.—Highest temperature, 62°; lowest, 38°. Average change every twenty-four hours, 14.67°. Average dryness, 9.23°. Number of clear days, 27.34; hazy, 1.66.

AN ACT

To amend section three thousand and sixty-one of the Political Code, relative to local Boards of Health.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three thousand and sixty-one of the Political Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3061. It is the duty of the Board of Trustees, Council, or other corresponding Board of every incorporated town and city of this State to establish, by ordinance, a Board of Health for such town or city, to consist of five persons, one, at least, of whom shall be a practicing physician and a graduate of some reputable school of medicine, and one, if practicable, a civil engineer. The members of the Board shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the appointing power.

Every local Board of Health established in this State must:

1. Supervise all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of their town or city, and make such rules and regulations relative thereto as are necessary and proper, and not contrary to law.

2. Report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Sacramento, at such times as the State Board of Health may require:

a. The sanitary condition of their locality;

b. The number of deaths, with the cause of each as near as can be ascertained, within their jurisdiction during the preceding months;

c. The presence of epidemic or disease, and such other matters within their knowledge and jurisdiction as the State Board may require.

The Trustees, Council, or other local legislative Board, by whatever name known, of any incorporated city or town of this State may, by ordinance, adopt any portion of Articles III. and IV. of this Chapter, or either of them, for some definite period of time as may seem proper for the regulation of sanitary matters within their town or city.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

California State Agricultural Society

DURING THE

YEAR 1876.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1876.

PRESIDENT:

R. S. CAREY ..... Sacramento.

DIRECTORS:

JAS. P. SARGENT ..... Santa Clara.
CHRIS. GREEN ..... Sacramento.
ROBERT HAMILTON ..... Sacramento.
M. D. BORUCK ..... San Francisco.
FRED. COX ..... Sacramento.
MARION BIGGS ..... Butte.
L. U. SHIPPEE ..... San Joaquin.
T. L. CHAMBERLAIN ..... Placer.
E. B. MOTT, JR. ..... Sacramento.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

ROBERT BECK, *Secretary* ..... Sacramento.
L. A. UPSON, *Treasurer* ..... Sacramento.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be called "The California State Agricultural Society."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the object of this Society to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 2. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts calculated to increase the happiness of home life.

SEC. 3. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interests.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Annual Members.*—Any person who has, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or who shall, during this year, or any subsequent one, pay into the funds of this society the sum of five dollars, may become a member of the same; such membership to expire on the thirty-first day of the following December.

SEC. 2. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life by the payment of fifty dollars; or, if already a member, by the payment of forty-five dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 3. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the Board shall propose may be elected an honorary or a corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the Society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 4. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a member of this Society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, and enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by his wife and minor children, to all the exhibitions of the Society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all departments.

SEC. 5. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition any article or animal which he is not entitled by the rules of the Society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the Society, may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society; *provided, always,* that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offense shall have been served on him, or left at his usual place of residence at least twenty days previous to the action.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and nine Directors, who shall constitute a State Board of Agriculture, five of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board. They may also appoint, annually, as officers of the Board, a chemist, a botanist, a meteorologist, a geologist, a metallurgist, an ornithologist, and an entomologist, and define the duties of each. They may appoint such committees on the various departments of agriculture, mining, and manufactures, either generally, or for specific purposes, as they may deem important for the best interests of the State, and require such committees to report the results of their investigations to the Board at such times as may be named by them.

SEC. 2. *Duties of President.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society; shall have power to call special meetings of the Board when necessary, and at the written request of ten members may call extra meetings of the Society; shall appoint all meetings not otherwise provided for; shall vote only at the election of officers, and in case of a tie; and shall sign all financial and official documents emanating from the Society, not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Board or Society, any Director may be called to the chair, and during such meeting, and for the completion of any business transacted, or ordered at the same, shall have the same powers as the President.

SEC. 3. *Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, keeping in a separate book copies of all letters written in the name or on behalf of the Society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the Society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the Society, holding the same subject to the Board of Directors. He shall attend all the meetings of the Society and the Board, keeping a full record of the doings of each in a separate book, and shall furnish a copy of the proceedings of each meeting to the Committee on Publication within five days after the close of such meeting. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings, shall keep a roll of all standing committees, and call the same (noticing absences) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates of honorary and corresponding memberships, and forward the same to those entitled to receive them. He shall keep, in a book prepared for that especial purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc., awarded by the Society, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be ex officio Librarian; shall keep the seal, and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc., belonging to the Society, and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may, from time to time, be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc., and arrange, prepare, or distribute the same under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the Society, and all reports to be made by the Society to the State. He shall receive all moneys due or payable to the Society, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the Society for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure. He shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same in a separate book, as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society, according to the law incorporating the same. For which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall decide to pay.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidences of debt or possession belonging to the Society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of the same only by direction of the Society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall, within ten days after his election, file with the Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Board, and to be in a sum equal to twice the combined amounts of the funds on hand and the estimated revenue for the year; and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the Society a detailed report of all his doings; for which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall, from time to time, decide to pay.

SEC. 5. *Duties of the Board.*—The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the Society in the interim of annual meetings. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and shall make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, exhibitions, etc. The Board shall also have power to make its own by-laws (not inconsistent with this Constitution), and arrange the time and place of its own meeting.

ARTICLE V.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to audit the Treasurer's account, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have general supervision of the finances of the Society, and to report their doings in full to the Board whenever called on so to do.

SEC. 2. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of three (the Secretary being one), whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same (said rules and regulations being subject to the approval of the Board), to suggest such means for the safe-keeping and enlargement of both the library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their doings, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, mining claims, ditches, mills, etc., which may be entered for competition, and which shall require examination at other times and places than the annual fair; to award premiums for the same, according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper, and make a full report to the Board at least one day previous to the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. *Committee on Publication.*—The Committee on Publication shall consist of three (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend,

under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the prosperity of the Society.

ARTICLE VI.—DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

SECTION 1. All donations, bequests, and legacies to this Society, designated by the donors for any particular purpose embraced within the objects of the Society, shall be with strict fidelity so applied; and the name of each donor, together with the amount and description of such donation, and the object for which it was designated, shall be registered in a book kept expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The Society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show in the City of Sacramento, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the Capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year as the Board may designate, at which time all the officers from whom reports of the preceding year's service are required shall present the same, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. *Special Meetings, how called.*—No special meeting of the Society shall be called but upon thirty days' notice in the columns of a newspaper published in each of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, and Stockton; nor without a request signed by at least ten members.

SEC. 4. *Proxy Voting.*—It shall not be admissible for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of this Society, or its Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. *Quorum of the Society.*—At any meeting of this Society, fifteen members (a majority of whom shall represent counties other than the one where the meeting shall be held) shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.—OFFICE AND ROOMS.

SECTION 1. The office, rooms, library, and cabinet of the Society shall be permanently located at the Capitol of the State.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing at an annual meeting, when, if unanimously agreed to, they shall be adopted; but if there be objection, and a majority consent thereto, they shall be spread upon the minutes and lie over until the next annual meeting, when they shall be read, and if, after due discussion, two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendments, they shall be adopted and become a part and parcel of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.—EFFECT.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the California State Agricultural Society, as amended by unanimous consent at the annual meeting of the Society, held on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

ROBT. BECK, Corresponding Secretary.

A COMPILATION

OF ALL THE LAWS NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO OR AFFECTING THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a Society to be known and designated by the name and style of the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain, and establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations as shall be necessary for the good government of said Society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; *provided*, that said laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and Constitution of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the Society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said Society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings, and other improvements calculated and designed for the meeting of the Society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules, and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

And be it further enacted, That if, from any cause, said Society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years, then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

AN ACT

SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, APPROVED MAY THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR, AND AMENDED MARCH TWENTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The general prudential and financial affairs of the Society shall be intrusted to a Board of Agriculture, to consist of a President and nine Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Said Board of Agriculture shall be elected at a general State Agricultural Convention, to be held at the Capital of the State, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the month of March, and in the month of January every year thereafter, to consist of the life members and annual members of the State Agricultural Society and four delegates from each County Agricultural Society within this State, incorporated under the general laws of this State for such corporations, and an equal number from each District Agricultural Society, also incorporated under the general laws of this State for such purposes; said delegates to be chosen at the annual fair or annual meeting of each such Society next preceding the State Agricultural

Convention; *provided*, said convention to be held in March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, may admit any person or persons representing any of said County or District Agricultural Societies, as the convention may determine by a majority vote, whether such persons shall have been elected by their respective county or district societies, as provided in this Act, or not.—[*Amended section.*]

SEC. 3. The Board of Agriculture shall, at its first meeting after its election, be divided by lot into three equal portions (omitting the President), one portion to continue in office one year, one portion two years, and one portion three years; one-third of the number, together with the President, to be elected at the State Agricultural Convention annually thereafter; the Directors to hold office three years.

SEC. 4. The Board of Agriculture may, in the absence of the President, choose one of its other members temporary Chairman. They shall elect a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board, prescribe their duties, fix their pay; and the said Treasurer and Secretary shall be subject to removal at any time by a majority of said Board.

SEC. 5. The Board of Agriculture shall use all suitable means to collect and diffuse all classes of information calculated to aid in the development of the agricultural, stock-raising, mineral, mechanical, and manufacturing resources of the State; shall hold an annual exhibition of the industry and products of the State; and, on or before the first day of January of each year in which the Legislature shall be in regular session, they shall furnish to the Governor a full and detailed account of all its transactions, including all the facts elicited, statistics collected, and information gained on the subject for which it exists; and also a distinct financial account of all funds received, from whatever source, and of every expenditure, for whatever purpose, together with such suggestions as experience and good policy shall dictate for the advancement of the best interests of the State; the said reports to be treated as other State documents are.

SEC. 6. The Board of Agriculture shall have power to appoint a suitable number of persons to act as Marshals, who shall be, from twelve o'clock noon of the day previous to the opening of the exhibition, until noon of the day after the close of the same, vested with all the powers and prerogatives with which Constables are invested, so far as acts or offenses committed within, or with reference to, or in connection with, the exhibition are concerned.

SEC. 7. The Board of Agriculture may, in its discretion, award premiums for the best cultivated farms, orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc.; *provided*, that said Board shall not audit, allow, or pay any amount exceeding one thousand dollars in any one year for traveling expenses of Visiting Committees in examining said farms, etc.; *provided further*, that no person, except practical agriculturists, shall be appointed on said committees.

SEC. 8. It shall be optional with any to whom a premium is awarded to receive the article named, or its equivalent (as affixed), in coin.

SEC. 9. The State Agricultural Society shall have power, at its first annual meeting after the passage of this Act, to make such alterations in its Constitution as shall make it conform to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 10. All Acts or provisions in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, APPROVED MARCH TWENTY-FIRST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the State Agricultural Society, the sum of three thousand dollars for the Bay District Agricultural Society, the sum of two thousand dollars for each of the following named societies, viz: the Los Angeles District Agricultural Association, the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society, the San Joaquin Valley District Agricultural Society, the Northern District Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, the Upper Sacramento Agricultural Society, the Siskiyou County Agricultural Society, and the Bay District Horticultural Society, and the California Vine-growers' and Wine and Brandy Manufacturers' Association, for each of the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three. Upon presentation of the requisition of the President and Secretary of either of the societies above named to the State Controller, the Controller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of such society for the amount appropriated to such society, and the Treasurer shall pay the same. The money so drawn by each society shall be used for the purpose of paying premiums for the various agricultural, mineral, mechanical, and manufacturing products of this State, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 2. The Directors of each of the above named societies, except the State Agricultural Society, shall each year report to the State Board of Agriculture the name and post-office address

of each of the officers of such society, on or before the first day of May; and on or before the first day of December of each year they shall report to said Board of Agriculture the transactions of said society, including the list of articles exhibited and premiums awarded; the amount of receipts and expenditures of the year, and the objects for which the expenditures have been made; the new industries inaugurated and new products produced, and any and all other facts showing the development of the resources of the district embraced in such society, which they may deem worthy of such report.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Agriculture shall report annually, on or before the fifteenth day of January, to the Governor of the State, the full transactions of the State Society, including the facts and statistics collected and information gained on the subjects for which it exists; also including the report from each of the above named societies, or so much thereof as said Board may deem of value for publication.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall cause five thousand volumes of said report of the State Board of Agriculture to be printed each year, at the expense of the State, and paid for as other public printing, and delivered to the State Agricultural Society for general distribution.

SEC. 5. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT

TO APPROPRIATE MONEYS TO PAY THE PRESENT OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, CONTRACTED IN ERECTING THE GRAND STAND, AND MAKING OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LANDS AND PROPERTY OF SAID SOCIETY.

(Approved March 30, 1876.)

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the State Agricultural Society incurred in erecting the grand stand, and making other improvements upon the lands and property of said Society; and the Controller of State is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of said Society, upon the requisition of the President and Secretary of the same, which requisition shall be accompanied with certified copies of the evidences of debt to be canceled equal in amount to the amount of the requisition for the said sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents, and the Treasurer of State is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same. The money so drawn by said State Agricultural Society shall be used for the purpose of canceling the present outstanding indebtedness thereof, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Members of the California State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Directors, in laying before you their annual report of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society, have renewed and abundant reasons to congratulate you, and the citizens of California, upon the success which has attended the labors of the Society, and all agricultural and industrial pursuits in this State, during the year just closed, and to assure you that no effort has been spared to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the organization. The work entrusted to us has been given thorough attention, and has been accomplished very satisfactorily; and the wisdom of establishing and maintaining the Society as a central organization in a community engaged in testing and developing the peculiar, vast, and singularly varied resources of a country remarkable in all respects, and absolutely requiring intelligent and original observation and study to secure the best results of husbandry in all its branches, has received new and forcible illustration. This fact could be better demonstrated if it were fairly possible to elaborate our report; but we are compelled by law to condense it, and to forego the privilege of making an enduring record of a variety of things well worthy of preservation. The Legislature, at its recent session, decided that our published annual report must be restricted to one hundred pages in all. Realizing that the restriction springs from a just sense of public economy we offer no protest against it, but ask the privilege to express the opinion that a more exhaustive consideration than was perhaps given to the subject might result in some extension of publication privileges in a department of the public service that differs widely in nature from any other, and, by reason of that very difference, requires especial facilities for presenting valuable facts to the public, and for preserving them in such form that they may be referred to at any time, and may be studied to advantage in any portion of our territory. While it is true that the annual reports of the Society have, heretofore, constituted volumes of some hundreds of pages, and form quite a library of themselves, it is not so apparent that they contain redundant matter or valueless papers. Our farmers and growers of stock were compelled, from the beginning, at peril of failure in their operations, and loss of their capital and labor, to cast aside most of the old rules, to make experiments, to exercise much caution, care, and patience, to enter upon original

studies, and to adapt themselves and their labors to new circumstances and surroundings of soil, climate, and meteorological conditions. That they have done so, with marked industry and intelligence, is fairly shown in the volumes heretofore published of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Therein may be found original papers, lectures, essays, and addresses, that are not only interesting and, in many instances, of high literary finish, but are also of the greatest value and importance for reference and general instruction. The State can well afford an annual outlay of a few thousands of dollars to make an enduring record in her published archives of the original experiments and thoughtful conclusions of that class of her citizens which, more than any other, is engaged in creating for her a great future. Good progress has been made during the past year in the agricultural and industrial development of California. The population of the State has increased largely, and the yield of the varied crops has been greater than ever before. The increase shown in the amount of our minor products, as well as in those great staples upon which the prosperity of the commonwealth has, heretofore, mainly depended, shows a wise movement in the direction of greater diversity in agricultural pursuits. It is to be regretted, though, that, in many cases, the increase of quantity has not been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the quality of that which has been sent to market; and that, placed as we are at a certain disadvantage in disposing of our surplus products, by reason of distances and high cost in transportation, it has escaped close practical attention that quality is a matter of first consideration. Such want of care has been notable in wool and in fruit; and resulting low prices appear to have induced less, rather than greater, attention. A little well done is better than a great deal done badly. Close attention given to the producing capacity and quality of the products of a plot of land, limited in extent, will produce better net result than the same amount of labor partly vaporized over an area much more extended. It is worthy of serious comment, also, that we lack, as yet, a system of rotation in crops, such as has been found necessary in other parts of the world, to maintain fecundity in the soil, and, is, beyond question, necessary in California. Exhaustion will surely follow the growth, upon the same land, of a similar crop, year after year, even though the land possess the marvelous qualities, in that respect, of the richest adobe soil ever subjected to so severe a test. The practice, too, of taking everything from the soil and returning nothing to it is yet general amongst our farmers—almost universal. The bad effects of such husbandry will be felt in years to come. Fertilizers have been found essential in older settled lands, and will be in ours; and the chemistry of agriculture deserves greater attention than it has received here, even though our cultivated fields are, for the most part, new, as yet, and give no signs of abatement of their freshness and vigor.

The most important product of our soil is wheat, the yield of which, during the year, has been greater than ever before, and challenges the world for any parallel. As near as may be estimated, we produced, in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen million centals. Reducing flour to its equivalent in wheat, we have exported, and hold as a surplus for exportation, to foreign countries, thirteen million five hundred thousand centals; and there remained in the State, January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, three million six hundred thousand centals. The promise, early in the season, was greater than the latter realization. Up to a late period the rains were copious, and a large acreage was sown; but in the month of May the desolating qualities of the north wind proved disastrous throughout a large section, and materially lessened the crop by catching the plant while in the milk. This was not fully perceived at the time, but the results of threshing were generally disappointing, and made the cause and the results more apparent. The early estimates, which, in some instances, ran as high as a surplus of eighteen million centals available for exportation, were abandoned at harvest time; but the result still left us without a rival in the list of wheat-producing countries, quality, as well as quantity, being taken into the account. The scale of prices was also, in a measure, disappointing to those who made their estimates at the beginning of the season, as wheat ruled exceptionally low during the months of July, August, and September. This was, to some extent, owing to a demoralization in the English grain market, resulting from unfortunate operations during the previous year. The important part that our State sustains in solving the problem of supplying wheat to Great Britain, whose markets regulate those of the world, was newly illustrated in the marketing of our last harvest, while Russia, and the Atlantic States of the Union, held back their grain, and France and Germany, instead of supplying England, entered the market as her competitor in purchases. California was the source of supply which, more than any other, regulated quotations in the Liverpool market.

The average quality of the wheat raised during the season was fair, taking our own production previously as the standard for comparison. It is true, beyond question, that our State will produce wheat in greater quantities year by year. A more varied culture is being given wide attention, but the fresh lands that are constantly being brought under cultivation will continue to enhance the yield of the most important cereal. The crop of barley was likewise unprecedentedly large, the receipts of it at San Francisco being nearly double those of eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Prices have ruled low, but a late important advance in them will stimulate production.

The production of wool continues steadily to increase, the ratio being remarkable for the past five years: In eighteen hundred and seventy-one, twenty-two million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight pounds; in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds; in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, thirty-two million one hundred and fifty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine pounds; in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, thirty-nine million three hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-one pounds; in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, forty-three million five hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-three pounds; and in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, fifty-six million five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds. If improvement in quality kept fair pace with the production there would be little left to ask for, but complaints are frequent that growers have been even less careful than usual to forward their wool to market in a merchantable condition. During the year, wool shipments from different sections of the State have varied greatly in condition, and the range of prices has, in consequence, been wider than usual. Fully two-

thirds of that which was graded was classed A 1, the remainder A 2, and B. This proportion is about the same as in former years, but owing to the continued depression in the woolen manufacturing interests of the Eastern States, consumers have exercised greater scrutiny than usual in making selections, and the producers of the poorer qualities have naturally suffered in consequence of this and the additional fact that fine wools have been most in demand during the season. The rapidity, however, with which our stocks have moved off, and the increasing favor with which the California product is viewed by manufacturers, promise well for the future of the industry. Low prices during the season have disappointed wool-growers, and depreciated the value of flocks, but the industry has received no actual check, it being apparent that the stagnation in trade existing in most countries of the world was the general cause. The ratio of increase in wool-producing in this State is given above; the limit of production will not be reached for many years to come.

The vintage of eighteen hundred and seventy-six kept fair relative pace with other products of our soil in respect to quantity, and was excellent in quality. Grapes, at the gathering season, were so low in price, in some districts, as to scarcely repay the cost of picking them, which stimulated the manufacture of wines, a greater number of gallons of which were made than in any previous season. If the market for the vintage has not been a satisfactory one, it is chiefly because a partly prostrate condition of trade militated against the consumption of a luxury. The prejudice that once existed against the wines of California is passing away. Our market for them, confined now to our own State and a few sections of the United States, will eventually include most of the countries beyond the Atlantic.

In marketing fruits and vegetables, we have made better progress. During the year three hundred and fifty car loads of pears, plums, and other fresh fruits, were sent to our eastern neighbors—more than double the shipments of eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Their size and flavor commanded for them ready sale at profitable prices. The industry of canning fruits and vegetables, of which we have an abundant and unfailing crop, is rapidly growing in importance, nine large establishments and a number of small ones being now constantly engaged in the work.

It would exceed the limit of space at our command to pass in review the progress made in aboriculture, silk and cotton raising, tobacco planting, the cultivation of hemp, jute, flax, and other fibrous plants, new experiments, special fields of enterprise, or any of the several departments of blood and graded stock raising and importing. But little progress has been apparent in raising silk or cotton. It has been demonstrated that they can be grown here successfully, but no important results have followed the demonstration. Neither jute nor hemp have been, as yet, produced in any large quantities, and flax is scarcely cultivated at all. Yet, it is a plant well adapted to our soil and climate, and, like jute, is especially adapted to our wants. That it attains a high degree of excellence on this coast is shown by the award of the Centennial Exhibition of the highest prize to a sample from Oregon. Its value, both for seed and fiber, entitles it to serious attention. The manufacture of grain, flour, wool, and other bags, chiefly from imported materials, gives employment in this State, the year through, to about one thousand men, boys, and girls. The customs tariff of the United States favors

this domestic manufacture, and the materials necessary to supply our local demand should be grown at home.

The planting of forest and other trees has, fortunately, been given more attention than in former years, but not enough to even offset the reckless waste of timber that has characterized us as a community for more than twenty-five years. To meet the demands of the present, and supply the needs in the future of a constantly increasing population, trees should be planted constantly. The most valuable addition made to this department of our resources is the Australian eucalyptus. It has been largely planted, and the great rapidity of growth it displays, added to the flourishing condition it maintains, makes it a valuable addition to our forest trees. A large growth of timber is of great importance to the permanent welfare of our State, not only on account of its intrinsic value, constantly increasing with but little fostering care, but also for the more important reason that such a growth determines, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of a country. The meteorology of the Pacific Coast is imperfectly understood, as yet, and the causes which affect the rainfall are, more or less, matters of conjecture; but the experience of other lands is conclusive as to the beneficial effects of forests in maintaining and equalizing the supply of moisture. There are places in Europe where the felling of forests has converted fields once fertile into barren wastes; there are places where the rearing of forests has increased the rainfall and restored fertility to abandoned fields. Under several governments—notably in Germany—stringent legislative enactments compel individuals to contribute to the general welfare by planting at least enough young trees to replace the loss by consumption and decay that is constantly going on. Every farmer should plant as many forest trees as he can spare the time and room for, and should make them grow.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 27—Memberships		$140 00
Feb. 4—A. A. Wood, rent of park for February		500 00
" W. S. Hobart, life membership		50 00
Mar. 10—A. A. Wood, rent for March (one-half silver)		500 00
April 13—A. A. Wood, rent for April (one-half silver)		300 00
" Zouaves, rent, balance		5 00
" Hussars, rent		10 00
May 2—A. A. Wood		200 00
June 12—A. A. Wood, (gold $200, silver $300)		500 00
" Sarsfield Guard, rent		30 00
June 27—V. S. W. Parkhurst, premium returned		25 00
July 8—A. A. Wood, rent		500 00
Aug. 18—A. A. Wood, rent		500 00
Sept. 15—Annual memberships, from January 27th to date		100 00
" Mr. Merry, certificate		5 00
Sept. 16—Certificates		60 00
" Sweepstakes		15 50
Sept. 17—Certificates		45 00
" Sweepstakes		70 50
Sept. 18—J. H. Scott, cider privilege, (silver)		72 50
" J. H. Scott, discount on silver		1 80
" Quarter stretch badge		5 00
" Season ticket		5 00
" R. J. Merkley, life membership; season ticket and quarter stretch badge returned		40 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 1		300 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 2		250 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 3		400 00
" Receipts at park		1,980 50
" Receipts at pavilion		1,608 00
" Reserved seats at park		24 00
" Refreshment badges at park		9 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 4		720 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 5		600 00
" Receipts at park		1,515 00
" Receipts at pavilion		922 00
" Refreshment badges at park		6 00
Sept. 20—Entrance money to purse No. 6		400 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 7		240 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 8		180 00
" Receipts at park		1,852 00
" Receipts at pavilion		802 46
" Refreshment badges at park		16 00
Sept. 21—Entrance money to purse No. 9		660 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 11		250 00
" Receipts at park		2,295 55
" Receipts at pavilion		1,002 00
" T. Merry, membership tickets		95 00

Sept. 21—Badges at park		6 00
" Soda privilege at pavilion		40 00
Sept. 22—Entrance money to purse No. 12		150 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 13		400 00
" Receipts at park		2,311 90
" Receipts at pavilion		807 50
" A. A. Wood, rent of park		1,500 00
Sept. 23—Entrance money to purse No. 15		320 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 16		975 00
" Entrance money to purse No. 17		625 00
" Receipts at park		1,473 00
" Receipts at pavilion		549 50
Sept. 24—Killip & Co., pool privilege		4,000 00
Sept. 25—D. M. Reavis, sweepstakes		50 00
" P. M. Chatterton, from hay scales		3 00
" J. T. Carey, sweepstakes, "Wild Idle,"		7 50
" Methodist Episcopal Church, restaurant privilege		65 00
" W. Schaumloffel, bar privilege		125 00
" Memberships sold at Secretary's office, by T. B. Merry, to Sept. 18		445 00
Oct. 4—F. M. Chapman, entrance to Spirit of the Times stake, 1875		25 00
" W. L. Pritchard, declaration on "Billy Newell"		25 00
" R. B. Blomer's freight		1 40
" S. A. Boutwell, entrance on "Charles H.," purse No. 5		50 00
" M. S. Patrick, entrance on "San Diego," purse No. 5		50 00
" James McCord, entrance on "Jerome," purse No. 15		80 00
" C. Mooney, entrance on "John Chambers," purse No. 16		75 00
" William Boots, entrance on "Nathan Coombs," purse No. 6		25 00
" Joseph Cairn Simpson, entrance on "Columbia," purse No. 11		50 00
" One copy Trotting Rules		25
" A. A. Wood, account of rent of park		500 00
" A. A. Wood, account of rent of park, (half silver)		400 00
" G. W. Carey, life membership		50 00
" State Warrant No. 184		16,141 89
" Theodore Winters, purse No. 1		300 00
" A. A. Wood, rent		600 00
		$52,044 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1—By amount overdrawn on Treasurer		$857 35
" R. E. Barnes & Co., premium		25 00
" James Withington, watchman, balance due		26 00
" Washington Fern, premium		23 00
" Mrs. Sims, premium		10 00
" N. L. Drew & Co., on account lumber		500 00
" W. J. Prather, premium		25 00
" Drayage, hauling branches		3 00
" Cleaning and sweeping hall		2 50
" William Coates, premium		3 00
" M. Hanrahan, wood bill		9 00
" F. J. Lewis, filling diplomas		3 00
" Matches		40
" Wells, Fargo & Co., delivering diplomas		50
" G. W. Whitlock, decorating Directors' stand		20 00
" S. H. Davis, bill hardware		223 86
" H. Clark, drain pipe		27 00
" J. C. Devine, premium (1875)		50 00
" Jesse Slaughter, bill		44 00
" R. H. Byers, premium		10 00
" Santa Barbara Index		10 00
" L. L. Siddons, engraving medals		5 00
" L. H. Wooden, premium		25 00
" O. Ross & Co., bill (1875)		14 00
" R. H. Pettit, bill		15 00
" A. Lehman, bill for feed		45 40
" Foster & Acock, premium		25 00
" Robert Beck, salary for February		166 66
" F. J. Lewis, filling diplomas		8 00
" George H. Baker, blank diplomas		44 00
" Drury Melone, interest on note		500 00
" M. J. Carroll, delivering diplomas		3 50
" Pool-balls		4 00

Jan.	1	Miss Emily Thompson, premium	3 00
"		Drury Malone, discount on silver ($250) on payment of interest	12 50
"		R. Mellon, hauling jack-screws	1 00
"		Express charges on Kansas Reports	3 00
"		Express charges on seeds	50
"		Express charges on reports	50
"		Paper of tacks	25
"		J. G. Allen, writing short-hand reports of evidence	40 25
"		D. Gardiner, wood bill	2 50
"		Robert Beck, salary for March	166 66
"		W. G. English, clerk hire	60 00
"		Robert Beck, salary for April	166 66
"		L. L. Siddons, engraving medals	4 50
"		G. W. Mayberry, work at park	31 50
"		Samuel Jelly, silverware premiums	18 00
"		Samuel Jelly, silverware premiums	27 00
"		Samuel Jelly, silverware premiums	12 00
"		Robert Beck, salary for May	166 66
"		Drury Melone, interest on note	500 00
"		Discount on silver to pay interest on Melone note	18 60
"		Dale & Co., bill (1875)	22 68
"		Wm. Crump, watchman for Zouaves	5 00
"		Wm. Crump, watchman for Hussars	10 00
"		Post-office, box rent	4 00
"		Express Company, charges on Massachusetts Reports	8 60
"		Postage stamps	2 50
"		Express Company, charges on Indiana Reports	2 50
"		Sacramento Directory	3 00
"		H. Wachhorst, napkin ring	3 00
"		H. T. Holmes & Co., bill	1 20
"		T. J. Lewis, filling life member certificates	2 50
"		Wm. Crump, watchman	5 00
"		Wm. Crump, watchman (S. G.)	30 00
"		Postage on Australia Reports	25
"		Express Company, charges on package Society's Reports sent to D. A. Preston, Boston	2 40
"		Postage stamps	5 00
"		Robert Beck, salary for June	166 66
"		Renewal Memphis National Association and equipments, ($81 currency)	73 00
"		Robert Beck, salary for July	166 66
"		N. L. Drew & Co., balance lumber bill	553 45
"		F. S. George, interest on lot	73 75
"		R. S. Carey, salary (1875)	1,000 00
"		Robert Beck, salary for August	166 66
"		Friend & Terry, lumber bill (1875)	45 20
"		Morris Toomey, bill for straw	344 00
"		Mike Bryte, premiums of 1875	220 00
"		Mike Bryte, premiums of 1876	245 00
"		Theodore Winters, premiums of 1875	185 00
"		Theodore Winters, premiums of 1876	30 00
"		Balance of purses, exclusive of Spirit of the Times purse	520 00
"		Mrs. E. S. Hart, premiums	75 00
"		F. Gabriella, premiums	132 00
"		G. W. Mayberry (paid W. P. Coleman), bill at park	129 50
"		Robert Williamson, premiums	46 00
"		Moses Sprague, hay	465 96
"		Robert Beck, salary for September	166 66
"		Baker & Hamilton, premiums of 1875	155 00
"		Baker & Hamilton, premiums of 1876	20 00
"		Postage stamps	9 00
"		W. G. English, on account	10 00
"		Pete Chatterton, hardware, etc.	3 00
"		Express wagon	50
"		Telegram to Boruck	40
"		Wachhorst, bill	6 00
"		Express envelopes	2 50
"		Post-office, box rent	4 00
"		Filling diplomas	1 00
"		Express wagon	50
"		W. G. English, on account	20 00
"		Posting bills on railroad	10 00
"		Express charge on reports	40

Jan.	1	D. Gillis, bill, (1875)	5 00
"		Telegram to Thomas J. Vail	2 85
"		Freight on goods from Nevada	1 25
"		Telegram from Thomas J. Vail	3 10
"		Elliott, for reefing halyards	25 00
"		Pins	50
"		Car tickets	25
"		Washing drilling	1 25
"		Car tickets	50
"		For flags	1 00
"		W. G. English, on account	20 00
"		G. W. Mayberry, on account	20 00
"		C. A. Gillespie, two days' work at scales	6 00
"		Schroer Bros., premium, (1875)	2 00
"		D. G. Brown, premium	5 00
"		Mr. Meeks, second money, Spirit of the Times running stake	50 00
"		Daniel G. Morow, porter at reporters' stand	24 00
"		G. W. Mayberry, on account	20 00
"		Express wagon, freight	75
"		Mrs. Morehead, premium, (1875)	3 00
"		Miss Mamie Wiseman, premium	9 00
"		F. A. George, premium	5 00
"		Emily Thompson	3 00
"		Charles Thompson	3 00
"		N. E. White, on account	40 00
"		A. J. Thompson, white washing	22 50
"		Jos. A. M. Martin, bill hardware, at park	23 75
"		Robert Montgomery, police	24 00
"		John L. Woods, hauling	50
"		Meussdorffer, premium, (1875)	10 00
"		Meussdorffer, premium, (1876)	5 00
"		W. M. Lower, carpenter at pavilion	108 00
"		W. M. Lower, carpenter	1 75
"		M. Crone, labor at pavilion	64 00
"		J. A. Wilson, bill rent of bedding and furniture	12 00
"		D. H. Quinn, premium	30 00
"		Miss Fanny McClatchy, premium	20 00
"		J. H. Gordon, labor at pavilion	49 50
"		Edward Duffy, labor at pavilion	57 00
"		Hiram Clock, labor at pavilion	78 00
"		Harry Hill, chief ticket clerk at park	30 00
"		Davenport, one day's labor	2 50
"		George W. Mayberry, one day's labor	2 50
"		J. H. Coulter	2 50
"		George Williams, carpenter at pavilion	140 00
"		Reuben Johnson, hauling at park	5 50
"		William Crump, watchman at pavilion	20 00
"		James Coffee, police at park	24 00
"		Hotchkiss, Hartwell & Stalker, premium	20 00
"		F. A. Ebel, decorating fountain	25 00
"		Fred. Cox, premium	30 00
"		Halloren, labor	20 00
"		A. Dennery, rent of plates	10 00
"		Miss Emma Hartwell, premium	3 00
"		Robert Beck, premium	135 00
"		William Caswell, posting bills	32 50
"		William Caswell, posting small bills	4 00
"		A. Grubbs, hauling chairs	8 00
"		J. C. O'Connor, premium	15 00
"		Sacramento Plow Company, premium	140 00
"		Keys to padlocks	1 00
"		F. M. Chapman, livery bill, (1875)	25 00
"		N. E. White, on account	10 00
"		R. B. Blowers, premium	45 00
"		Misses Emma and Julia Nicolane, premium	3 00
"		J. Knouth, premium	25 00
"		Jacob Strahle & Co., premium	10 00
"		Oakland Tribune, advertising	12 00
"		Napa County Reporter, advertising	5 00
"		San Luis Obispo Times, advertising	7 50
"		Santa Cruz Sentinel, advertising	5 00

Jan.	1—Truckee Republican, advertising	7 50
"	Santa Cruz Courier, advertising	6 00
"	Yolo Democrat, advertising	5 00
"	Colusa Sun, advertising	5 00
"	Petaluma Weekly Argus, advertising	10 00
"	San José Mercury, advertising	15 00
"	Visalia Delta, advertising	15 00
"	Gilroy Advocate, advertising	6 00
"	Vallejo Chronicle, advertising	12 00
"	Dixon Tribune, advertising	6 00
"	Rural Press, advertising	20 00
"	Southern Californian, advertising	12 00
"	Chico Enterprise, advertising	6 00
"	Los Angeles Star, advertising	10 00
"	Stockton Independent, advertising	20 00
"	J. R. Myers (Virginia City), posting mammoth posters	7 50
"	Sunday Advertiser, advertising	5 00
"	John Breuner, bill, (1875)	30 25
"	John Breuner, bill, (1876)	2 50
"	John Breuner, premiums, (1876)	70 00
"	George W. Mayberry, carpenter work	90 00
"	Wilson & Mitchell, hack hire	43 00
"	C. H. Krebs, bill, (1875)	315 83
"	C. H. Krebs, bill, (1876)	264 83
"	S. H. Davis, bills	50 70
"	N. L. Drew & Co.	241 49
"	W. G. English, on account	50 00
"	Home Mutual Insurance Company	187 50
"	Svea Insurance Company	62 50
"	R. Roberts, premium	70 00
"	W. C. Thomas, premium	15 00
"	J. M. Estudillo, premium	30 00
"	James Stewart, premium	15 00
"	H. H. Brockfellow, premium	40 00
"	E. F. Aiken, premium	20 00
"	C. S. Crittenden, premium	30 00
"	Dennis Gannon, premium	20 00
"	J. W. Richmond, premium	30 00
"	J. H. Scott, premium	20.00
"	John Griggs, premium	40 00
"	E. Comstock, premium	210 00
"	G. W. Woodward, premium	40 00
"	J. F. Sargent, premium	15 00
"	J. E. Roberts, premium	20 00
"	J. B. Chase, premium	20 00
"	Thomas D. Mott, premium	40 00
"	R. S. Thompson, premium	95 00
"	George Hock, premium	40 00
"	R. T. O'Hanlon, premium	30 00
"	S. B. Carrington, premium	20 00
"	C. Younger, premium	265 00
"	J. R. Brenton, premium	35 00
"	M. Wick, premium	150 00
"	J. D. Carr, premium	125 00
"	A. J. Scoggins, premium	185 00
"	P. H. Murphy, premium	15 00
"	J. W. Childs, premium	25 00
"	C. Halverson, premium	35 00
"	S. E. Wilson, premium	20 00
"	James Ward, premium	15 00
"	James B. McDonald, premium	55 00
"	J. R. Brockway, premium	40 09
"	S. P. Thomas, premium	70 00
"	Severance & Peet, premium	175 00
"	Mrs. Blacow, premium	185 00
"	C. Thodt, premium	50 00
"	C. P. Bailey, premium	50 00
"	Landrum & Rogers, premium	125 00
"	L. C. Powers, premium	95 00
"	J. F. Sargent, premium	60 00
"	T. L. Chamberlain, premium	70 00
"	J. B. Chase, premium	30 00

Jan.	1—Gilmore Angora Goat Association, premium	75 00
"	Marion Biggs, premium	130 00
"	Ira S. Bamber, premium	35 00
"	D. M. Reavis, premium	505 00
"	D. M. Reavis, premium	115 00
"	W. M. Haynie, premium	10 00
"	Henry Williamson, premium	135 00
"	C. W. Lightner, premium	70 00
"	H. G. Bassalier, premium	5 00
"	W. F. Palmer, premium	10 00
"	F. P. Lowell, premium	40 00
"	E. K. Howes & Co., premium	65 00
"	A. E. Aiken, premium	10 00
"	G. W. Hancock, premium	25 00
"	Aiken & Luce, premium	125 00
"	Corville Manufacturing Company, premium	70 00
"	California Manufacturing Company, premium	40 00
"	Capital Woolen Mills, premium	108 00
"	W. P. Peterson, premium	3 00
"	Taft & Bennett, premium	5 00
"	S. D. Hamburger & Co., premium	50 00
"	Miss Annie Gruhler, premium	10 00
"	Robert Chalmers, premium	125 00
"	J. P. Odbert, premium	20 00
"	W. M. Reese, premium	5 00
"	O. A. Davis, premium	33 00
"	W. R. Freeman, premium	75 00
"	E. Pierce, premium	3 00
"	R. Phillips, premium	25 00
"	S. Roth, premium	10 00
"	Mrs. H. Kuhe, premium	5 00
"	John Smith, premium	6 00
"	Mrs. R. W. Murphy, premium	40 00
"	Miss Carrie Taft, premium	5 00
"	Miss C. Meirdike, premium	5 00
"	Miss Rose Miller, premium	15 00
"	H. V. Miller, premium	25 00
"	M. C. Hawley & Co., premium	55 00
"	C. W. Hoit, premium	30 00
"	R. Dale, premium	55 00
"	Mrs. J. H. Lewis, premium	25 00
"	A. B. Gilbert, premium	20 00
"	M. R. Rose, premium	35 00
"	Alex. McKay, premium	10 00
"	J. A. Todd, premium	100 00
"	Miss Carrie Taft, premium	6 00
"	Mrs. L. Latcher, premium	5 00
"	Mrs. Jas. Lansing, premium	40 00
"	Miss Carrie Hamilton, premium	5 00
"	Mrs. Wm. Gerrish, premium	5 00
"	E. L. Aiken, premium	65 00
"	J. Routier, premium	105 00
"	J. F. Hill, premium	50 00
"	E. L. Brooks, premium	15 00
"	J. F. Stoll, premium	20 00
"	Detroit Safe Company, premium	20 00
"	P. Stanton, premium	95 00
"	Bergman & Bros., premium	5 00
"	Mrs. Walther, premium	10 00
"	Mrs. E. H. Williams, premium	10 00
"	F. A. Ebel, premium	120 00
"	D. DeBernardi & Co., premium	125 00
"	Norton Bush, premium	125 00
"	Bush Bros., premium (1875)	10 00
"	Bush Bros., premium	10 00
"	Bullard & Byam, premium	5 00
"	Laufkotter & Co., premium	20 00
"	Miss N. E. Taylor, premium	5 00
"	J. M. Thompson, premium	50 00
"	J. M. Morgan, ticket clerk at park	25 00
"	N. S. Hoit, music	550 00
"	John Stout, police at park	15 00

Jan.	1	H. D. Lamott, ticket marker	48 00
"		Geo. Hammond, gate-keeper	48 00
"		H. J. Ladd, ticket marker	48 00
"		J. Williams, gate-keeper	48 00
"		Geo. Pardy, royalty on tickets	120 00
"		Diego Moralles, police	18 00
"		Daniel C. Gay, police	18 00
"		L. Crackbon, clerk at park	18 00
"		Chas. Herndon, clerk at park	18 00
"		P. Maddox	18 00
"		John Ireland, police at park	18 00
"		M. O. Mear, police at park	18 00
"		M. McTurman, police at park	18 00
"		John Johnson, police at park	18 00
"		L. English, clerk	18 00
"		Thos. E. Hill, porter	15 00
"		Thos. J. Scott, gas-lighter at pavilion	25 50
"		B. J. Greer, service at park	18 00
"		Samuel Johnson, ticket clerk	18 00
"		Howard Moore, office clerk	24 00
"		Geo. Folger, office clerk	24 00
"		Lewis Whiteman, porter at stand	30 00
"		Edwin Gray, ticket seller	18 00
"		Emory Johnson, police	18 00
"		R. S. Jones, bill for show cases	108 00
"		Joe Williams, stairs	18 00
"		Walter Littleton, clerk at pavilion	18 00
"		T. B. Merry, entry clerk at course	100 00
"		Lopez Mauldin, ticket clerk at pavilion	18 00
"		Mechanics' Mill, bill	7 60
"		John S. Wood, drayage	4 00
"		Geo. W. Hancock, horse hire	30 00
"		Geo. W. Lang, police at park	18 00
"		John Mitchell, police at park	18 00
"		R. D. White, grand stand	18 00
"		Jesse Slaughter, work at pavilion	86 00
"		John Huey, horse hire, marshal	30 00
"		R. J. Brogan, police at park	18 00
"		H. Clark, labor at park	17 50
"		Robert Greer, ticket seller at park	18 00
"		Jas. Woods, services at park	18 00
"		O. H. Cambridge, work at pavilion	21 00
"		Samuel Gale, lunches at park	10 00
"		H. S. Beals, usher, grand stand at park	18 00
"		C. M. Hubbard, assistant entry clerk at pavilion	6 00
"		C. W. Hawks, entry clerk (on account) at pavilion	60 00
"		Chas. Weinrich, errand boy at pavilion	12 50
"		Samuel Blair, entry clerk at park	55 00
"		Chas. Brady, police at park	18 00
"		G. H. Coulter, labor at pavilion	20 00
"		Fred. Bremall, labor at pavilion	20 00
"		J. F. Baker, labor at pavilion	20 00
"		M. Feidler, carpenter at park	80 00
"		H. Vaca, labor at pavilion	25 00
"		F. Davenport, labor at pavilion	25 00
"		Geo. Mayberry, labor at pavilion	25 00
"		John Hoff, night watchman at park	24 00
"		W. F. Gregg, decorating pavilion	50 00
"		Benjamin Couser, labor at park	12 00
"		A. Grubbs, drayage	2 00
"		James Sims, entry clerk at pavilion	60 00
"		W. C. Farnsworth, labor at pavilion	20 00
"		W. G. English, ticket clerk at pavilion	40 00
"		S. H. Harvey, police at park	30 00
"		W. F. Gregg, work at pavilion	38 50
"		N. G. Feldheim, Assistant Superintendent at pavilion	50 00
"		A. H. Hartman, service at park	21 00
"		Abe Keithly, door-keeper lower hall	24 00
"		Willie Craig, messenger	18 00
"		J. W. Jackson, labor at pavilion	31 50
"		John M. Hoag, labor at pavilion	40 00
"		E. Carpenter, services at park	18 00

Jan.	1	George Ingalls, services at park	3 00
"		California Carriage Manufacturing Company, iron work	11 00
"		Jesse Slaughter, lunch in stand	10 00
"		Daniel Foley, police at park	24 00
"		G. W. Smith, services at park	18 00
"		C. E. Rowe, carpenter at park	30 00
"		P. M. Chatterton, superintendent repairs at park	75 00
"		W. F. Brown, labor and watchman	24 00
"		J. O. Brown, assistant entry clerk at pavilion	28 00
"		P. Cafferty, police at Judges' stand	18 00
"		Pacific Ice Company, ice	3 25
"		Mrs. Moses Gibson, chambermaid	15 00
"		C. S. Rowe, hay weigher	13 50
"		Sims Emery, hauling to pavilion	75
"		M. Brennon, police at park	18 00
"		Massey & Taubenheimer, bill	28 00
"		Record-Union, advertising	62 00
"		Bush Brothers, bill	83 71
"		F. J. Lewis, filling diplomas	23 00
"		Carl Halverson, premium	50 00
"		Theo. Winters, on account Spirit of the Times running stake	100 00
"		H. S. Crocker & Co., bill	514 96
"		W. H. Vanderslice & Co., bill, (1875)	490 90
"		Capital Gas Co., bill, (1876)	292 20
"		Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Co.	21 50
"		Robert Beck, salary for October	166 66
"		W. L. Pritchard, second money on two-year old running race	50 00
"		C. Cox, premium	5 00
"		Express wagon, two trips	1 00
"		Henry Vaca, two days labor at pavilion	2 50
"		M. Schink, premium	5 00
"		W. G. English, on account	10 00
"		W. G. English, sundries as per bills	1 95
"		Gas Company's bill	2 70
"		S. B Bourne & Co., premium	50 00
"		Miss Nettie Montford, premium	5 00
"		J. M. Hogg, clerk one day	4 00
"		N. G. Feldheim, balance as assistant superintendent of hall	10 00
"		John E. Parkinson, premium	10 00
"		Oakland News, advertising	15 00
"		Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bill	8 75
"		Marysville Appeal, advertising	16 00
"		Placer Herald (1875), advertising	10 00
"		Placer Herald (1876), advertising	5 00
"		E. B. Mott, bill	3 00
"		C. F. Klink, bill	7 67
"		Clark, Rikoff & Co., premium	10 00
"		Foster & Acock, bill	10 45
"		D. Weiman & Son, bill	1 00
"		N. E. White, extra allowance	20 00
"		Harry Hill	20 00
"		J. F. Stoll	10 00
"		Dale & Co	13 75
"		White & Nichol	2 00
"		Bell & McGraw	19 48
"		George H. Baker, diplomas	27 00
"		Express charges on diplomas	60
"		R. E. Gogings, show-case	30 00
"		P. J. Gleason's bill	7 50
"		James McGuire's bill	3 00
"		John Henning, premium	5 00
"		Joseph Enright, premium	25 00
"		Huntington, Hopkins & Co., bill	20 12
"		Sacramento Valley Agriculturist, advertising	12 00
"		Nash, Miller & Co., premium	10 00
"		Carbolic acid	1 00
"		Express wagon, returning cases	50
"		Silas Graves, bill	1 50
"		Reuben Johnson, whitewashing park	30 00
"		Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Company, premium	20 00
"		Internal revenue stamps	50
		W. C. Hawks, balance due clerking	36 00

Jan. 1	Extra clerk hire during last Legislature		75 00
"	A. J. Black, premium (1875)		8 00
"	Daily Bee, advertising		38 00
"	G. W. Carey, Assistant Superintendent park		100 00
"	London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company's insurance		75 00
"	Robert Beck, salary for November		166 66
"	Postage on Reports sent Commissioner of Agriculture, Australia		2 00
"	Mrs. Enos, premium		5 00
"	Mrs. Grant, one day's labor at park		2 00
"	Capital Furniture Company, premium		5 00
"	Andrew P. Hill		20 00
"	Mrs. Blackleach's bill for badges		10 00
"	Miss Louisa Chapman, premium		3 00
"	Miss Emma Hartwell, premium		6 00
"	Miss Mamie Wiseman, premium		3 00
"	Wm. G. English, balance due for clerk		20 00
"	Miss Rose Miller, premium		2 00
"	Drury Melone's promisory note		10,000 00
"	Discount on State warrant, from November twenty-fifth to February twenty-fifth, at ten per cent.		403 75
"	Discount on one thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars, silver		100 00
"	D. O. Mills & Co., discount on six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, silver		394 66
"	Purse No. 4, 2:23 class		1,200 00
"	Purse No. 5, 2:40 class		500 00
"	Purse No. 6, free handicap		500 00
"	Entrance money on above		375 00
"	Purse No. 7, two-mile heats, three-year olds		800 00
"	Purse No. 8, mile dash for three-year olds that have never won		300 00
"	Purse No. 9, 2:36 class		600 00
"	Purse No. 12, selling race		500 00
"	Henry Howard for riding E. Tilton		10 00
"	Purse No. 13, two-mile heats free for all		1,000 00
"	Purse No. 15, 2:26 class		800 00
"	Purse No. 16, 2:31 class		750 00
"	Purse No. 17, two-mile heats		1,250 00
"	Theo. Winters, Purse No. 1	$250 00	
"	Entrance to Purse No. 1	300 00	
"	Purse No. 2	250 00	
"	Entrance to Purse No. 2	250 00	
"	Entrance to Purse No. 3	400 00	
		$1,450 00	
	Less amount in warrant No. 48	520 00	
			930 00
"	D. O. Mills & Co., interest from July twenty-eighth to December first		107 37
"	John Hall, second money, Purse No. 1		50 00
"	Capitol Gas Co., bill (1875)		328 20
"	L. A. Upson, salary, (1875-6)		300 00
"	A. Hamburger, bill		4 75
"	J. G. Davis		7 50
"	Locke & Lavenson		12 25
"	Wm. Hawkins, Spirit of the Times trotting purse		575 00
"	Theo. Winters, balance of first money Spirit of the Times running stake		75 00
"	Hamilton & Jackson, premium		20 00
"	F. S. George, balance due on purchased real estate		1,636 45
"	A. Meiss, bill		43 00
"	A. Flohr, premium		13 00
"	J. Kaerth, premium		11 00
"	A. T. Nelson & Son, premium		10 00
"	James Parsons, premium		8 00
"	J. Laidley, door-keeper pavilion		27 00
"	Whittier, Fuller & Co., premium		10 00
"	Mrs. Cronkite, premium		5 00
"	George H. Baker, diplomas		25 60
"	Frances M. Sherman, premium		5 00
"	S. Lipman & Co., bill		4 55
"	Sawing and carrying wood		1 50
"	Mrs. Withington, premium		5 00
"	Butte Record, advertising		5 00
"	Solano Times, advertising		8 50
"	R. W. Jackson, premium		5 00

Jan. 1	Daily Bee, advertising	1 50
"	George Redding, premium	20 00
"	Maud Dennison, premium	3 00
"	Emma Irwin, premium	3 00
"	Ad. Hinkson, premium	3 00
"	Harry Kirk, premium	3 00
"	Willie Cluness, premium	3 00
"	Minnie Cluness, premium	3 00
"	Mabel Cluness, premium	3 00
"	Victor Hartley, premium	3 00
"	Minnie Carroll, premium	3 00
"	Nellie Robin, premium	3 00
"	Nellie Dunlap, premium	3 00
"	Sophia Cutler, premium	3 00
"	Louise Chapman, premium	3 00
"	Emma Crackbon, premium	3 00
"	Lucy Williams, premium	3 00
"	Flora Carroll, premium	3 00
"	Robert Beck, Secretary for December	166 66
"	Mrs. R. W. Lewis, premium	5 00
"	H. Wachhorst, bill for napkin rings	90 00
"	M. Hanrahan, wood bill	9 00
"	F. J. Lewis, filling diplomas	16 00
"	H. W. Seal, premium	25 00
"	San Francisco Chronicle, advertising (1875)	84 00
"	Post-office, box rent	4 00
"	Mrs. Logan, premium	3 00
"	Postage, on reports (to Vail)	70
"	Miss Hattie Knox, premium	3 00
"	Miss Kittie Almond, premium	3 00
"	Postage, on summary of races to Spirit of the Times	50
"	J. L. Chadderdon, premium	5 00
"	N. E. White, balance due for clerking	30 00
"	James McGuire, bill (1875)	45 00
"	William Schaumloffel, bill	42 50
"	William Crump, cleaning office	10 00
"	E. Lyons & Co., bill	12 56
"	Sacramento Journal, advertising	10 00
"	A. A. Wood, bill	182 00
"	A. A. Wood, premium	30 00
"	H. S. Crocker & Co., bill	107 00
"	Jerome Davis, bill	182 50
"	Robert Beck, salary	166 66
"	William G. English, copying, etc.	75 00
"	C. H. Krebs, bill	128 58
"	Hiram Clock, bill	15 00
"	Record-Union, bill	6 00
"	W. R. Strong, bill	11 50
"	T. D. Scriver, bill	25 00
"	L. A. Upson, bill	2 75
"	G. W. Mayberry, bill	73 50
"	R. S. Carey, salary	1,000 00
Total		$50,591 88
Balance		1,452 87
		$52,044 75

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1876.

ANIMALS EXHIBITED AT THE PARK.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

STALLIONS.

Four years old and over.

E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco—Rutherford.
W. L. Pritchard, Sacramento—Leinster; Waterford.
Henry Williamson, Contra Costa—Wild Idle.

Two years old.

Theodore Winters, Solano—Rockford; Bill Barnes.
William Boots, Santa Clara—Bray colt.

One year old.

J. B. McDonald, Yuba—Charley De Long.

MARES.

Three years old.

R. T. O'Hanlon, San José—Sciatica.

Two years old.

James B. Chase, San Francisco—Wild Rose.

One year old.

James B. McDonald, Yuba—Three mares, no names.
James Ward, Nevada—Two mares, no names.

FAMILY STALLIONS.

Best sire, other than thoroughbred, with not less than ten colts, open to all

D. M. Reavis, Butte County—Blackbird.
S. Eaton, for C. W. Lightner, Napa—California Dexter: Rocket, three years; Mike Nye, two years; Zenith, two years; Johnny, two years; George, two years; Dora, one year; Hallie, one year; Frankie, two years; Harry, suckling; Colonel, suckling; Adonis, three years; Mark Hopkins, three years.

FAMILY MARES.

Best mare, other than thoroughbred, with not less than three of her colts.

C. Hulverson, Sacramento—Belle: Franklin; Queen; suckling colt.

GRADED STALLIONS.

Must have a cross of thoroughbred blood on either side of sire or dam.

John Griggs, Yolo—St. John.

Three years old only.

John Lynch (by Chase), San Francisco—Napoleon.

Two years old.

Marion Biggs, Butte—R. S. Carey.
C. H. Shear, Sacramento—Cottage Boy.

One year old.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Heitsic.
J. H. Estudillo, Alameda—Erwin Davis, Jr.

Less than one year old.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Black Hawk; Hunter.
J. P. Thompson, Sonoma—Tom Bays.

GRADED MARES.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Flora.
C. H. Shear, Sacramento—No name.

Four years old and over, with colt.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Betty; Mollie; Jane; Laura.
C. H. Shear, Sacramento—Alicia Mandeville.

Two years old.

James Stewart, Butte—Fanny.

One year old.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Mamie.

ALL-WORK STALLIONS.

Four years old and over.

A. M. Plummer, Sacramento County—Black Eagle.
Lewis Williams, El Dorado—Random, Jr.
J. Rassette, Sacramento—Charley.
G. Hack, Sacramento—Young Senator.
J. S. McCue, Marin—Copperhead.
H. H. Rockfellow, Contra Costa—Cardinal.

Three years old.

J. W. Richmond, Sacramento—Charlie G.

Two years old.

J. H. Scott, Sacramento—Prince Albert; Rattler.

One year old.

J. F. Sargent, Yolo—Stephen A. Douglas.

ALL-WORK MARES.

Four years old and over, with colts.

C. W. Lightner and S. Eaton, Napa—Lola.
C. Hulverson, Sacramento—Belle.
G. Hack, Sacramento—No name.

Four years and over, without colts.

C. W. Lightner and S. Eaton, Napa—Mary Fish.
G. Hack, Sacramento—Young Rattler.
Cheney Luce, Sacramento—Mollie; Alice.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Cora.

Three years old.

J. E. Roberts, Sacramento—Mollie Stark.

Two years old.

P. H. Murphy, Sacramento County—Flora.

BEST GELDING.

For the saddle or harness.

J. D. Burnett, Sacramento County—Rattling Jim.

DRAFT STALLIONS.

Four years old and over.

John Lynch (by Chase), San Francisco—Hector.
P. M. Worn, Butte—Gray Eagle.
William Hood, Sonoma—Tom Sayers.
E. H. Miller, Jr., & Co., Sacramento—Idol.
G. W. Woodward, Yolo—Monarch.
John James, Sacramento—Robert Bruce.

One year old.

C. Hulverson, Sacramento—Franklin.

DRAFT MARES.

Four years old and over, with colt.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Polly.

Four years and over, no colt.

C. Thodt, Solano—Lucy.

Two years old.

C. Hulverson, Sacramento—Queen.

One year old.

C. Thodt, Solano—Fanny.

ROADSTER STALLIONS.

Best four years old and over.

J. L. Clark, Sacramento—Ethan Allen.
H. W. Seale, Santa Clara County—Elmo.
C. W. Lightner and S. Eaton, Napa—California Dexter.
J. F. Sargent, Yolo—Yolo Bill.
J. P. Smith, San Francisco—Cash.
D. Hoag, Santa Clara—Paddy McGee.
C. S. Crittenden and —— Gleason, Alameda—Erwin Davis.
William Hendrickson, San Francisco—James Lick.
G. W. Woodward, Yolo—Don Juan.
J. W. Moore, Sacramento—Confidence.
J. M. Shafter, Marin—Rustic.

Three years old.

J. B. McDaidd, Yuba—Brigadier.
H. Hyzer, Sacramento—Bismarck.
M. Toomey, Brighton—Adonis.

Two years old.

O. O. Goodrich, Sacramento County—Riverside.
H. W. Seale, Santa Clara—Elmo Colt.
G. Hack, Sacramento—Newton Booth.

BEST GELDING.

Roadster, four years and over, in harness.

Daniel Flint, Sacramento—Blondin.
J. A. Estudillo, Alvarado—St. Charles.
G. Hack, Sacramento—No name.
D. Hoag, Santa Clara—Honest John.
P. M. Worn, Butte—Signal; Nose; Nose.
W. M. Stark, San Francisco—Sparrow.
H. Schlubiens, Sacramento—Black Ralph.
J. M. Estudillo, Alvarado—Waverly.

ROADSTER MARES.

Best four years old and over, no colt.

T. D. Mott, Los Angeles—Maggie Mitchell.
W. Hendrickson, San Francisco—Patchen Girl.
James McCord, San Francisco—No name.
F. S. Malone, San Francisco—Susie.
J. L. Clark, Sacramento—Flora.
C. M. Chase, San Francisco—Nellie C.
J. M. Reavis, Butte—Flora.
Joseph Jasper, Yuba—Lizzie Jasper.
L. J. Rose, Los Angeles—Barnes' Idol.

Best three years old.

J. D. Bennett, Sacramento—Brighton Belle.
C. S. Crittenden and D. H. Gleason, Alameda—Gipsey Davis.

Two years old.

S. Eaton, Napa—Frankie E.
D. Gannon, Alameda—Belle Davis.
J. A. Estudillo, Alameda—Elsie.
Crittenden & Gleason, Alameda—Gracie C.
J. F. Sargent, Yolo—Enos Maid.
J. F. Sargent, Yolo—Old Maid.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Owned and driven by one person.

J. A. Burke, Sacramento—Nick and Phil.
J. R. Brockway, Sacramento—Frank and George.

ROADSTER TEAMS.

Owned and driven by one person.

F. P. Dodge, Solano—Barney and mate.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Kitty and Jenny.
Joseph Keniel, Grass Valley—Bally and Charlie.
J. S. McCue, Marin—Copperhead and mate.

BEST SADDLE HORSE.

C. A. Shepley, Sacramento—Guess.
L. Williams, El Dorado—George.

M. M. Odell, Sacramento—Frank.
S. E. Wilson, Butte—No name.

BEST GELDING.

For saddle, harness, and all purposes.

J. M. Estudillo, Alameda—Taken off by order of President.
A. Gilbert, Sacramento—Butler.
M. M. Odell, Sacramento—Kate; George.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Lillie.
Marion Biggs, Butte—Boston.

JACKS.

Four years and over.

J. F. Sargent, Yolo—Smuggler.
W. O. Jennings, Yolo—Honest John.
Marion Biggs, Butte—Humboldt.

MULES.

Best span of mules, any age.

A. J. Steiner, Yolo—Kind Charley; Brown Tom.
J. W. Chiles, Yolo—Katie Sampson.

Best span of any age.

J. W. Chiles, Yolo—John and Dick.

COLTS.

Best yearling horse colt.

C. Hulverson, Sacramento—Franklin.

Best yearling filly.

J. Eaton, Napa—Hattie P.; Dora.

Best suckling horse colt.

J. L. Clark, Sacramento—Brown colt.
S. Eaton, Napa—Colonel.

Best exhibit of colts.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Hunter, Blackhawk, Lama, John Boggs, Betty, Jersey, and Heitzig.

SWEEPSTAKE MARES.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Flora; Nellie.

Best exhibit of colts.

C. W. Lightner, Napa—Franklin, Mike, Nye, and Zenith.
S. Eaton, Napa—Johnny, George, Harry, and Colonel.

DURHAM CATTLE.

BULLS.

Four years old and over.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Stonewall; 8th Duke of Liberty.
M. Wick, Butte—Orlando.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Muscovite.
E. Comstock, Yolo—1st Duke of Yolo.

Three years old.

J. C. Connor, Sacramento—Guy.
J. M. Thompson, Napa—Golddust.
A. A. Wood, Sacramento—Amos Ladd.

Two years old.

J. C. Conner, Sacramento—Eureka.
M. Wick, Butte—Golden Duke.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Red Thorndale; Oxford Lad.

One year old.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—1st Duke of Chico; 2d Duke of Chico.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—6th Duke of Monterey; Duke of Gabilan; Lorean's Lord Oxford.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Airdrie Thorndale; Double Duke.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Governor Irwin.

Durham bull calves.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—4th Duke of Chico.
J. C. Conner, Sacramento—"Ralston."
J. D. Carr, Monterey—Geneva's Oxford; Duke of Monterey.
M. Wick, Butte—Red Cloud 2d.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Oxford Duke.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—1st Duke Coldwater.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Wheeler; Hayes.

Best cow four years old and over, with calves.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—2d Bell of Liberty; Goodness; Lady of Ashley; Rosa Lee; Cora Lee.
J. C. Conner, Sacramento—Mione.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—Pet of Geneva.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Sprightly; Gem.
D. M. Reavis, Butte—Valley Maid.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Nellie Bly.

Best cow, with calf.

M. Wick, Butte—Belle Princess; Venus; Gem; Elvina.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Red Rose of Woodlawn.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Jenny McLane; Flora Hastings; Nellie Bly; Ella B 2d.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Redskin.

Three years old.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Minnie.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Forest Rose.

Two years old.

M. Wick, Butte—Diana Belle.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Rosa Nell; Hester Ryan.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Essa.

One year old, and less than two.

J. C. Connor, Sacramento—Daisy.
M. Wick, Butte—Moss Rose; Red Beauty.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Red Dolly; Roan Dolly.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Fanny Fern; Flora Hale.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Rosebud.

Heifer calves.

M. Wick, Butte—Belle of Butte 2d; Rosalie; Ruby 1st; Venus 2d; Maggie; Lady Manchester; Frankie Lorean 1st.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Oxford Rose.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Twin Sisters 1 and 2; Jenny McLane 2d; Red Bird.

GOLD MEDAL,

Awarded by Frederick Cox and R. S. Carey, for best bull of any age.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Stonewall; 8th Duke of Liberty; 2d Duke of Chico; 1st Duke of Chico.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—Duke of Gabilan.
M. Wick, Butte—Orlando; Golden Lorean Duke.
C. Younger, Santa Clara—Red Thorndale.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Governor Irwin.
A. A. Wood, Sacramento—Amos Ladd.

ALDERNEY AND JERSEY CATTLE.

BULLS.

Robert Beck, Sacramento—Touchstone.

Best bull three years old.

L. C. Powers, Sacramento—Volunteer.

Two years old.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Fernando.

Yearling bulls.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Merced.
Robert Beck, Sacramento—Major; Harry.
L. C. Powers, Sacramento—Dan de Quille.

Bull calves dropped in eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Mexico; Dubuque.
Robert Beck, Sacramento—Three calves.
L. C. Powers, Sacramento—Ruxton; Prince.

GRADED JERSEY BULLS OF ALL AGES.

A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento—Bull calf.

COWS.

Cows four years old and over, without calf.

L. C. Powers, Sacramento—Lilly; Hazel.

Cows with calves, under one year.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Creampot and calf.
Robert Beck, Sacramento—Venus and calf; Ida and calf.

Best three-year old cows.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Irene; Rose; Daffodil; Primrose; Magna.
Robert Beek, Sacramento—Estelle; Dinah 5th; Molly; Dinah 6th; Ruby.
L. C. Powers, Sacramento—Floss; Zephrine; Cherry; Empress Estelle.

Best two-year old cows.

Robert Beck, Sacramento—Olive 4th; Lulu 2d.

Best yearling cows.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Caliente; Mollie Pitcher.

Heifer calves under one year.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Floss; Ione.

GRADE JERSEY AND ALDERNEY COWS.

P. Stanton, Sacramento—Contra Costa.

SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL.

Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Bulls: Red Thorndale; Oxford Lad; Oxford Duke; Double Duke, and Airdrie Thorndale. Cows: Sprightly Gem; Rosa Nell; Hester Ryan; Red Rose of Woodlawn; 2d Rose of Forest Home; Red Dolly; Roan Dolly; Red Maggie 1st; Thorndale Rose; Oxford Rose; Bonnie Belle; Maggie Thorndale; Roan Maggie, and Fairy Queen.
M. Wick, Butte—Bulls: Orlando; Golden Lorean; Duke Red Cloud 2d. Cows: Belle Princess; Venus; Gem; Elvina; Diana Belle; Moss Rose; Red Beauty 2d; Belle of Butte; Rosalie; Venus 2d; Ruby 1st; Maggie; Lady Manchester, and Frantic Lorean 1st.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—Bulls: 6th Duke of Monterey; Duke of Gabilan; Lorean's Lord Oxford; Geneva Oxford. Cow: Pet of Geneva.
D. M. Reavis, Butte—Bulls: Stonewall; 8th Duke of Liberty; 1st Duke of Chico; Young Stonewall. Cows: Goodness 2d; Belle of Liberty; Rosa Lee; Lorean of Ashley; Minnie; Cora Lee; Valley Maid.

"SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" MEDAL.

Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Bulls: Red Thorndale; Oxford Lad; Airdrie; Thorndale; Double Duke; Oxford Duke. Cows: Sprightly; Gem; Forest Rose; Rosa Nell; Hester Ryan; Red Rose of Woodlawn 2d; Rose of Forest Home; Red Dolly; Roan Dolly; Red Maggie; 1st Thorndale Rose; Oxford Rose; Bonnie Belle; Maggie Thorndale; Roan Maggie; Fairy Queen.
M. Wick, Butte—Bulls: Orlando; Golden Lorean Duke; Red Cloud 2d. Cows: Belle Princess; Venus; Gem; Elvina; Diana Belle; Moss Rose; Red Beauty; 2d Belle of Butte; Rosalie; Venus 2d; Ruby 1st; Maggie; Lady Manchester, and Frantic Lorean 1st.
D. M. Reavis, Butte—Blackbird; Brown Lancet; Mollie; Lizzie; McCracken: Laura; Bettie F; Hunter; Black Hawk; John Boggs; Young Bettie; Flora; Jennie; Nellie; Heitzig; Mamie; Restless.

AYERSHIRE CATTLE.

BULLS.

Four years old and over.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Christopher.

Three years old.

Mike Bryte—Sacramento—Woolmet.

One year old.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Comet.

Bull calf.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Scotch Chief.

COWS.

Best cow and her calf under one year.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Crocus and calf.

Four years old and over.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Dumpheys.

Three years old.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Rosa.

Two years old.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Nellie; Lizzie.

Yearlings.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Jeanette.

Heifers.

Mike Bryte, Sacramento—Laura.

HERD PREMIUM.

One male and five females over two years.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Bulls: Stonewall; 8th Duke of Liberty; 1st Duke of Chico; 2d Duke of Chico; 4th Duke of Chico. Cows: 2d Bell of Liberty; Goodness; Len Ann of Ashley; Rosa Lee; Cora Lee; Minnie; Valley Maid.
M. Wick, Butte—Bull: Orlando. Cows: Belle Princess; Venus; Gem; Diana Bell; Elvina.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Bull: Red Thorndale. Cows: Sprightly; Gem; Forest Rose; Rosa Nell; Hester Ryan.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Bull: Muscovite. Cows: Jennie McLane; Flora Hastings; Nellie Bly; Ella B. 2d; Essa.

Herd under seven years.

M. Wick, Butte—Red Cloud 2d. Heifers: Moss Rose; Red Beauty; Belle of Butte 2d; Rosalie; Venus 2d.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Airdrie Thorndale. Heifers: Red Dolly; Roan Dolly; Red Maggie; 1st Thorndale Rose; Thorndale Rose.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Bull: Governor Johnson, Cows: Annie Fern; Flora Hall; Jennie McLane 2d.

GRADED CATTLE.

BULLS.

Four years old and over.

C. W. Hoit, Sacramento—George.

One year old.

C. M. Reavis, Butte—Young Stonewall.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Billy.

COWS.

Four years old and over.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Chubb.

Three years old.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Betty.

Two years old.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Lady Tilden.

One year old.

C. W. Hoit, Sacramento—Ella.
E. Comstock, Yolo—May Queen.

Heifer Calves.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Speck.

Milch cows, to be milked on the ground.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Spotts Parks.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Bull and five calves.

M. Wick, Butte—Orlando; Belle of Butte 2d, Venus 2d, Ruby 1st, Maggie Rosalie.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Oxford Lad, with calves: Oxford Rose, Oxford Maid, Maggie, Roan Oxford, Oxford Duke.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Muscovite; Jenny McLane, 2d Redbud, 1st Duke Coldwater.

Bulls, any age or breed.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Stonewall; 8th Duke of Liberty.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—Duke of Gabilan; Lorean's Lord Oxford.
M. Wick, Butte—Orlando; Golden Lorean Duke.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Red Thorndale.
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma—Governor Irwin.

COWS.

Any age or breed.

D. M. Reavis, Butte—Rosa Lee; Len Ann of Ashley; Goodness; Valley Maid.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey—Pet of Geneva.
Coleman Younger, Santa Clara—Sprightly; Gem.

SHEEP.

SPANISH MERINOS.

Best ram two years old and over.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Vermont; Big Leg, Jr.
D. G. Brown, Solano—Fremont 3d; three other rams.

G. W. Hancock, Sutter—Big Bone.
Thomas McConnell, Sacramento—King David.
D. G. Brown, Solano—One ram.
J. B. Carrington, Solano—One ram.

Best ram one year old and under two.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Big Leg 2d; Chief 2d.
D. G. Brown, Solano—Six yearlings.

Best three ram lambs.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Three ram lambs.
G. W. Hancock, Sutter—Big Bone; three ram lambs.
G. T. Carr, Sacramento—Three ram lambs.
Fred. Cox, Sacramento—Three ram lambs.

Best pen of five ewes two years old and over.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Pen of five.
D. G. Brown, Solano—Pen of six.
G. W. Hancock, Sutter—Pen of five.
Fred. Cox, Sacramento—Pen of five.

Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Pen of five.
G. T. Carr, Sacramento—Pen of five.
Fred. Cox, Sacramento—Pen of five.

Best pen of five ewes one year old and under two.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Pen of five.
Fred. Cox, Sacramento—Pen of five.

Best ram and five of his lambs.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Vermont and five lambs.
G. W. Hancock, Sutter—Big Bone and five lambs.
G. T. Carr, Sacramento—Ram and five lambs.

FRENCH MERINO AND SILESIAN.

Bucks two years old and over.

J. R. Brenton, Solano—Shortlegs and Bob; Shortlegs and five lambs.
Mrs. Robert Blacow, Alameda—Favorite; Pirate; Favorite and five lambs; Sutton and five lambs.

One year and under two.

J. R. Brenton, Solano—Napoleon and Bismark.
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda—Shepherd's Pride and Hero.

GRADED.

Rams.

G. W. Hancock, Sutter—Bunch; Auburn.
J. R. Brenton—Simpson; Big Ben.
J. B. Carrington—Two Spanish.

FRENCH MERINO AND SILESIAN.

Ewes two years and over.

J. R. Brenton, Solano—Pen five French ewes.
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda—Two pens five French ewes.

One year and less than two

J. R. Brenton, Solano—Pen of five ewes and over.
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda—Two pens, five ewes in each; one pen, five ewe lambs.

GRADED.

Ewes.

J. R. Brenton, Solano—Five French; five ewe lambs.
J. B. Carrington—Five Spanish.

COTSWOLD.

Cross breed.

J. R. Brenton, Solano—One ram, one year, by French ram and Spanish ewe.

SOUTHDOWNS.

J. M. Thompson, Suscol, Napa County—Montreal; three ram lambs; five ewes two years and over; six ewes one year and under two; five lambs; ram and five lambs; three ewes and lamb

SWEEPSTAKES.

Rams.

Severance & Peet, Alameda—Vermont, and five of his lambs.
James M. Thompson—Montreal, and five of his lambs.
G. W. Hancock—Big Bone, and five of his lambs.
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda—Favorite, and five of his lambs.

GOATS.

DOES.

Best pen two years and over.

Landrum & Rogers—Three does, no name.
A. Scroggs—Two does, no name.
Gilmore Association—Three does, no name.
C. P. Bailey—Three does, no name.

Best pen under two years.

Landrum & Rogers—Three does.
A. Scroggs—One doe.
S. B. Thomas, Sacramento—Three does.
Gilmore Association—Three does.
C. P. Bailey—Three does.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best pen of ten kids.

Landrum & Rogers—Ten kids.

Does.

Landrum & Rogers—Nameless.
Gilmore Association—Cleopatra.

BUCKS.

Two years and over.

Landrum & Rogers—Hercules; Bob Lee.
N. P. Cotting—One buck.
A. J. Scoggins—Billy Patchen.
S. P. Thomas—Ward Beecher.
Gilmore Association—Hannibal.
C. P. Bailey—Dandy Jim; Romeo 2d.
N. Cummings—Sheridan; Moses; Grant; Aaron.

Under two years.

Landrum & Rogers—Champion.
A. Scroggs—Young Billy.
S. P. Thomas—Henry 2d; Tilden.
Gilman Association—Gipsey.
C. P. Bailey—No name.
H. Cummings—Caleb; Joshua.

GRADED.

S. P. Thomas—Three does under two years.
Gilmore Association—Three does under two years; three does over two years.
C. P. Bailey—Three does over two years; three does under two years.

BUCKS.

Landrum & Rogers—Hercules; Robert Lee; Champion.
S. P. Thomas—H. W. Beecher.
Gilmore Association—Hannibal.

SWINE.

ESSEX AND BERKSHIRE.

Best boar under two years.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Sambo.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Jake.

Best boar over six months and under twelve.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Napa Boy; Kentuck.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Jim.

Best breeding sow.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Juno; Taplast.
Thomas Edwards—Lucy.
E. Comstock—Betty; Berkie.

Best sow six months and under twelve.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Queen; two young sows.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Sallie.

Best pair of pigs from six to ten months.

E. Comstock, Yolo—Dick and Mollie.
E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Dick and Dolly.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best boar of any age or breed.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Sambo.
Robert Roberts—Newton.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Jake.

Best sow of any age or breed.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—Taplast.
Thos. Edwards, Sacramento—Lucy.
E. Comstock, Yolo—Bettie.

Pen of six pigs.

Robert Roberts—Pen of six.
Thos. Edwards—Pen of six.
E. Comstock—Pen of six.

POLAND AND CHINA.

Boar two years old and over.

Robert Roberts—Newton.

Under two years and over one.

W. C. Thomas—Jack.

Sow six months old and under twelve.

Robert Roberts—Nellie.

Pair of pigs, six to ten months.

Robert Roberts—George and Martha.

POULTRY.

BLACK SPANISH.

F. A. George—One cock and two hens.

COCHIN CHINA.

A. B. Gilbert—Lot of fowls.

BROWN LEGHORN.

W. M. Reese—Lot of twelve fowls.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

R. S. Thompson, Napa—One pair.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

John Smith, Sacramento—One coop.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento—Black Cayugas; Gray Geese.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT THE PARK.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.—MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One rice straw-burning side mounted portable engine, California invention; one side mounted 12-horse power portable engine, imported; one patent shingle machine, California invention and manufacture.
Baker & Hamilton—One portable saw table, California manufacture.
Joseph Enright—Wood and straw-burning portable engine combined, California manufacture.
M. C. Hawley & Co., H. H. Linnell, Manager—For the most meritorious exhibition in this department, we claim the Society's Gold Medal.

CLASS II.—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES—FIRST DIVISION.

M. C. Hawley & Co., H. H. Linnell, Sacramento, Manager—Gold medal threshing machine, 36-inch cylinder, 56-inch grain motion, California invention; one Taylor horse hay rake, imported; one Miller hay press, California manufacture, second invention; one perpetual hay press, imported; one hand and power corn sheller, imported; three Orchard well augers, California manufacture; one Orchard post auger, California manufacture.
Keller & Co., Sacramento—One combined feed cutter, imported; one American cider mill, imported; one wine mill.
Wm. Laufkotter, Sacramento—One sweep horse power, California manufacture.
Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento—One 44-inch Pitts genuine Buffalo thresher, imported; two sulky hay rakes, imported.
Wm. P. Haswell, Sacramento—One champion horse power portable, California manufacture.
Frank Bros., San Francisco, R. L. Holman, Agent—One Pacific cider mill, imported; one Burdick straw cutter, imported.
Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, Sweepstake Plow Co., San Leandro—Gillis' portable power, California manufacture.

CLASS III.—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

M. C. Hawley & Co., H. H. Linnell, Sacramento, Manager—One Pacific Draper header, California invention; one Pacific clothes-frame header; one Buckeye force-feed wheat and grain drill, imported; one meadow King mowing machine, imported; one Keystone horse power corn planter, imported; one sulky corn cultivator.
Keller & Co., Sacramento—One 16-foot J. I. Case, header; three Gorham seeders and cultivators combined, imported; one Gorham seeder, imported; one Cahoon broadcast seed mower, imported; one riding and walking corn cultivator, imported.
Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento—One Buckeye combined mower and self-rake reaper; one Buckeye harvester mower; one No. 4. champion mower.
S. B. Bowen, Stockton—One 10-foot header, California manufacture.
John E. Perkinson, Santa Rosa—One flexible harrow, California manufacture.
N. T. Brewster & Co., Roseville—Three iron section harrows, California manufacture.
Baker & Hamilton, Sweepstake Plow Co., San Francisco—One Gem seed sower, California manufacture.
E. E. Ames, Sacramento—One mowing machine, imported.
Frank Bros., B. J. Hallman, Agent—Two Cahoon seed sowers; one seed drill, imported.
Ezra M. Stevens, Sacramento—One Athletic harrow, California manufacture.
Sacramento Plow Manufacturing Co.—One double 5-horse plow; one single 5-horse plow; one 4-horse cultivator, self-sharpener; one sulky cultivator, 1-horse; one superior screw mowing machine.

CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES—THIRD DIVISION.

Van Breyman & Bryant—Patent field fence and farm gate, California manufacture.
J. B. King, Sacramento—One fanning mill and grain separator, California manufacture.
M. C. Hawley & Co.—One No. 1 Champion fanning mill; One No. 2 Champion grain separator; One regulating windmill, imported.
M. R. Rose, Sacramento—One self-regulating windmill, California manufacture.
L. P. Denny, Butte—One windmill, imported.
L. W. Giddings, San José—One Adams' self-regulating windmill, imported.
E. L. Brooks, Woodland—Ornamental farm gate, self-opener, California manufacture.
Baker & Hamilton—Two Althouse & Raymond windmills, imported.
Nash, Miller & Co., Sacramento—Grain separator and fanning mill, California manufacture.
Jones, Givens & Co., Sacramento—Barb fence wire, Glidden patent, imported.
Wm. Beninger, San José—Yotman's feed mill, California manufacture.

CLASS V.—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

M. R. Rose, Sacramento—One well pump; one apparatus for raising water for irrigating purposes, California manufacture.
D. N. Shorp, Sacramento—One Champion milk pan and cooler, imported.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Assortment of well pumps.
Sacramento Plow Manufacturing Co., Sacramento—One steam pump for irrigating or mining purposes, imported.
Wm. Laufkotter, Sacramento—One well pump; one apparatus for irrigating purposes, California manufacture.

CLASS VI.—PLOWS.

Isaac Burke & Co., Sacramento—One Little Giant gang sulky plow, California manufacture.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento, Linnell, Agent—One John Deere 10-inch three plow gang, imported; one John Deere 12-inch two-plow gang; one John Deere 10-inch two-plow gang, imported; one Deere gang plow, three steel, single, imported; one Deere No. 40 one-horse plow, imported; one Deere No. 80 one-horse plow, imported; one Deere No. 7½ stubble plow, imported; one Deere No. 7 stubble plow, imported; one Deere 16-inch sod plow, imported; one Deere 18-inch breaking plow, imported; one 8-inch three-gang plow, Shaw's patent, California manufacture; one 8-inch five-gang plow, Shaw's patent, California manufacture; one 8-inch six-gang plow, Shaw's patent, California manufacture; one 10-inch four-gang plow, Shaw's patent, California manufacture.
Sacramento Plow Manufacturing Company—One Iron King three-gang plow; one No. 1 Iron King two-gang plow; one No. 2 Iron King two-gang plow; one Iron King breaking or sod plow; two cast steel right-hand stubble plows; two left-hand iron center stubble plows; assortment of plow bottoms, slip shares.
Baker & Hamilon, Sweepstake Plow Company, San Leandro—Two No. 2 Eureka two-gang plows, California manufacture; one Eureka one-gang plow, deep tiller, California manufacture; two Sweepstake rotary gang plows, California manufacture.
Frank Bros., R. L. Hallman, Agent—One Buford two-gang plow, imported; two California sulky plows, imported; one Brown's sulky plow, imported; seven assorted Blackhawk single plows, imported.
J. C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh Plow and Steel Casting Works, branch house 349 Market Street, San Francisco, G. B. Dunlap, Manager—One improved chilled plow, imported; assortment of steel castings, imported.
Matteson & Williamson, Stockton—One American Chief sulky gang plow, California manufacture.

CLASS VII.

M. C. Hawley & Co.—One Schuttler 2-inch iron axle farm wagon for general purposes, imported; one Schuttler 1½-inch iron axle high wheel wagon, imported; one Schuttler 2½-inch iron axle freight wagon, imported; one iron farm wagon for general purposes, imported.
J. F. Hill, Sacramento—One farm wagon, best for general purposes; one spring market wagon, California manufacture; one street goods wagon, California manufacture; two thorough-brace wagons, California manufacture.
A. Meister, Sacramento—One side-spring wagon, California manufacture; one 3-spring wagon, California manufacture.
Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco—Two spring wagons, California manufacture; one 2-seated carriage, California manufacture; one 2-inch iron axle farm wagon for general purposes, imported; one 1¾-inch iron axle farm wagon, imported; one 3¼-inch thimble-skein wagon, imported; one 4-inch thimble-skein wagon, imported.
E. E. Ames, Sacramento—One 2-inch iron axle farm wagon for general purposes, imported; one 3½-inch thimble-skein wagon for general purposes, imported; one street goods wagon, imported; assortment of carriage wheels, imported; one spring market wagon, imported.
Keller & Co., Sacramento—Two 2-seated spring wagons.
Frank Bros., San Francisco—Two La Belle farm wagons.
Martin Kestler, Sacramento—Two farm wagons for general purposes.
J. F. Hill, Sacramento—One 2-horse family carriage; two express wagons; one top spring wagon (withdrawn by consent); assortment of springs and axles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Cremer, Red Bluff—One ventilated wagon-cover for shipment of live animals, California invention.
Keller & Co., Sacramento—One Toust's hay loader, imported.
Theodore A. Sheller, Marysville—Improved plastering lath, California invention.
Sacramento Plow Manufacturing Company—Two weed cutters, California manufacture; one pair pruning shears, California manufacture.
Price & Morgan, Oakland—Artesian and prospecting auger, California invention.
Byron Jackson, Woodland—Jackson's patent self-feeder for threshing, California manufacture.
M. C. Hawley & Co.—Derrick and nets for unloading wagon, D. Crane, manufacturer, Knight's Landing.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED IN PAVILION—LOWER HALL.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One trade engine, Eastern; one boring and drilling machine.
R. Hoskins, Dutch Flat—One improved Little Giant machine, for hydraulic mining, with deflecting nozzle, California invention and manufacture.
Waterhouse & Lester, Sacramento—One Dole hub mortising machine; one Dole spoke-trimming and fellow-boring machine.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—One hot air engine; one saw gummer.
Osborn & Alexander, San Francisco—One mortising machine; one scroll sawing machine; one wood turning lathe; one circular sawing machine.

CLASS II.—THIRD DIVISION.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—One lawn mower; one sprinkler; well augurs.

CLASS IV.

O. A. Davis, Sacramento—Bee hive.
Nash, Miller & Co., Sacramento—Grain separator and fanning mill, California manufacture.
Benninger & Co., San José—One Totman's feed mill.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One Regulator windmill.
E. K. Howes & Co., San Francisco—Best refrigerator.
George McDaniel, Sacramento—One agricultural boiler.

CLASS V.—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

William Laufkotter, Sacramento—One deep well force pump.
George McDaniel, Sacramento—One washing machine.
O. A. Davis, Sacramento—One egg carrier.
E. K. Howes & Co., San Francisco—One churn; one butter worker; one washing machine; one clothes-horse, to occupy the least space—all California manufacture.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—One sausage machine; one clothes wringer.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—Best assortment of pumps.
D. H. Thorpe, Sacramento—Milk cooler.

CLASS VII.

California Carriage Company, Sacramento—One double heater; one 1-seat top buggy; one phæton; one piano box, open buggy; one business wagon; one trotting sulky.
Studebaker Bros.' Manufacturing Company, Sacramento—Two top buggies; one trotting wagon one open buggy.
J. F. Hill, Sacramento—One side-spring top buggy; one shifting seat Eureka top carriage; one open shifting seat Eureka: one light trotting wagon; one road wagon; one open buggy.
George McDaniel, Sacramento—Four phætons; two Concord side springs; one Ivers.
J. Henschell, Sacramento—One end spring 2-horse top buggy.
Daniel Mason, Sacramento—Three top buggies; one trotting wagon.
R. Dale, Sacramento—One baby carriage, leather, reversable top; one baby carriage, reversable top.
Waterhouse & Lester, Sacramento—Best display of California made wheels, eighteen pounds; trotting sulky, best buggy; four sets express, one set freight hubs, and farm wagon; Stoddard's patent polished and black carriage springs; display of carriage hardware and trimmings; special case of silver and gold trimmings for buggies and carriages; Clark's shade and holder for buggies and wagons.
California Carriage Manufacturing Company, Sacramento—Two sets of Doland & Scherb's patent springs.
Carroll Manufacturing Company, San Francisco—One best 2-horse family carriage; one best 1-horse family carriage; one top buggy; one seated open carriage; one trotting wagon.
H. M. Bernard, Sacramento—One light trotting wagon.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

Tubbs & Co., San Francisco—Best display of cordage.

CLASS II.

Brown, McKay & Co., Benicia—Crop sole and harness leather.

Patents.

*Eastmond & Cottier, Sacramento—Ventilator for water closets, patented January 11th, 1870.
G. D. Hopper, Sacramento—Pump valve, patented July 22, 1876; Beer valve, patented August 29th, 1876.
†Bullard & Loftus, Sacramento—Best hose coupling, "The Loftus Patent," patented June 13th, 1876.
R. Hoskins, Dutch Flat—Deflecting nozzle for hydraulic mining. (Enters for special premium and Baker & Hamilton gold medal.)

*We enter and compete for the Baker & Hamilton gold medal.—*Eastmond & Cottier.*
†We enter and compete for the Baker & Hamilton gold medal.—*Bullard & Loftus.*

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

[*For the most meritorious exhibition in this Department, the Society's Gold Medal.*]

Detroit Safe Company, Sacramento—Greenleaf's lock; five fire and burglar-proof safes; three combination locks; one double chronometer bank lock.
A. E. Aitken, Nebraska—Labasta chimney and burner; lamps.
Bullard & Byan, Sacramento—Best window fastener and regulator.
John Herring, Sacramento—Six furrowing picks; six cracking picks.
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento—Best sample block tin pipe.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Best display of brass work; best display of axles; best display of locks; best display of door trimmings; best display of window trimmings; best display of window blinds and shutter trimmings; best display of general hardware; best display of mechanics' tools; best display of table cutlery; best display of pocket cutlery; best display of mill saws; best display of hand saws; best display of files; best display of pruning shears; best display of pruning knives; best display of anti-friction metal; best display of shot.

CLASS II.

E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento—Best parlor stoves; portable cooking range (Rathbone's improved); portable cooking range; parlor grate; specimen of marbleized iron.
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento—Cooking range; one No. 4, with copper boiler attached; one boiler for French range; portable range for coal, No. 2 Crowned Belle; portable range for wood, No. 3 Improved; Richmond's One, with boiler connected; cooking stove for coal, one No. 4 Golden Nugget; cooking stove for wood, one No. 7 Extension Empire City; heating furnace, one No. 15 Richmond, adapted to soft coal; three Richards' patent ventilators and chimney-tops; one patent slop-hopper; display of plumbers' goods; laundry stove.
W. G. Williams, Agent, Sacramento—One Hull's argand oil stove.

CLASS I—SPECIAL

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Display of railway car trimmings; display of American guns; display of horseshoe nails, ready pointed; display of tree pruners, Waters' patent.
Union Horse Nail Company, Chicago (Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Agents, Sacramento)—Eighty boxes horseshoe nails.
George O. Bates, Sacramento—Burglar-proof window.
G. W. Mayberry, Sacramento—Game trap.

CLASS IV.—WOODEN WARE, CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE.

Taft & Bennett, Sacramento—Three pairs outside blinds; three pairs inside blinds, pine; three pairs inside, folding.
Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker, Sacramento—One door; inside blinds (cedar) for two windows; three brackets; one No. 9 column and pedestal; one balastrade; one stair newel; one circular moulding; scroll work.
E. K. Howes & Co., San Francisco—Display of cedar ware; display of pine ware; display of oak ware; display of wooden ware; display of hardwood ware; five Eureka refrigerators—one laurel, one black walnut, two ash, all painted—one grained and varnished; two dozen brass bound pails, striped cedar, varnished; two dozen brass bound pails, not varnished; two dozen iron hoop pails, not varnished; two dozen iron hoop pails; two dozen painted; two nests brass bound; step-ladders, four and six feet, Spanish cedar; one and one-half dozen No. 1 cedar tubs, varnished; one-half dozen No. 2 cedar tubs, varnished; two-thirds dozen No. 3 cedar tubs, varnished; two-thirds dozen No. 4 cedar tubs, varnished; one half dozen of each clothes-frames, large, medium, and small, Spanish cedar; two dozen milk pails, galvanized, hoops medium size; two dozen milk pails, galvanized, hoops large size; one and one-half dozen milk pails, brass hoops, large size; two dozen galvenized hoop pails, varnished; two dozen iron hoop pails, varnished; two dozen painted; two nests of flour pails, three in nest, galvanized hoops; two dozen brass bound; two dozen, iron hoops, painted; one dozen towel rollers; five-sixths dozen flow-

ered varnished pails; jelly pails; tobacco pails; one cottonwood tobacco pail; one dash churn, iron hoops, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; one dash churn, galvanized hoops, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; one dash churn, brass hoops, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; one box churn, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 4; one cylinder churn, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; one thermometer churn, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; each clothes-frames, large, medium, and small; one each Udell's step-ladder, four, five, and six feet; one dozen barrel covers; one dozen half-barrel covers; two butter workers; one dozen painted kegs, one gallon; one dozen painted kegs, two gallons; one-half dozen brass bound tubs, No. 1; two-thirds dozen galvanized hoop tubs, No. 1; two-thirds dozen galvanized hoop tubs, No. 2; two-thirds dozen galvanized hoop tubs, No. 3; one and one-half dozen iron bound hoop tubs, No. 1; one-half dozen iron hoop tubs, No 2; two-thirds dozen iron hoop tubs, No. 3; two nests painted tubs; one twenty-eight two-pound roll butter boxes; one fifty two-pound roll butter boxes; one dozen E. K. Howes' wash-boards; one diamond carved, or raised; one of each, cheese safes, large, medium, and small; one nest cheese hoops; one-half dozen stable pails, galvanized hoops, No. 1; one-half dozen stable pails, galvanized hoops, No. 2; one-half dozen stable pails, galvanized hoops, No. 3; one-half dozen stable pails, plain hoops, No. 1; one-half dozen stable pails, plain hoops, No. 2; one-half dozen stable pails, plain hoops, No. 3; three-fourths dozen ship buckets, plain hoops; three-fourths dozen ship buckets, galvanized hoops; two one hundred-pound butter firkins, galvanized hoops; two fifty-pound butter firkins, galvanized hoops; two Orange County butter pails; two each, butter tubs, thirty-five, fifty, and sixty pounds; two each, butter kits, sixteen, twenty, and twenty-five pounds; two each, butter kegs, eight pounds; eleven two-pound butter moulds; one dozen one gallon varnished kegs; one dozen two-gallon varnished kegs; one brass-bound field keg; fourteen powder kegs, assorted sizes; two syrup kegs; thirteen packed ice-cream freezers, cog-wheel, double action, and fly-wheels; two box refrigerators, fancy woods; one box refrigerator, sugar-pine, varnished; one dozen brass wire sieves; one dozen tinned.

CLASS IV.—SPECIAL.

J. H. Taggart, Sacramento—Premium flour safe.
J. Rundell, Suisun—Model extension ladder.

CHEMICALS—CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE.

Pitcher & Palmer, Sacramento—Display of axle grease.
Withington & Bagley, Sacramento—Display of soap and chemicals, California manufacture.
C. Jingens, Sacramento—Three boxes and one bundle common glue; three boxes fish glue.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento—Best display of blacking; best display of stove polish.
Lonegard & McBride (Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Agents)—Lubricators, California invention; machinery oil, etc., California invention.
H. G. Bassiler, Stockton—Gilt edge yeast powder.
C. Weisel & Co., Sacramento—White glue; A, transparent; AB glue; B glue; C glue.

CLASS VII.

Bergman Bros., Sacramento—Terra cotta; Rockingham ware; stoneware; yellow-ware; earthenware; roofing tile, and pottery of various kinds—California manufacture.
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento—Display of California marble; display of dressed stone.
William Gwynn, Sacramento—One barrel hydraulic cement; one barrel lime; one barrel fine clay; one barrel California plaster; one barrel Eastern plaster; one lot of pressed brick; fire brick and tile.
Theodore Winters, Reno, Nevada—Exhibit of salt.

CLASS VIII.

Jacob Hoehn, Sacramento—Lehigh coal; Sidney coal; Seattle coal; Cannel coal; Livermore coal, California; egg hard coal; West Hartley coal; peat, California; coke, California; Wellington, California.

CLASS VIII.—SPECIAL.

Salamander Felting Company, San Francisco, Seward Cole, Manager—Abestos boiler covering.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

For the most meritorious exhibition in this department, the Society's Gold Medal.

CLASS II.

Agricultural products, farm products, food, condiments, etc.

M. Briggs—One sack small black rye, winter sown, forty-four bushels per acre; one sack white Australian wheat, winter sown, weight sixty-four pounds per bushel; one sack white club wheat, sixty-three and three-quarter pounds per bushel, winter sown; one sack barley.
T. L. Chamberlain, Lincoln—One sack Tapahanock wheat; one sack white Clawson; one sack white Chili; one sack Australian; one sack barley (entered for gold medal).

Daniel Click, Sheridan—One sack flour.
J. P. Odbert, Sacramento County—Two bushels white Tuscany wheat.
M. Haynie, Sacramento County—One bale of hops; one sack proper wheat; one sack wild oats.
A. Menke, Sacramento—Two bales of hops.
Davis & Poorman—One bushel yellow corn.

CLASS I.

O. A. Davis, Sacramento—California Tobacco.

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

E. Pierce, Sacramento—One-half bushel Gamet of Chili potatoes; one-half bushel Early Rose potatoes; one-half bushel Goodrich potatoes; one-half bushel Oregon peach blow potatoes; one-half bushel blue potatoes; one-half bushel Salt Lake meshanock potatoes; one-half bushel English white potatoes; one dozen Yankee pumpkins; one mammoth pumpkin.

CLASS I.

John Smith, Sacramento—Six sugar beets; one peck trophy tomatoes.
H. Latham, Sacramento—Six best sugar beets; eight mangel wurzel.
James M. Thompson, Napa—One box triumph tomatoes.
Davis & Poorman, Sacramento—Exhibit of stock of corn; Hubbard squashes; field pumpkins; long-neck squashes (Curshaw); sugar beets.
Ed. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Best variety of potatoes; one-half peck white beans; one-half peck field peas; one-half peck garden peas; one-half peck castor beans; greatest variety of peas.
Numan & Rogers, Sacramento—Best six cucumbers.
D. DeBenardi, Sacramento—Best table or collection of vegetables.

For best display and collection of vegetables raised by the exhibitor

Felix Gabrielle, Sacramento—One-half bushel red potatoes; one-half bushel white potatoes; one-half bushel other varieties; greatest variety of Irish pototoes; one-half bushel sweet potatoes; twelve parsnips; twelve long carrots; six blood beets; six turnips; one peck tomatoes; six drumhead cabbages; six red Dutch cabbages; six of other varieties; three heads cauliflowers, three heads broccoli; six heads lettuce; one-half peck red onions; one-half peck yellow onions; one-half peck white onions; one-half peck peppers for pickling; twelve roots of salsify; six stalks of celery; six marrow squashes; six Hubbard squashes; largest pumpkins; one dozen sweet corn; three watermelons; six cucumbers; one-half peck Lima beans, in pod; one-half peck white beans, dry; one-half peck kidney bush beans, in pod; one-half peck pole beans, other than Lima, in pod; one-half peck field beans, dry; one-half peck garden beans, dry; and greatest variety of peas, dry; one-half peck Gherkin cucumbers; three purple egg plants; cantaloupes; melons.
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Extra early Vermont potatoes; Bergus' extra early potatoes; Brezie's prolific potatoes; Brezie's surprise potatoes; Brownel's beauty potatoes; peerless potatoes; Coniption surprise potatoes; early rose potatoes; late rose potatoes; eureka pototoes; meshanock potatoes; snow flake potatoes.

CLASS IV—FLOWERS.

Best and largest collection of Flowering Plants.

F. A. Ebel, Sacramento—Best collection of ornamental foliage plants; best collection of new and rare plants; roses in bloom; fuchias in bloom; display of cut flowers; display of bouquets; collection of Australian plants; collection of plants suitable for green-house, conservatory, and window culture; collection of hanging-baskets containing plants.
Mrs. E. A. Williams, Sacramento—Collection of hanging-basket flowers.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS II.

Geo. A. Deitz, Sacramento—For best fruit; Muscat raisins; Sultana raisins; Feozages raisins; Rose of Peru dried grapes; German prunes; Black Hamburg dried grapes; Grose de Agin prune; Petite prune.

CLASS V.

Mrs. E. S. Hart, Sacramento—One cheese two months old.

CLASS VI.

Mrs. H. Cronkite, Sacramento—One jar of butter.
Miss Hattie E. Sprague, Sacramento—One firkin of butter.
H. T. Huggins, Sacramento—One case of butter.
Sophie Edwards, Sacramento—One jar of biscuits.
Miss Rose Miller, Sacramento—One jar of biscuits; domestic wheat bread; one loaf of corn bread.

W. M. Rodman, Davisville—One box of butter, ten pounds or more.
Emma M. Hartwell, Sacramento—One loaf domestic brown bread; one loaf white bread.
Geo. A. Dietz, Sacramento—Yellow egg prune; yellow petite prune; magnum bonum plum; Washington plum; Bartlett pears; Dix pears; Moor park apricots; Spitzenburg apples; apples, dried whole; Crawford peaches; cherries; plums; and other varieties.
J. Renz, San Francisco—Blackberry brandy ("Bonanza"); Bourbon whisky.
Homer, Williams & Co., San Francisco—Yerba Buena Bitters.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS II.

Aitken & Luce, Sacramento—Six monuments; three statues; two vases with pedestals; one small Vermont scroll; one granite head stone; one swinging dove.

CLASS VI.

M. C. Hunt, Sacramento—Ten pounds fresh butter.
W. F. Peterson, Sacramento—Four loaves baker's bread.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Ten pounds butter; domestic corn bread; domestic brown bread.
Miss Inez Enos, Florin—Ten pounds butter.
Mrs. J. M. Enos, Florin—Domestic white bread.
Mr. E. S. Hart, Florin—Thirty pounds packed butter, made in May, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; domestic white bread; domestic corn bread.
J. O. Harris, Nicolaus—Ten pounds fresh butter.

CLASS VII.

O. A. Davis, Sacramento—Fifty pounds honey.
G. W. Rapp & Co., Sacramento—Japan tea.

Articles in Lower Hall.

Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento—One fruit dryer.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacramento—One windmill; display of pumps; trade engine; boring and drilling machine.
Starr Mills—Nine sacks flour, meal, etc.
G. O. Bates—Burglar-proof window.
T. L. Chamberlain, Placer—Four sacks grain.
M. Biggs, Butte—Four sacks grain.

CLASS II.

J. F. Sargent, Capay—Patent office variety of wheat; Proper variety of wheat; Sonora variety of wheat.
F. P. Lowell—One sack Centennial rye; one sack white wild oats; one sack alfalfa.
Newbourg & Lages, Sacramento—One sack oat meal; one sack oat groats; one sack Graham flour; one sack rye flour; one sack rye meal; one sack white cornmeal; one sack yellow cornmeal; one sack cracked wheat; one sack malt.
J. B. Carrington, Denverton—One sack threshed corn; one sack ear corn.
Phœnix Mill, Sacramento—One barrel flour.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

For the most meritorious exhibition in this department, the Society's Gold Medal.

TEXTILE FABRICS, AND MATERIAL FROM WHICH THEY ARE MADE.

C. Meirdicks, Sacramento—One knit bed spread.
Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento—Display of woolen goods; one Mackinaw blanket; stocking yarn.
Dale & Co., Sacramento—Lot of California yarn; one double carpet coverlet (Sacramento made); exhibition of military and naval goods and regalias; display of fancy work.
Mrs. Nancy Walter, Vallejo—Thirteen and one-half yards rag carpet.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

W. F. Palmer, San Francisco—Display of mechanics' tools.
Bush Bros., Sacramento—Chandeliers and globes.
A. T. Nelson & Son, Sacramento—Display of saddlers' hardware.
A. S. Hallidie, San Francisco—Set of Gordon furniture; one sofa; two chairs; one folding chair; one camp stool; wire goods; seven flower pot stands, wire goods; one music stand; one sample board of wire and wire rope; wire goods; one lot hanging baskets, wire goods; three flower pot brackets, wire work; one case iron and brass riddle wire work; one provision safe; one dozen brackets; two lots oval and round dish covers; one sample wire flat rope; one garden arch; six pink frames; nine floral designs; eleven brass and five painted bird cages, wire work; one roll brass cloth; twelve rolls shade cloth; display of wire fenders; two wire bouquet-holders; one set turned wire goods; one dozen each cage springs and shades; three rat traps; twelve rolls iron wire cloth; one wire summer house; five samples Gordon and cemetery fence and gate.
Isaac Burke, Sacramento—Rag carpet.
Absolom Hamilton, Sacramento—Rag carpet.
Dale & Co., Sacramento—Case California made silk.
Alexander McKay, San Francisco—Two rolls rag carpet.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Best hand sewing, to consist of not less than four pieces.

Miss Nellie Robin, Sacramento—Hair work (wreath).
Sonoma A. Klees, Sacramento—Patch work quilt.
Carrie N. Taft, Sacramento—Four pieces silk embroidery; two pieces worsted; bouquet hair work; six pieces silk quilt.
Miss Mamie Wiseman, Sacramento—Cotton embroidered handkerchief; crochet work; patchwork quilt.
Miss Mattie E. Hubbs, Sacramento—One patchwork quilt.
Miss Emma M. Hartwell, Sacramento—Crochet work sack; worsted embroidered daisy mats.
Miss Minnie Drew, Sacramento—Specimen worsted embroidery.
Miss Carrie M. Taft, Sacramento—Crochet work, silk; worsted embroidered chair.
Miss Emily Deely, Folsom—Crocket work tidy.
Miss Nellie Miller, Sacramento—Crochet work, two tidies.
Miss Lidi I. Church, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
Miss Selina Noble, Sacramento—Pair knit cotton stockings; crocket work lace.
Miss Emily Thompson, Sacramento—Hand made shirt; specimen leaf and moss work.
Miss Emily and Julia Nicolaus—Wax work wreath; hair work wreath.
Miss Minnie Kuhl, Sacramento—Worsted embroidery; Turner belt; toilet set work; basket; two mats; crochet work; three hair-pin holders; silk embroidery; card receiver; picture frames; box for postage stamps; corner shelf.
Miss Lizzie Ott, Sacramento—Hair wreath; crochet lace; tatting collars.
Miss Emma M. Hartwell, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
Miss A. Hubert, Sacramento—Crochet work worsted.
Miss Fannie Foster, Sacramento—Crochet work tidy.
Miss Carrie Hamilton, Sacramento—Wax work cross.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

George T. Bromley, San Francisco—Gas sunlight apparatus.
U. M. Reese, Sacramento—Specimen pencil drawing.
A. Hubert, Sacramento—Scent castle; straw castle; knitted chair tidy; card case; pair hair-pin satchels; canvass pin cushion.
Miss Carrie M. Taft, Sacramento—Bouquet worsted work; cushion worsted work; two hair-pin cushions.
Miss Mamie Wiseman, Sacramento—Toilet set; sick sofa cushion; embroidered flannel skirt; set of mats; braided slipper case.
Miss Nellie Robin, Sacramento—Bead work.
Master W. J. Ford, Sacramento—Marble and sand stone match boxes.
Miss Emma M. Hartwell, Sacramento—Shell monument; shell, pebble and moss cross; skirt, hand sewing; handkerchief box; beaded watch case; card-board bracket; set toilet mats; pair card-board toilet mats; toilet cushion; book pin cushion; two jewel baskets; hair-pin roll; hair-pin box; letter receiver; card receiver.
Miss Minnie Hartwell, Sacramento—Court-plaster case; book mark.
Miss Minnie Drew, Sacramento—Leaf impression.
Miss Nellie Dunlap, Sacramento—Set tidies; toilet set.
Miss Sofa Cutler, Sacramento—Worsted toilet cushion.
Miss Lucy Williams, Sacramento—Hair-pin barrel; cravat case; match safe.
Miss Minnie P. Carroll, Sacramento—Match safe.
Miss Flora Carroll, Sacramento—Cravat box.
Miss Lelia Carroll, Sacramento—Watch pocket.
Miss Flora Carroll—Wall pocket; drawing of a hand; drawing of a head.
Miss Minnie Carroll, Sacramento—Drawing of a horse.
Miss Nettie Hamilton, Sacramento—Pair toilet mats.
Miss Francis M. Sherman, Sacramento—Dress.
Miss Alice B. Lawson—Cards pressed flowers; tidy.
Celia C. Simmons, Sacramento—Pencil drawing.

Miss Nellie Miller—Lamp mats; sample patchwork.
Miss Annie M. Winters—Sample lace work; pillow shams; hair-pin jewelry and hair receiver.
Miss Nettie B. Avery—Three tidies.
Miss Lidi J. Clinch—Sample of buttonhole stitching and hemming.
Miss Selma Noble—Four tidies; one lamp mat; one bead basket (watch-pocket bead work).
Miss Eva Griffits—Two pencil drawings.
Frank Bruce—One bracket frame.
Miss Hattie Knox—Letter receiver; shaving book.
Master Charles Thompson—Crayon drawing; drawing in India ink.
Miss Barbara Zwickel—Pair pillow shams.
Miss Nellie Ogden—Worsted wreath.
Miss Minnie Kuhl—Fancy handkerchief box; pin cushion; cornucopia (silk and bead work.)
Miss Lizzie Ott—Worsted wreath; knitted lace; tidies.
Miss Minnie Heinrich—Worsted worked stool.
Miss Lois Chapman—Gilt embroidery on velvet.
Miss Emma M. Hartwell—Wall pocket; scent satchel; collar box.
Miss Emma W. Crackbon—Mat (toilet).
Miss Alice Foster—Java canvas tidy, and honey comb tidy.

CLASS II.

M. Schink, Sacramento—Saddle trees.
S. Roth—Three sets double harness; two sets single harness; one set team harness; display of saddles and bridles.
D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—One silk hat; one soft hat.
J. C. Meussdorffer—One silk hat; one soft hat.
Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José—Display of leather.
C. H. Krebs—Display of paper hangings and borders.
J. T. Stoll—Two sets double harness; two sets single harness; one set double team harness; four Mexican saddles; two bridles.
A. T. Nelson & Son—One set double harness (coach); one set double harness (carriage); one set double harness (buggy); two sets single harness; five Mexican saddles; display of bridles (seven); display of saddle trees (four).
James Parsons—Display of men's and boys' boots and shoes; display of ladies', misses', and children's boots, shoes and gaiters; one pair ladies' slippers, French kid, blue; one pair ladies' boots, kid, boxed toes; one pair gents' dress shoes, Alexis buckle; one pair ladies' French kid button boots.
J. Kaerth—One pair Congress gaiters; one pair ladies' slippers; one pair boots.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin—Display of cut flowers; display of bouquets.
Horace P. Fletcher, San Francisco—Display of printing inks.
S. Roth, Sacramento—Display of fifteen whips; six bridles; one halter; three horse blankets; three lap robes; two linen dusters; two linen sheets and hoods; eleven interlining boots; eighteen dozen collars; two horse collars.
Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José—Display of robes and mats.
J. T. Stoll, Sacramento—Two "Stoll" jockey saddles; one American Schafter saddle; two ladies' side saddles; two pair pads; four gig saddles; sixteen whip blacksnakes; three buggy robes; one blanket and hood; twenty-one assorted collars; one hair bridle, made from Chinamen's queues; fifteen blankets and robes; seven mats; fourteen whips; six nets; one rawhide rope; display of horse collars; twelve horse boots.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

JUVENILE.

A. A. Yinger, Sacramento—Three ottaman covers; silk quilt; white quilt; sofa pillow; foot rest.
Mrs. Wm. Garrish, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
Miss Anna Gruhler, Sacramento—Four specimen wax flowers.
Miss R. Stocal, Jackson—Specimen of flower work.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. M. A. Moorhead, Sacramento—Specimen of sea moss cross; wreath of worsted flowers.
Miss M. Clement, Sacramento—Display of silk embroidery.
G. D. Allmond, Sacramento—Display of gloves and mittens (leather).
Mrs. Nellie E. Taylor, Sacramento—Crochet shawl (shoulder).
Mrs. J. D. Ball, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt (silk); patchwork quilt.
Mrs. S. Tryon, Sacramento—Embroidery with beads.
Mrs. Walther, Sacramento—Crochet shawl; lamp stand mat; embroidered sofa cushion; specimen moss work; specimen flower work.
Miss Nancy Jackson, Elk Grove—Patchwork quilt.
Miss J. M. Pierce, Sacramento—Specimen moss work; table covers (crochet); tatting collars.
Miss Nettie M. Montfort, Sacramento—Silk embroidery; embroidered handkerchief.
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacramento—Variety artificial flowers; velvet bonnet; silk bonnet.

Mrs. B. Welch—Worked quilt.
Mrs. H. Stetlin, San Francisco—Five embroidered handkerchiefs; five pair silk embroidered slippers; silk embroidered society flag; chenille embroidered pin cushion and handkerchief box; embroidered sofa cushion.
Mrs. D. Morton, Sacramento—Worked quilt; patched quilt.
Miss Hattie E. Bell, Sacramento—Specimen wax work; ottoman cover; lamp stand mat.
T. H. Berkley, Sacramento—Ottoman cover.
J. C. Meussdorffer, Sacramento—Exhibit of hats and caps.
Mrs. L. Latcher, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
D. H. Quinn, Sacramento—Men's hats and caps; collection of furs.
Mrs. Leland Howe, Sacramento—Embroidered sofa cushion; specimens embroidery with beads.
Miss M. Clements, Sacramento—Four tatting collars.
Mrs. H. Kuhl, Sacramento—Child's Affghan; crochet shawl; silk embroidered skirt and shawl; lamp stand mat.
Mrs. James M. Henderson, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
Angora Robe and Glove Co., San José—Assortment of gloves and mittens.
Messrs. Dale & Co., Sacramento—Embroidered handkerchief.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin—Two patchwork quilts.
Mrs. W. F. Heidhardt, Sacramento—Patchwork quilt.
Mrs. M. A. Morehead, Sacramento—Embroidered picture.
Mrs. Latcher, Sacramento—One silk quilt.
Miss Lena Hodgen, Woodland—Silk quilt.
Mrs. E. H. Williams, Woodland—Two specimens of leaf mark.
Mrs. Hook, Sacramento—Specimen wax flowers.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

CLASS III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. A. Zimmerman, Sacramento—Baby buggy robe; worsted worked table cloth; chair tidy.
A. A. Yinger, Sacramento—Specimen of hair work; carriage robe; three embroidered tidies; two slipper cases; pin cushion, bead work; lambrequin; home knit lace.
Isaac Burke, Sacramento—Chair tidy; knit scarf.
Absolom Hamilton, Sacramento—Perforated cross on velvet.
F. Kriger, Sacramento—Table spread; bed spread; rocking-chair tidy.
Miss M. Clements, Sacramento—Sanitary corsets and goods.
Miss N. C. Pond, Sacramento—Two ladies' dresses.
Mrs. M. A. Moorhead, Sacramento—Colored fish scale wreath; coraline wreath; Spanish stitched handkerchiefs.
J. A. Stewart & Co., Sacramento—Display of ladies' underwear.
Mrs. L. A. Logan—Hair wreath.
Miss Carrie Sclozee, Sacramento—Wax cross; wreath worsted flowers; wreath tarlatan flowers; frame autumn leaves.
Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Sacramento—Hand knit bed spread.
Mrs. Nellie E. Taylor, Sacramento—Bag for soiled handkerchiefs; Centennial quilt, original design, all hand work.
Mrs. Leland Howe, Sacramento—Memorial relic, autumnal leaves.
Mrs. Walther, Sacramento—Neck scarf; spatter work box; floor rugs; four tidies; hair-pin work.
Miss Nancy Jackson, Elk Grove—Three pieces fancy paper work.
Mrs. J. M. Pierce, Sacramento—Two tatting mats; specimen feather work wreath; hair wreath.
Miss Nettie M. Montfort, Sacramento—Five cotton embroidered mats; scrap book.
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacramento—Special display of feathers.
Mrs. Sarah Riehm, Sacramento—Bed set (five pieces).
Mrs. D. Gardiner, Sacramento—Hair work.
Mrs. B. Welch, Sacramento—Two pillow shams.
Miss Emma Tubbs, Sacramento—Tatting tidy; crochet tidy; toilet set (three pieces); two hanging baskets; pair beaded toilet mats; two beaded jewel cases; beaded hair-pin holder; Java canvas tidy; two beaded watch cases.
Mrs. E. R. Hamilton, Sacramento—Boudoir ornaments.
Mrs. H. Stetlin, San Francisco—Two cotton embroidered pillows, by hand; four braided pillows, by hand; handkerchief ornamental (embroidery).
Mrs. D. Horton, Sacramento—Two pillow shams.
Mrs. Nellie E. Taylor, Sacramento—Pair crochet mats.
Mrs. R. W. Lewis—Collection moss work; watch case and jewel bag combined.
Mrs. M. A. Burke—One tidy.
Mrs. R. R. Doan—Pair pillow slips; chair tidy; sample of tidy.
Wm. Hays, Sacramento—Fancy card basket (made of tin).
Mrs. R. Noble, Sacramento—Cigar and card case combined.
Mrs. C. Lages, Sacramento—Basket wax flowers.
Samuel Hill, San Francisco—Sample Florence sewing machine work
Mrs. S. J. Maddux, Sacramento—Three ladies' night dresses.

Mrs. H. Kuhl, Sacramento—Three assorted nubias; embroidered toilet set; pair knitted drawers (worsted); two knitted zephyr shirts; assortment of ladies' and children's zephyr capes; children's worsted walking cloaks; children's crochet zephyr socks; children's crochet legging shoes; embroidered pin-cushion.
Mrs. James M. Henderson, Sacramento—Hair wreath; worsted chair tidy.
Mrs. B. Langenette, Jackson—Tarlatan wreath (Major Beck).
Mrs. Dana Perkins, Rockland—Tatting tidy.
Miss Nellie Henley, Sacramento—Specimen of pressed natural flowers.
Mrs. Wm. Kelly, Sacramento—Worsted buggy robe.
Messrs. Dale & Co., Sacramento—Lace collar and lace fan.
Mrs. M. A. Moorhead, Sacramento—Rag rug.
Mrs. Withington, Sacramento—Five rag rugs; three wreaths natural autumn leaves.
C. H. Krebs, Sacramento—Fancy paper boxes and fancy paper tobacco box.
Mrs. Nellie E. Taylor, Sacramento—Five pieces crochet trimming.
J. F. Farnsworth, Sacramento—Frame collection butterflies and bugs.

Musical Instruments, Cabinet Ware—California Manufacture.

J. G. Davis, Sacramento—Set parlor chairs; two lounges; office easy chair.
John Breuner, Sacramento—One set parlor chairs, four pieces; one extension table, walnut, twelve feet; one lounge.
James S. Smith, San Francisco—Two square pianos, Guild make; one upright grand piano; one concert piano; seven parlor organs, Smith American Company.

CLASS VI.

Alta Soap Company, San Francisco—Display of soap; one box bleaching soap.
C. H. Krebs, Sacramento—Seven cases sample paint, Averill's California manufacture.
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Samples paint, California manufacture.
Jesse Healey & Co., San Francisco—Pacific rubber paint, California manufacture.
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sacramento—Prussian blue; white lead.
I. L. Merrill, San Francisco—Samples of paint.
M. L. Hammer, Sacramento—Hammer's compound glycerole of tar.
Eugene Ruby—Display of cleansing soap; display of liquid court plaster.
Alta Soap Company, San Francisco—Box borax soap.
T. M. Leef & Co., Sacramento—California yeast cake.
G. F. Atkinson, San Francisco—Smith Brothers' chemical refined borax.
J. L. Chadderdon, San Francisco—Seventeen bottles of varnish, can varnish, California manufacture; display of artists' materials; display of wax flower materials; display of large specimen of gum copal; fifteen bottles of gum copal.
J. G. Davis, Sacramento—Set parlor furniture; sofa; writing desk; display of upholstery.
Jacob Strahle, San Francisco—California standard billiard table.
Clark, Rickoff & Co., San Francisco—Display of mattresses, Lane's patent; display of spring beds, improved Crandall.
S. D. Hamburger & Co., Sacramento—Three writing desks, and one book case, California manufacture.
H. S. Perkins, San Francisco—The Star spring beds, McMain's patent, California manufacture.
John Breuner, Sacramento—Set bedroom furniture; spring bed; one sofa, brown silk, satin ruffles; set parlor furniture, gilt, etc.; two side tables; one book case; one writing desk; one sick chair; one office chair, in leather; one centre table.
Capital Furniture Company, Sacramento—Four sets bedroom furniture; one spring bed; one centre table; one book case.
J. D. Hamburger—One dressing bureau.
S. G. Davis, Sacramento—Three patent rocking chairs; foot rest; three ottamans.
Clark, Rickoff & Co., San Francisco—Pillows and bolster, patent curled wool.
S. D. Hamburger & Co., Sacramento—One bedstead, washstand, and commode; one chifonnese.
A. Nachman, San Francisco—Four Champion spring beds, Judson's patent.
John Breuner, Sacramento—Bedstead, walnut; one dressing-case bureau; washstand; somino; easy chair; marble top centre table; Empire Turkish chair; satin rocking-chair; gilt easy chair; gilt easel cabinet; atascha.

CLASS V.

Philosophical, Sporting, Surgical, Dental, Drawing, Painting, Surveying and Leveling Instruments and Apparatus, etc., of fine workmanship, exhibited by maker (American manufacture).

Fisk & Gill, Sacramento—Display of electic machines.
A. Flohr, Sacramento—Breech-loading shotgun, California make; sporting rifle, California make; game bag, California make.
G. A. Stephenson, Sacramento—Surgical instruments, four pieces.
American Sewing Machine Company—Sewing machines.

CLASS VI.

Miss M. Clement—Plaiting machine.
J. A. Stewart & Co.—Plaiting machine.
L. M. Whittier—Display of carpenters' tools.

R. Phillips, Sacramento—Display of steel and die-sinking stencil; patent champion sewing case.
J. P. Dixon, Sacramento—Dixon's retrieve break.
Henry Eckhardt, Sacramento—Breech-loading shotgun; display of firearms.
Florence Sewing Machine Company—Sewing machines.
National Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, Fisk & Gill, Agents, Sacramento—Specimen of the system.
A. Flohr, Sacramento—Display of firearms; cartridge carrier; shell-loader; gun material and fishing tackle.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, San Francisco—Sewing machines.
D. W. Campbell, Sacramento—Sewing machine attachment.
A. S. Hallidie, San Francisco—Three fire extinguishers.
Samuel Hill, San Francisco—Four Florence oil stoves; one miniature steam engine.
Singer Manufacturing Company, San Francisco—Sewing machines.

CLASS VIII.

Chas. Allmond—Display of California minerals.
I. L. Merrill, San Francisco—Sample of asbestos from Merrill's mine, Placer county, California; sample of steatite boiler and steam pipe covering; steatite roofing; soapstone, pulverized; bath and fire brick.
S. Cole, San Francisco—Samples each in California and Italian asbestos; samples of asbestos material.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS VII.

Miss Rose Miller, Brighton—Ten jars raspberry jelly, in glass; six jars quince jelly, in glass; six jars blackberry jelly, in glass; six jars strawberry, in glass; six jars currant jelly, in glass; six jars blackberry jam; six jars raspberry jam; display of fruit, in glass, thirty-five varieties; display of preserves, in glass, thirty varieties.
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacramento—Display of fruits, in glass, one hundred and fifty jars; six jars raspberry jelly, in glass; six jars red currant jelly, in glass; twelve jars black currant, in glass; twelve jars blackberry jelly, in glass; six jars strawberry jelly, in glass; six jars quince jelly, in glass; six jars blackberry jam, in glass; display of preserves, in glass, six varieties; display of pickles, twelve varieties; display of brandied peaches.
Mrs. J. M. Enos, Florin—Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin—Five gallons blackberry syrup; six jars red currant jelly; six jars quince jelly; six jars of blackberry jam; display of preserves, in glass; eight jars peaches; three jars black cherries; six jars strawberries; eight jars pears; display of pickles.
Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Co., Sacramento—Four barrels beet sugar; five gallons syrup made of beets.
John Herring, Sacramento—Display of fruit in glass; display of brandy peaches; display of pickles; display of preserved grapes and peaches.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacramento—Six jars blackberry jam.
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacramento—Twenty-four glasses apple jelly.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin—Six jars red currant jam.
Mrs. S. Bamber, Placerville—Six cases preserved fruit.
Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Co.—Specimen of loaf sugar; lump (cargo lumps) sugar; "A" crushed sugar; fine sugar; granulated sugar; cube sugar; yellow coffee sugar; beet seed (1876); beet syrup; spirits from beet syrup; potash from beet syrup; refuse beet after extracting sugar; sugar beets; six stages from beet juice, passing and cleaning process.
John Herring, Sacramento—Display of brandy plums; display of tomato catsup, bottles.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

For the best display of fruit, gold medal worth one hundred dollars.

Manuel De Costa, Sacramento—Six varieties of apples.
J. H. Pan (best three, three dollars), Brighton—Display of apples.
Messrs. DeBernardi & Co., (best as exhibitor, twenty dollars), Sacramento—Display of apples, seventy-one varieties; display of pears, twelve varieties; display of peaches, nineteen varieties; display of plums, five varieties; display of green figs; display of tropical fruits; specimens of oranges; display of specimens of lemons; display of seedling fruits; general display of fruits.
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville—Forty varieties of apples; nineteen varieties of pears; twenty-seven varieties of peaches; seventeen varieties of plums; four varieties of figs; seedling fruit.
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin—Samples green figs.
Robert Williamson (best twelve, ten dollars; best three, three dollars), Sacramento—Thirty-five varieties of apples; twenty-one varieties of pears; five varieties of plums; nine varieties of peaches; nineteen varieties of seedling fruit; five varieties of peaches; one variety of quince.
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento—Three varieties of bellflower; one variety of peaches.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1876.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Animals.	Premium.
	THOROUGHBRED HORSES.	
	Stallions.	
H. Williamson, Contra Costa	Four years and over—Wild Idle	$60
Theo. Winters, Solano	Two years old—Rockford	$30
Jas. B. McDonald, Yuba	One year old—Charley De Long	$25
	Mares.	
R. T. O'Hanlon, Santa Clara	Three years old—Sciatica	$30
Jas. B. Chase, San Francisco	Two years old—Wild Rose	$20
J. B. McDonald, Yuba	One year old—Carrie Richardson	$15
	Family horses with colts.	
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Stallion other than thoroughbred and ten colts—Blackbird and eleven colts	$75
C. Hulverson, Sacramento	Mare other than thoroughbred and three colts—Belle and colts	$50
	GRADED HORSES.	
	Stallions.	
John Griggs, Yolo	Four years old and over—St. John	$40
Jas. B. Chase, San Francisco	Three years old—Napoleon	$30
Marion Biggs, Butte	Two years old—R. S. Carey	$25
D. M. Reavis, Butte	One year old—Heitzig	$15
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Under one year—Hunter	$10
	Mares.	
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Best mare four years and over—Flora	$40
Chas. H. Shear, Sacramento	Best mare four years and over, with colt—Alicia Mandeville	$40
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Best mare three years old—Nelly	$25
James Stewart, Butte	Best mare two years old—Fanny	$15
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Best mare one year old—Mamie	$10
	HORSES OF ALL WORK.	
	Stallions.	
H. H. Rockafellow, Alameda	Four years old and over—Cardinal	$40
I. W. Richmond	Three years old—Charlie G.	$30
J. H. Scott, Sacramento	Two years old—Y. Prince Albert	$20
J. F. Sargent, Yolo	One year old—Stephen A. Douglas	$15
	Mares.	
George Hack, Sacramento	Four years and over, with colts—Rattler mare	$40
E. Comstock, Yolo	Four years old, without colts—Polly Nelson	$30
J. E. Roberts, Sacramento	Three years old—Molly Stark	$20
P. H. Murphy, Sacramento	Two years old—Flora	$15
	Gelding.	
J. D. Bennett, Yolo	Best gelding for saddle and harness—Rattling Jim	$10

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Animals.	Premium.
	DRAFT HORSES.	
	Stallions.	
G. W. Woodward, Yolo	Four years old and over—Monarch	$40
C. Hulverson, Sacramento	One year old—Franklin	$15
	Mares.	
E. Comstock, Sacramento	Four years and over, with colt—Polly	$40
Christ Thodt	Four years and over—Lucy	$35
C. Hulverson, Sacramento	Two years old and over—Queen	$20
Christ Thodt	One year old and over—Fanny	$15
	ROADSTERS.	
	Stallions.	
H. W. Seale, Santa Clara	Stallion four years and over—A special premium was recommended for Elmo	Diploma.
C. W. Lightner, Napa	Four years old and over—California Dexter	$40
Jas. B. McDonald, Yuba	Three years old—Brigadier	$30
H. W. Seale, Santa Clara	Two years old—Elmo colt	$25
	Gelding.	
J. M. Estudillo, Alameda	Best gelding, four years and over—Waverly	$30
	Mares.	
Thos. D. Mott, Los Angeles	Four years and over—Maggie Mitchell	$40
C. S. Crittenden, Alameda	Three years old—Gipsy Davis	$30
Dennis Gannon, Alameda	Two years old—Belle Davis	$20
	CARRIAGE TEAM.	
J. R. Brockway, Sacramento	Best carriage team—Frank and George	$40
	ROADSTER TEAM.	
Joseph Perin, Nevada	Best roadster team—Baldy and Charley	$40
	SADDLE HORSES.	
S. E. Wilson, Butte	Best saddle horse—Frank	$20
Marion Biggs, Butte	Best gelding for saddle, etc.—Boston	$25
	COLTS.	
C. Hulverson, Sacramento	Best yearling horse colt—Franklin (not worthy)	
C. W. Lightner, Napa	Best suckling horse colt—Colonel	$15
C. W. Lightner, Napa	Best yearling mare colt—Dora	$15
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Best exhibit of six colts by one person—Blackbird, Hunter, Black Hawk, Laura, John Boggs, Betty, Jenny, and Heitzig	$40
	SWEEPSTAKES.	
H. Williamson, Contra Costa	Best stallion of any age—Wild Idle	$75
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Best mare of any age—Flora	$75
	JACKS AND MULES.	
Marion Biggs, Butte	Best jack four years old and over—Humboldt	$40
J. W. Childs, Yolo	Best span of mules—Katie and Sampson	$25
	CATTLE.	
	Durham.	
D. M. Reavis, Butte	First premium, bull four years and over—Stonewall	$60
M. Wick, Butte	Second premium, bull four years and over—Orlando	$30
A. A. Wood, Sacramento	First premium, bull three years old—Amos Ladd	$30
J. C. Conner, Sacramento	Second premium, bull three years old—Guy	$15
C. Younger, Santa Clara	First premium, bull two years old—Red Thorndale	$20
M. Wick, Butte	Second premium, bull two years old—Golden Lorean Duke	$10

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Animals.	Premium.
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey	First premium, bull one year old—Lorean's Lord Oxford	$15
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	Second premium, bull two years old—Gov. Irwin	$7 50
Jesse D. Carr, Monterey	First premium, bull calf—8th Duke of Monterey	$10
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Second premium, bull calf—4th Duke of Chico	$5
D. M. Reavis, Butte	First premium, cow four years and over—Goodness	$40
C. Younger, Santa Clara	Second premium, cow four years and over—Gem	$20
M. Wick, Butte	Best cow and calf under one year—Venus 2d	$40
D. M. Reavis, Butte	First premium, cow three years old—Minnie	$30
C. Younger, Santa Clara	Second premium, cow three years old—Forest Rose	$15
C. Younger, Santa Clara	First premium, cow two years old—Rosa Nell	$20
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	Second premium, cow two years old—Essa	$10
M. Wick, Butte	First premium, cow one year old—Red Beauty	$15
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	Second premium, cow one year old—Fanny Fern	$7 50
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	First premium, heifer calf—Twin Sister No. 1	$10
M. Wick, Butte	Second premium, heifer calf—Ruby 1st	$5
	Herd Premiums.	
D. M. Reavis, Butte	First premium, bull and five cows over two years	$150
C. Younger, Santa Clara	Second premium, bull and five cows over two years	75
C. Younger, Santa Clara	First premium, bull and five cows under two years	$40
	Ayrshires.	
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best bull four years and over—Christopher	$60
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best bull three years old—Woolmet	$30
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best bull one year old—Comet	$10
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best bull calf (not shown)—Scottish Chief	
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best cow and calf under one year—Crocus and calf	$40
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best cow four years and over—Dumphries	$40
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best cow three years old—Rosa	$30
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best cow two years old—Nellie	$20
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Best cow one year old—Jeanette	$15
Robert Beck, Sacramento	Best bull four years old and over—Touchstone	$60
L. C. Powers, Sacramento	Best bull three years old—Volunteer	$30
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Best bull two years old—Fernando	$20
Robert Beck, Sacramento	Best bull one year old—Harry	$15
L. C. Powers, Sacramento	Second best bull under one year—Ruxton	$10
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Best bull calf—Mexico	$10
L. C. Powers, Sacramento	Best cow four years and over—Lilly	$40
Robert Beck, Sacramento	Best cow and calf—Ida and calf	$40
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Best cow three years old—Magna	$30
L. C. Powers, Sacramento	Second best cow three years old—Zephyrine	$15
Robert Beck, Sacramento	Best cow two years old—Lulu 2d	$12
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Best cow one year old—Caliente	$15
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Best heifer calf under one year—Ione	$10
Mike Bryte, Sacramento	Heifer calf under one year—Laura	$10
	GRADED.	
	Jersey.	
A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento	Bull calf	$5
P. Stanton, Sacramento	Heifer one year old—Contra Costa	$10
	Durham.	
C. W. Hoit, Sacramento	Four year old bull and over—George	$30
D. M. Reavis, Butte	One year old bull—Young Stonewall	$10
E. Comstock, Yolo	Under one year, bull calf—Billy	$5
E. Comstock, Yolo	Cow four years and over—Chubb	$30
E. Comstock, Yolo	Cow three years—Betty	$20
E. Comstock, Yolo	Cow two years—Lady Tilden	$15
E. Comstock, Yolo	First premium—one year—May Queen	$10
C. W. Hoit, Sacramento	Second premium—one year—Ella	
E. Comstock, Yolo	Best heifer calf—Speck	$10
E. Comstock, Yolo	Best milch cow, milked here—Spotts Sparks	$25

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Animals.	Premium.
	Sweepstakes.	
J. D. Carr, Monterey	First premium, best bull, any age, etc.—Lorean's Lord Oxford	$100
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	Second premium, best bull, any age, etc.—Governor Irwin	$50
C. Younger, Santa Clara	First premium, best cow, any age, etc.—Gem	$75
D. M. Reavis, Butte	Second premium, best cow, any age, etc.—Goodness	$35
A. J. Scoggins, Sonoma	First premium, bull and five calves—Muscovite	$100
M. Wick, Butte	Second premium, bull and five calves—Orlando	$50
	SHEEP.	
	Spanish Merino.	
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First best ram two years and over—Vermont	$20
Severance & Peet, Alameda	Second best ram two years and over—Big Leg, Jr.	$10
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First best ram 1 and under two years—Chief 2d	$15
D. G. Brown, Solano	Second best ram one and under two years—Not named	
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First best three ram lambs	$15
G. W. Hancock, Sutter	Second best three ram lambs	$5
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First best pen of five ewes two years and over	$15
Fred. Cox, Sacramento	Second best pen of five ewes two years and over	$10
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First premium, five ewes one year and under two	$15
Fred. Cox, Sacramento	Second premium, five ewes one year and under two	$10
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First premium, five ewe lambs	$15
Fred. Cox, Sacramento	Second premium, five ewe lambs	$10
Severance & Peet, Alameda	First premium, best ram and five of his lambs—Vermont	$20
G. W. Hancock, Sutter	Second premium, best ram and five of his lambs—Big Bone	$10
	French Merino.	
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best ram two years and over—Favorite	$20
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	Second premium, second best ram two years and over—Pirate	$10
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best ram one year and under two—Hero	$15
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	Second premium, best ram one year and under two—Shepherd's Pride	$5
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best three ram lambs—Not named	$15
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best pen of five ewes, two years—Not named	$15
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	Second premium, best pen of five ewes, two years—Not named	$10
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best pen of five ewes, one year—Not named	$15
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	Second premium, best pen of five ewes, one year—Not named	$10
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best pen of five ewe lambs—Not named	$15
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	First premium, best ram and five of his lambs—Favorite	$20
Mrs. Robt. Blacow, Alameda	Second premium, best ram and five of his lambs—Sultan	$10
	Southdowns.	
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best ram two years old and over—Montreal	$20
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best three ram lambs	$15
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best pen of three ewes, two years and over	$15
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best pen of five ewes, one year and under two	$15
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best pen of five ewe lambs	$15
J. M. Thompson, Napa	Best ram and five of his lambs—Montreal	$20
	Graded.	
S. B. Carrington, Solano	Best ram two years and over—Major	$20

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Animals.	Premium.
George W. Hancock, Sutter	Best ram one year and under two—Auburn	$10
J. A. Brenton, Solano	Best grade ewes	$15
J. A. Brenton, Solano	Best grade ewe lambs	$10
J. A. Brenton, Solano	Cross-bred ram lamb, French and Spanish	$10
	Sweepstakes.	
Severance & Peet, Alameda	Best ram of any age, etc., with lambs—Vermont	$50
Mrs. R. Blacow, Alameda	Second best ram of any age, etc., with five lambs—Favorite	$25
	GOATS.	
	Angora, Etc.	
S. P. Thomas, Placer	Best buck two years and over—H. Beecher	$30
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	Second best buck two years and over—Bob Lee	$20
Gilmore A. B. Co.	Best buck one year and under two—Tilden	$25
C. P. Bailey	Second best buck one year and under two—Gipsy	$15
Gilmore A. G. Co.	Best pen of three does two years and over	$25
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	Second best pen of three does two years and over	$15
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	Best pen of three, one year and under two	$20
Gilmore A. G. Co.	Second best pen of three, one year and under two	$10
C. P. Bailey	Best graded ewes two years and over	$20
C. P. Bailey	Best graded ewes one year and under two	$15
S. P. Thomas, Placer	First sweepstake buck—H. W. Beecher	$40
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	Second sweepstake buck—Bob Lee	$20
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	First sweepstake doe—Nameless	$20
Gilmore A. G. Ass'n	Second sweepstake doe—Cleopatra	$15
Landrum & Rogers, Mon'rey	Best pen of ten kids	$30
	SWINE.	
	Essex and Berkshire.	
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best boar two years and over—Sambo	$20
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best boar six months and less than twelve—Napa Boy	$10
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best breeding sow—Juno	$20
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best sow six months and under twelve—Queen	$10
E. F. Aiken, Napa	Best pair of pigs six to ten months—Dick and Dolly	$20
	Poland-China.	
R. Roberts	Best boar two years and over—Newton	$20
W. C. Thomas	Best boar one year and under two—Jack	$15
R. Roberts	Best sow six months and under one year—Nelly	$10
R. Roberts	Best pair pigs six to ten months—George and Martha	$20
	Sweepstakes.	
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best boar any age or breed—Sambo	$30
E. Comstock, Yolo	Best sow any age or breed—Betty	$25
R. Roberts	Best pen of six pigs	$20
	POULTRY, ETC.	
F. A. George, Sacramento	Best coop of Black Spanish	$5
John Herring, Sacramento	Best coop of White Cochins	$5
A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento	Best coop of Cochin China, buff	$5
W. M. Reese, Sacramento	Best coop of Brown Leghorns	$5
John Smith, Sacramento	Best coop of White Leghorns (at option of Board)	
R. S. Thompson, Napa	Best coop of bronze turkeys	$5
A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento	Best coop of black Cayuga ducks	$5
A. B. Gilbert, Sacramento	Best coop of gray geese	$5
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
C. Cox	Best goat team	$5

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS I.—PARK.	
Joseph Enright, San José	Best portable (straw-burning) engine, California manufacture	Diploma and $25
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sac'to	Best portable (straw-burning) engine, imported	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento — for Sweepstake Plow Company, San Leandro	Best portable saw table, California manufacture	Hon. mention.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sac'to	Best shingle machine, California manufacture	Diploma and $5
	CLASS I.—PAVILION.	
M C Hawley, Sacramento	Best engine, eastern manufacture	Diploma.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best hot air engine	Diploma.
Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento	Best fruit dryer	Recommend pre. and dip.
Osborn & Alexander, San Francisco	Best mortising machine; best scroll-sawing machine; best wood-turning lathe; best circular sawing machine	Dip. for each.
	CLASS II.—PARK.	
Baker & Hamilton, Sac'to	Best threshing machine (Pitt's genuine Buffalo), imported	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton, Sac'to	Best sulky hay rake, imported	Diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sac'to	Perpetual hay press, imported	Hon. mention.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sac'to	Best hay press (Miller press), California manufacture	$40
Keller & Co., Sacramento	Best feed-cutter, imported	Diploma.
William Laufkotter, Sac'to	Best sweep horsepower, California manufacture	Diploma and $10
M. C. Hawley, Sacramento	Best posthole auger, California manufacture	$5
M. C. Hawley, Sacramento	Best well auger, California manufacture	$5
Baker & Hamilton, Sac'to	Best horse power for pumping, California manufacture; (Gilk's power)	Diploma.
Price & Morgan, Oakland	Artesian and prospecting auger, California manufacture	Rec. premium.
	PAVILION.	
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best lawn mower	Diploma.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best lawn sprinkler	Diploma.
	CLASS III.—PARK.	
S. B. Bowen, Stockton	Best header, California manufacture	$50
Keller & Co., Sacramento	Best header, imported	Diploma.
Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento	Best mowing machine (superior screw), imported	Diploma.
Keller & Co., Sacramento	Best seeder (Gorham), imported	Diploma.
Keller & Co., Sacramento	Best broadcast seed sower, imported	
Baker & Hamilton, Sac'to	Best combined reaper and mower (Buckeye), imported	Diploma.
J. E. Perkinson, Santa Rosa	Best harrow (Flexible), California manufacture	$10
Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento	Best double shovel plow, California manufacture	$5
Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento	Best cultivator, California manufacture	$10
Sacramento Plow Company, Sacramento	Best one-horse cultivator, California manufacture	$5

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Article.	Premium.
	CLASS IV.—PARK.	
M. R. Rose, Sacramento	Best windmill, California manufacture	$25
E. L. Brooks, Woodland	Best farm gate, California manufacture	$15
Nash, Miller & Co., Sacra'to	Best grain separator, California manufacture	$5
Wm. Berringer, San José	Best farm feed mill, California manufacture	$10
Von Breyman & Bryant	Patent portable field fence and gate, California manufacture	Hon. mention.
	PAVILION.	
O. A. Davis, Sacramento	Best bee hive	Diploma and $3
Nash, Miller & Co., Sacra'to	Best fanning mill, California manufacture	$5
Nash, Miller & Co., Sacra'to	Best grain separator, California manufacture	Diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co, Sacra'to.	Best regulator windmill	Diploma.
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best refrigerator, California manufacture (diploma asked for)	
Geo. McDaniel, Sacramento	Best feed cooker	Diploma.
	CLASS V.—PARK.	
W. Laufkotter, Sacramento	Best apparatus for raising water for irrigating purposes, California manufacture	$20
M. R. Rose, Sacramento	Best well pump, California manufacture	$10
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best sporting rifle	$5
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best breech-loading shotgun, California manufacture	$5
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best game-bag, California manufacture	$3
	PAVILION.	
Wm. Laufkotter, Sacram'to	Best well pump (force)	$10
G. D. Hopper, Sacramento	Pump valves	Rec. premium.
G. D. Hopper, Sacramento	Beer valves	Diploma.
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best washing machine	Diploma and $5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best butter worker	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best churn	$10
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best clothes-horse	$5
D. N. Thorpe, Sacramento	Best milk cooler	Diploma.
R. Hosken, Dutch Flat	Improved Little Giant machine for hydraulic mining	Rec. spl. prem. and diploma.
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacra'to	Best display of pumps	Diploma.
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display of cedar ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display of pine ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display of oak ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display of wooden ware	$25
	CLASS VI.—PARK.	
Sacramento Plow Co., Sac'to	Best gang plow, California manufacture	$100
Baker & Hamilton, Sacra'to	Best gang plow, deep tiller, California manufacture	$20
M. C. Hawley & Co., Sacra'to	Best imported gang plow (Jno. Deere plow)	Diploma.
Frank Bros., San Francisco	Best assortment of imported single plows (Blackhawk patent)	Diploma.
G. B. Dunlap, San Francisco, for Pittsburgh Plow and Steel Casting Works	Best display of steel castings and chilled plow	Diploma.
Sacramento Plow Co., Sac'to	Best sod plow, California manufacture	$10
Sacramento Plow Co., Sac'to	Best stubble plow, California manufacture	$10
	CLASS VII.—PARK.	
J. F. Hill, Sacramento	Best street goods wagon, California manufacture	$5
Baker & Hamilton, Sacra'to	Best imported farm wagon, (Bain wagon)	Diploma.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
Keller & Co., Sacramento	Best hay loader, Foust's	Diploma.
T. A. Scheller, Marysville	Improved plastering lathe	Rec. premium.
	PAVILION.	
Carvill Manufacturing Company, San Francisco	Best two-horse family carriage	Diploma and $30
California Carriage Compa'y, Sacramento	Best one-horse family carriage	Diploma and $25
Carvill Manufacturing Company, San Francisco	Best top buggy	Diploma and $20
Carvill Manufacturing Company, San Francisco	Best two-seated open carriage	$20
J. F. Hill, Sacramento	Best trotting wagon	Diploma and $15
J. F. Hill, Sacramento	Best farm wagon for general purposes	$15
J. F. Hill, Sacramento	Best spring market wagon	$15
California Carriage Compa'y, Sacramento	Best street goods wagon	$5
Richard Dale, Sacramento	Best carriage for children	$5
Waterhouse & Lester, Sac'to	Best assortment of carriage material and trimmings	Diploma.
California Carriage Compa'y, Sacramento	Best carriage springs	Diploma and $10
Waterhouse & Lester, Sac'to	Best display of carriage wheels, hubs, etc.	
J. F. Hill, Sacramento	Best exhibit of express wagons, farm wagons, and carriages of different kinds—not on premium list	Rec. spec. pre'm.
California Carriage Compa'y, Sacramento	Best ladies' phæton, and best trotting sulky	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Studebaker Bros. (by E. E. Ames, Agent), Sacramento	Best open buggy, imported	Rec. spec. pre'm.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS I.—PAVILION.	
Tubbs & Co., San Francisco	Best display of cordage	Silver medal.
R. Dale & Co., Sacramento	Best exhibition of silk goods, by one factory	$25
Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento	Best display of woolen goods, by one factory	$100
R. Dale & Co., Sacramento	Best double carpet coverlet	$5
Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento	Best Mackinaw blanket	$5
Capital Woolen Mills, Sacramento	Best stocking yarn	$3
Alex. McKay, San Francisco	Best ten yards rag carpet	$10
Miss C. Meirdeiks, Sacra'to	Best knit bedspread	$5
R. Dale & Co., Sacramento	Best exhibition of naval and military goods and regalia	Silver medal.
R. Dale & Co., Sacramento	Best display of fancy goods	$20
Mrs. May Walters, Vallejo	Thirteen and one-half yards rag carpet	Rec. sp. diploma.
	JUVENILE.	
Miss Lida Clinch, Sacra'to	Best hand sewing, four pieces	Silver medal.
Selma Noble, Sacramento	Best pair knit cotton stockings	Napkin ring.
Lizzie Ott, Sacramento	Best tatting	Napkin ring.
Mamie Wiseman, Sacra'to	Best crochet work	Napkin ring.
Carrie Taft, Sacramento	Best silk embroidery	$3
Mamie Wiseman, Sacra'to	Best cotton embroidery	$3

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
Carrie Taft, Sacramento	Best worsted embroidery	$5
Carrie Hamilton, Sacra'to	Best wax work	$3
Carrie Taft, Sacramento	Best silk quilt	$5
Sonoma A. Klees, Sacra'to	Best patch work quilt	Napkin ring.
Mattie E. Hubbs, Sacra'to	Best cotton quilt	Napkin ring.
Chas. Thompson, Sacra'to	Best pen drawing	Napkin ring.
Emily Thompson, Sacra'to	Best hand-made shirt	Napkin ring.
Emma M. Hartwell, Sacr'to	Best leaf and moss work	Napkin ring.
Lizzie Ott, Sacramento	Best hair work	Napkin ring.
Mamie Wiseman, Sacra'to	Best braid work	Napkin ring.
W. J. Ford, Sacramento	Marble and sand stone match boxes	Hon. mention.
Flora Carroll, Sacramento	Wall pocket	Hon. mention.
Minnie Carroll, Sacramento	Drawing of a house	Hon. mention.
Celia C. Simmons, Sac'to	Pencil drawing	Hon. mention.
Eva Griffits, Sacramento	Two pencil drawings	Hon. mention.
Frank Bruce, Sacramento	Bracket frame	Hon. mention.
Hattie Knox, Sacramento	Letter receiver	Hon. mention.
Nellie Ogden, Sacramento	Worsted wreath	Hon. mention.
Minnie Heinrich, Sacram'to	Worsted worked stool	Hon. mention.
	The following are Mrs. Bingay's scholars:	
Maud Dennison, Sacram'to	Sundry drawings (not specified)	Hon. mention.
Lucy Brewer, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Edwin Brewer, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Linnie Steffens, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Moses Lavison, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Emma Irwin, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Dudley Reed, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Ad. Hinkson, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Harry Turk, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Willie Cluness, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Minnie Cluness, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Mabel Cluness, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Victor Hartley, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Wynne Woods, Sacramento		Hon. mention.
Miss Carrie M. Taft, Sac'to	For the most meritorious exhibition of handi-work by a young Miss under 15 years of age	Gold medal.
	The Committee recommend the special premiums as given opposite each name:	
Emma M. Hartwell, Sac'to	Crochet sack	Napkin ring.
Minnie Drew, Sacramento	Worsted embroidery	Napkin ring.
Mamie Kuhl, Sacramento	Toilet set	Napkin ring.
Fanny Foster, Sacramento	Crocket tidy	Napkin ring.
Alice Foster, Sacramento	Java canvas and honey comb tidies	Napkin ring.
U. M. Reese, Sacramento	Pencil drawing	Napkin ring.
Amy Hubert, Sacramento	Collection of fancy work	Napkin ring.
Mamie Wiseman, Sacram'to	Embroidered silk sofa cushion	$3
Millie Robin, Sacramento	Bead work	Napkin ring.
Emma M. Hartwell, Sac'to	Pebble and shell monument	Napkin ring.
Emma M. Hartwell, Sac'to	Best general collection of fancy work	$3.
Minnie Hartwell, Sacram'to	Two pieces fancy work	Napkin ring.
Nellie Dunlap, Sacramento	Toilet set and tidies	Napkin ring.
Sophia Cutter, Sacramento	Toilet cushion	Napkin ring.
Lois Chapman, Sacramento	Gilt embroidery on velvet	$3
Emma Crackbon, Sacram'to	Toilet mats	Napkin ring.
Lucy Williams, Sacramento	Two pieces fancy work	Napkin ring.
Emma and Julia Nicolaus (jointly) Sacramento	Wax and hair work	$3
Nellie Miller, Sacramento	Crochet tidies	Butter knife.
Emily Deely, Sacramento	Crochet tidy	$3
Flora Carroll, Sacramento	Drawings of hand and head	Butter knife.
Lelia Carroll, Sacramento	Watch pocket	Butter knife.
Nettie Hamilton, Sacram'to	Pair toilet mats	Napkin ring.
Frances M. Sherman, Sac'to	Hand-made dress—three pieces	$5
Alice Belle Lawson, Sac'to	Two cards pressed flowers	Butter knife.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
Annie M. Winters, Sac'to	Lace work	Butter knife.
Annie M. Winters, Sac'to	Pillow shams	Napkin ring.
Nettie Belle Avery, Sac'to	Three tidies	Butter knife.
Barbara Zwickel, Sacram'to	Pillow shams	Butter knife.
Nettie M. Montfort, Sac'to	Best display of millinery	$5
	CLASS II.	
C. H. Krebs, Sacramento	Best display of paper hangings and borders	$5
J. C. Meussdorffer, Sacram'to.	Best silk hat	$5
D. H. Quinn, Sacramento	Best soft hat	$5
Jas. Parsons, Sacramento	Best display of men's and boys' boots and shoes, etc.	Silver Medal.
Jas. Parsons, Sacramento	Best display of ladies' and girls' boots and shoes, etc.	Silver Medal.
Jas. Parsons, Sacramento	Best pair ladies' gaiters	$3
Jas. Parsons, Sacramento	Best pair gentlemen's dress shoes	$5
J. Kaerth, Sacramento	Best pair Congress gaiters	$5
J. Kaerth, Sacramento	Best pair ladies' slippers	$3
J. Kaerth, Sacramento	Best pair bootees	$3
J. T. Stoll, Sacramento	Best set double harness	Sil. Med. and $10
A. T. Nelson & Son, Sacra'to.	Best set single harness	$10
J. T. Stoll, Sacramento	Best display Mexican saddles	$10
S. Roth, Sacramento	Best display of saddles and bridles	$10
M. Schink, Sacramento	Best display of saddle trees	$5
Brown, McKay & Co., Benicia	Best display of leather	Sil. Med. and $10
H. P. Fletcher, San Francisco.	Display of colors in printers' ink	Rec. diploma.
S. Roth, Sacramento	Improvement on single harness, to shorten croup strap, raise breeching and breast collar, with but one buckle, instead of four buckles, as on ordinary harness	Rec. spec. prem.
J. T. Stoll, Sacramento	Improvement on Stoll's jockey saddle (his own invention)	Special mention.
A. T. Nelson & Son, Sacra'to.	Display of horse collars and horse boots	Special mention.
	CLASS III.	
J. C. Meussdorffer, Sacram'to.	Best exhibit of men's hats and caps	Silver Medal.
D. H. Quinn, Sacramento	Best collection of furs	$25
Mrs. N. E. Taylor, Sacram'to.	Best crochet shawl	$5
Mrs. Wm. Garrish, Sacram'to.	Best patchwork quilt	$5
Miss Annie Gruhler, Sacra'to.	Best specimen of wax flowers	$10
Mrs. Walther, Sacramento	Best embroidered sofa cushion	$5
Mrs. Walther, Sacramento	Best specimen flower work	$5
Miss N. M. Montfort, Sacra'to.	Best silk embroidery	$5
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacra'to.	Best display of millinery	$20
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacra'to.	Best variety of artificial flowers	$10
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacra'to.	Best velvet bonnet	$5
Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Sacra'to.	Best silk bonnet	$5
Mrs. H. Kuhl, Sacramento	Best child's affghan	$5
Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José	Best assortment leather gloves and mittens	Silver medal.
Mrs. Latcher, Sacramento	Best silk quilt	$5

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premiums.
Mrs. L. A. Logan, Sacra'nto	One hair wreath	$5
Mrs. J. M. Pierce, Sacra'nto	Specimen feather work (wreath)	$5
Mrs. E. R. Hamilton, Sac'to	Boudoir ornament	$5
Mrs. H. Stettin, San Francisco	Cotton embroidered pillows, by hand	$5
Mrs. H. Stettin, San Francisco	Four braided pillows	$5
Mrs. H. Stettin, San Francisco	Handkerchief, ornamental embroidery	$5
Mrs. R. W. Lewis, Sacra'nto	Collection moss work	$5
Mrs. C. Lages, Sacramento	Basket wax flowers	$5
Mrs. H. Kuhl, Sacramento	Embroidered toilet set	$5
J. F. Farnsworth, Sacran'to	One frame, collection of butterflies and bugs	$5
Angora Robe and Glove Company, San José	Display of leather, robes, mats, and gloves	Rec. gold medal.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS I.—PAVILION.	
W. F. Palmer, San Francisco	Best display of mechanics' tools	$10
Bush Bros., Sacramento	Best display of gas chandeliers and globes	Diploma and $10
Detroit Safe Company, by W. G. Williams, Sacran'to	Best burglar and fire-proof safe	$20
Bullard & Byam, Sacran'to	Best display of window-blind or shutter trimmings (fastener and regulator)	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of brass work	Diploma and $20
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of locks	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of door trimmings	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of window trimmings	$5
A. E. Aiken, Nebraska	Best display of lamps	$10
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of general hardware	$10
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of table cutlery	Silver medal.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of pocket cutlery	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best hand saws	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best pruning shears	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best pruning knives	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best exhibit anti-friction metal	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best display of shot	$5
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best display block tin	$5
Detroit Safe Company, W. G. Williams, Agent, Sac'to	Best combination lock	Diploma.
Detroit Safe Company, W. G. Williams, Agent, Sac'to	Best double chronometer bank lock	Dip. and sil. med.
John Herring, Sacramento	Best display cracking picks	Diploma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS II.	
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento	Best cooking stove	$5
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento	Best coal stove	$5
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento	Best warming furnace	$5
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento	Best cooking range	$10
L. L. Lewis, Sacramento	Best laundry stove	$5
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best parlor stove	$5
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best parlor grate	$3
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best ornamental iron vases	$3
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best marbleized iron	$3
E. B. Mott, Jr., Sacramento	Best portable range	$5
	CLASS III.	
A. H. Hamburger, Sacra'to	Best dressing bureau	$10
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best sofa	$10
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best lounge	$5
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best extension table	$5
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best office chair	$5
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best set parlor chairs	$10
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best parlor set	$20
California Furniture Co., Sac.	Best center table	$5
S. D. Hamburger & Co., Sac.	Best display of furniture	$20
Clark, Rickoff & Co., S. F.	Best display of mattresses	$5
S. D. Hamburger & Co., Sac.	Best writing desk	$5
S. D. Hamberger & Co., Sac.	Best book case	$5
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best sick chair or couch	$5
Clark, Rickoff & Co., S. F.	Best spring bed	$5
S. D. Hamburger & Co., Sac.	Best set bedroom furniture	$10
Strahle & Co., San Francisco	Best billiard table	$10
John Breuner, Sacramento	Best display of upholstery	$10
Guild & Church, S. F.	Best display of pianos	Silver medal.
A. N. Goodenough, S. F.	Best display of Smith's organs	Silver medal.
	CLASS IV.	
Hartwell, Hotchkiss, & Stalker, Sacramento	Best pine door	$10
Hartwell, Hotchkiss, & Stalker, Sacramento	Best turning lathe work	$5
Hartwell, Hotchkiss, & Stalker, Sacramento	Best fancy moulding and scroll work	$5
Hartwell, Hotchkiss, & Stalker, Sacramento	Best column and pedestal work	Special mention.
Bush Bros., Sacramento	Best display chandeliers and globes	$10
Taft & Bennett, Sacramento	Best window blinds	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display cedar ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display pine ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display oak ware	$5
E. K. Howes & Co., S. F.	Best display wooden ware	$20
J. H. Taggart, Sacramento	Premium flour sack	Special mention.
	CLASS V.	
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best breech-loading shotgun	$5
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best sporting rifle, California make	$5
A. Flohr, Sacramento	Best game-bag, California make	$3
J. A. Stevenson	Best surgical instruments	Diploma.
	CLASS VI.	
M. S. Hammer, Sacramento	Hammer's compound syrup glycerole of tar	Diploma.
Alta Soap Co., San Francisco	Box bleaching soap	Diploma.
F. M. Leef & Co., Sacramento	California yeast cake	Diploma.
G. F. Atkinson, S. F.	Smith Bros. chemical refined soap	Silver medal.
J. L. Chadderdon, S. F.	Samples of varnish, for best display	$5 and diploma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
J. L. Chadderdon, S. F.	Artists and finishing brushes, and wax flower material	$5 and diploma.
I. L. Merrill, San Francisco	For samples of asbestos from "Merrill's Mine"	Diploma.
I. L. Merrill, San Francisco	Steatite roofing, soap-stone pulverized and crude, improved and pulverized talc and fire brick	Diploma.
S. Cole, San Francisco	Samples of Eastern, California, and Italian asbestos	Diploma.
S. Cole, San Francisco	Sample of asbestos material	$5
S. Cole, San Francisco	Samples of steatite, boiler and steam-pipe covering	Silver medal.
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sac'to	Prussian blue	$5
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Sac'to	White lead	$5
H. G. Boisselier, Stockton	Gilt edge yeast powder	$5 and diploma.
Withington & Bagley, Sac'to	Best display of soap	Silver medal.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best stove polish	$5
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento	Best blacking	$5
C. H. Krebs, Sacramento	Best samples paint, California manufacture	$3
Chris. Weisel, Sacramento	Best display of glue	$5 and diploma.
	CLASS VII.	
Bergman Bros., Sarcamento	Best display pottery	Silver medal.
Bergman Bros., Sacramento	Best display roofing tile	$5
Bergman Bros., Sacramento	Best display terra cotta	Diploma.
Bergman Bros., Sacramento	Best display Rockingham ware	Diploma.
Bergman Bros., Sacramento	Best display stoneware	Diploma.
Wm. Gwynn, Sacramento	Best hydraulic cement	$5
Wm. Gwynn, Sacramento	Best lime	$5
Wm. Gwynn, Sacramento	Best fire brick	$3
Wm. Gwynn, Sacramento	Best pressed brick	Diploma.
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best display California marble	$20
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best display dressed stone	$5
Theodore Winters	Best exhibit of salt	Diploma.
	CLASS VIII.	
E. B. Mott, Sacramento	Aquarian of fish	Silver medal.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS I.—PAVILION.	
O. A. Davis, Sacramento	Best display of California tobacco	Sil. med. and $25
	CLASS II.	
Daniel Click, Sheridan	Best sack wheat flour, California manufacture and California wheat	Diploma.
T. L. Chamberlain, Lincoln	Best two bushels wheat, Chili	$20
M. Biggs, Biggs' Station	Best two bushels wheat, Australia	$20
M. Biggs, Biggs' Station	Best two bushels wheat, club	$20
T. L. Chamberlain, Lincoln	Best two bushels wheat, Tapahanock	$20
T. L. Chamberlain, Lincoln	Best two bushels wheat, white Clawson	$20
J. F. Sargent, Capay	Best two bushels wheat, Patent office	$20
J. F. Sargent, Capay	Best two bushels wheat, Proper	$20
J. F. Sargent, Capay	Best two bushels wheat, Sonora	$20
J. P. Odbert, Sacramento	Best two bushels wheat, white Tuscany	$20

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
F. P. Lowell, Sacramento	Best sample of rye, two bushels	$20
F. P. Lowell, Sacramento	Best sample of oats, white wild	$10
T. L. Chamberlain, Lincoln	Best sample barley, two bushels	$10
Davis & Poorman, Sac'to	Best bushel yellow corn	$10
F. P. Lowell, Sacramento	Best bushel alfalfa	$10
W. A. Haynie, Sacramento	Best sample of hops	$10
Neubourg & Lages, Sac'to	Best sample oat meal, groats, Graham flour, rye flour, rye meal, white cornmeal, yellow cornmeal, cracked wheat, malt	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Phœnix Mill, Sacramento	One barrel flour	Diploma.
	CLASS III.	
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half bushel red potatoes	$5
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half bushel white potatoes	$5
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento	Best half bushel potatoes, other variety	$5
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best and greatest variety Irish potatoes	$10
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half bushel sweet potatoes	$5
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best twelve parsnips	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best twelve carrots	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six long blood beets	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six turnip beets	$3
John Smith, Sacramento	Best six sugar beets	$3
John Smith, Sacramento	Best peck tomatoes	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six drumhead cabbages	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six heads red Dutch cabbages	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six heads of any other variety	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best three heads cauliflower	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best three heads broccoli	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six heads of lettuce	$2
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck red onions	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck yellow onions	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck white onions	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck peppers for pickling	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best twelve roots salsify	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six stalks of celery	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best six marrowfat squashes	$3
E. Pierce, Sacramento	Best six Hubbard squashes	$3
Davis & Poorman, Sacram'to	Best six crooked-neck squashes	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best dozen sweet corn, green	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best three mountain sweet watermelons	$2
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best three yellow fleshed muskmelons	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best and largest pumpkin	$5
Numan & Rogers	Best six cucumbers	$2
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck Lima beans, in pod	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck white beans, dry	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck kidney bush beans, in pod	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck pole beans, other than Lima, in pod	$2
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento	Best half peck field peas, dry	$2
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento	Best half peck garden peas, dry	$3
E. L. Aiken, Sacramento	Best half peck castor oil beans	$5
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best and greatest variety of peas, dry	$5
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best half peck Gherkin cucumbers	$3
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Best three purple egg plants	$5
DeBernardi & Co., Sacram'to	Best table of vegetables	$30
F. Gabriella, Sacramento	Second best table of vegetables	$20
E. Pierce, Sacramento	Exhibit of Chile, Oregon peach blow, and Oregon blue peach blow, and English white potatoes	Rec. spec. men.
H. Latham, Sacramento	Sugar beets and exhibit of mangel wurzel	Rec. spec. men.
Jas. M. Thompson, Napa	One box triumph tomatoes	Rec. spec. men.
Davis & Poorman, Sacram'to	Exhibit of shock of corn, field pumpkins, and sugar beets	Rec. spec. men.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS IV.	
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best and largest collection of flowering plants in bloom	$25
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection of ornamental foliage plants	$25
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection new and rare plants	$15
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection of roses in bloom	$15
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection fuchias in bloom	$15
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection of Australian plants	$10
F. A. Ebel, Sacramento	Best collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture	$15
Mrs. E. H. Williams, Sac'to	Best display of hanging baskets, containing plants	$10
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best display of California flowers	$10
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best display of bouquets	$10
	CLASS V.	
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best cheese under one year old	$10
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best and largest display of cheese	Diploma and $20
	CLASS VI.	
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'to	Best lot ten pounds butter, in rolls	$10
W. F. Peterson, Sacramento	Best four loaves baker's bread	$3
Miss Rose Miller, Brighton	Best biscuit	$2
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'to	Best domestic corn bread	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'to	Best domestic brown bread	$5
Mrs. J. M. Enos, Florin	Best domestic wheat bread	$5
Mrs. M. C. Hunt, Sacra'to	Butter	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Miss Emma M. Hartwell, Sacramento (aged 13 y'rs)	Domestic brown bread	Rec. spec. pre'm.
	CLASS VII.	
O. A. Davis, Sacramento	Best ten pounds honey	$5
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best display of fruit and glass	$10
Miss Rose Miller, Brighton	Best six jars raspberry jelly	$5
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best six jars red currant jelly	$5
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best six jars blackberry jelly	$5
Miss Rose Miller, Brighton	Best six jars strawberry jelly	$5
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best six jars quince jelly	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'to	Best six jars blackberry jam	$5
Miss Rose Miller, Brighton	Best six jars raspberry jam	$5
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best display preserves in glass	$10
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best display of pickles	$5
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best display of brandied peaches	$5
Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Company, Sacramento	Best one hundred pounds sugar made from sugar beets	$20
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	For blackberry syrup	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Mrs. T. B. Ball, Sacramento	For canned fruits	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Mrs. James Lansing, Sacr'to	Best display of fruit in glass	Rec. gold medal.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASSES I. AND II.—PAVILION.	
	Apples.	
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'to	Best display, as exhibitors	$20
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best display, as producer	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Best twelve varieties	$10
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best six varieties	$5
J. H. Parr, Brighton	Best three varieties	$3

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	Pears.	
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'to	Best display, as exhibitors	$20
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Best display, as producer	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Best twelve varieties	$10
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best six varieties	$5
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Best three varieties	$3
	Peaches.	
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'to	Best display, as exhibitors	$15
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best display, as producer	Rec. spec. pre'm.
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Best six varieties	$10
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best one variety, "Orange cling"	$5
	Plums.	
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best display	$10
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best five varieties	$5
Robert Williamson, Sacra'to	Best one variety, "Fellenberg"	$3
	Figs.	
J. Routier, Florin	Best	$5
	Tropical fruits.	
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'nto	Best display	$10
	Oranges.	
J. R. Ketchum, Bidwell's Bar	Greatest number and best specimens	$5
	Lemons.	
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'nto	Greatest number and best specimens	$5
	Seedling fruit.	
Robert Willimson, Sacra'nto	Best display, etc.	$10
DeBernardi & Co., Sacra'nto	Best general display of fruit, embracing best and greatest varieties, as exhibitors	$25
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best general display of fruit, embracing best and greatest varieties, as producer	Rec. spec. prem.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'nto	Best twenty-five pounds dried apples	$5
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best twenty-five pounds dried pears	$5
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best twenty-five pounds dried peaches	$5
Mrs. E. S. Hart, Florin	Best twenty-five pounds dried plums	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'nto	Best twenty-five pounds dried apricots	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'nto	Best twenty-five pounds dried nectarines	$5
Ira S. Bamber, Placerville	Best ten pounds dried figs	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'nto	Best exhibition of dried berries	$5
Mrs. E. F. Aiken, Sacra'nto	Best half peck English walnuts	$5
Mrs. Jas. Lansing, Sacra'nto	Best half peck soft shell almonds	$5
M. V. Miller, Brighton	Best twenty-five pounds raisins	$25
	Grapes.	
J. Routier, Florin	Best twelve varieties, table	$10
R. B. Blowers, Woodland	Best six varieties, table	$5
P. H. Murphy, Brighton	Best three varieties, table	$3
J. Routier, Florin	Best twelve varieties, wine	$25
J. Routier, Florin	Best six varieties, wine	$20
R. B. Blowers, Woodland	Best three varieties, wine	$15
J. Routier, Florin	Best two varieties, wine	$10
J. Routier, Florin	Best one variety, wine, "Red Tramaua"	$10
R. B. Blowers, Woodland	Best variety, raisin	$10
J. Routier, Florin	Best and greatest variety	$25
R. B. Blowers, Woodland	Second best and greatest variety	$15
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Best grape brandy	$25
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Best white wine	$26
J. Knauth & Co., Sacram'nto	Best red wine	$25
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Best sweet wine	$25
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Best California port wine	$25
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Best California sherry wine	$25

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
Mrs. H. Cronkle, Walsh Station	Blackberry wine	$5
Robert Chalmers, Coloma	Blackberry cordial and peach brandy	Spec. premium.
John Herring, Sacramento	Fine grape brandy, eighteen years old	Fav. mention.
T. D. Ball, Sacramento	Six pounds golden russett pears	Spec. premium.
J. B. Carrington, Denverton	Two varieties so-called California coffee	Fav. mention.
Robt. Williamson, Sacra'to	Four varieties of quinces	Spec. premium.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	CLASS I.—FINE ARTS—PAVILION.	
W. R. Freeman, Sacramento	Best specimen portrait painting, in oil	$25
Norton Bush, San Francisco	Best landscape painting, in oil	$25
Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Sacra'nto	Best specimen landscape painting, water colors	$25
J. A. Todd, Sacramento	Best exhibition of photographs	$100
Norton Bush, San Francisco	Best exhibition of paintings by one artist	$100
W. R. Freeman, Sacramento	Best painting by any exhibitor	$50
	CLASS II.	
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best exhibition of sculpture	$25
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best display of California marble	$20
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best collection of marble work	$75
Aitken & Luce, Sacramento	Best display of dressed stone	$5
	CLASS III.—MINORS.	
Geo. Redding, San Francisco	Best painting in oil	$20
Miss Fannie McClatchy, Sacramento	Best painting in water colors	$20
	CLASS IV.	
R. Phillips, Sacramento	Best specimen engraving on wood	$25
Andrew P. Hill, Oakland	Two landscape paintings in oil	$20
Wynne Woods, Sacramento	Four paintings in oil	Special mention.
Miss Emily Thompson, Sacramento	Two paintings in water colors	Special mention.
Charles Thompson, Sacramento	Crayon drawing	Special mention.
Willie Osborn, Sacramento	Mrs. Bingay's scholars. No entry is made, and committee do not state what the articles are, or what the premium is to be.	Premium.
Prentis Mastin, Sacramento		Premium.
Wallace Terry, Sacramento		Premium.
Johnson Bros., Sacramento	Crayon portrait of a lady	Sp men. and pre.
A. Nahl, San Francisco	Crayon of a horse; painting of birds, in water colors	Spec. pre'm $10.
Miss Emma Turner, S. F.	Good display colored photographs	Silver medal.
Master M. C. Loomis, Sacramento	Second best painting in oil, by minor	Suitable prem'm.
Abbie A. Hill, Sacramento	Oil painting on glass	Hon. mention.
Kate Allman, Sacramento	Best colored photographs	Premium.
Hamilton & Jackson, S. F.	Largest and most meritorious display of general pictures	$20.
Heald's Business College, S. F.	Specimens penmanship	Special mention.
Business College of Sacramento, Sacramento	Specimens penmanship	Special mention.
Pacific Business College, S. F.	Specimens penmanship	Special mention.
W. R. Freeman, Sacramento	One painting of fruit; two flower pictures; one ideal figure	Premium.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Articles.	Premium.
	SEWING MACHINES, ETC.	
Wheeler & Wilson, S. Fran.	Best family sewing machines	Med., value $100
J. A. Stewart & Co., Sac'to	Best plaiting machine	Spec. premium.
Samuel Hill, San Francisco	Miniature steam engine for running sewing machine (made by Ed. F. Verrill)	Spec. mention.
D. W. Campbell, Sacramento	Sewing machine attachments	Hon. mention.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
W. F. Peterson, Sacramento	Best display of home manufactured candies and candy work	Sp. pr'm or med.
H. Fisher, Sacramento	Best general display of confectionery, including foreign work	Sp. pr'm or med.
P. Wetzell, Sacramento	Best two mammoth cucumbers	Spec. mention.
R. W. Brehm, San Francisco	Best display of ornaments made of California wood	Spec. premium.
G. F. Atkinson, San Fran.	Display of ornaments made of California wood	Spec. mention.
Mrs. Henderson, San Fran.	Best fancy cigar case or stand	Diploma.
Mrs. N. S. Allen, Sacramento	Best glass bottle puzzle	Spec. mention.
Mrs. R. W. Lewis, Sacram'to	Best model of portfolio for engravings, California invention	Diploma.
L. Bien, Sacramento	Printed advertisement of domestic patterns	Spec. mention.
R. W. Jackson, San Fran.	Display of California manufactured shell jewelry	Sp. pr'm and dip.
R. W. Jackson, San Fran.	Best specimen shell work	$5

SPEED PROGRAMME—1876.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

CLASS I.—RUNNING.

Purse—Three hundred dollars. "Winters' Stake;" for three-year old fillies; entrance, fifty dollars (if from the East, twenty-five dollars), play or pay, added; mile and a quarter dash; second horse saves entrance.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
No name, b. f., by Lodi; dam, Brigantine, by Billy Cheatham	Coghlan & Coombs	Napa.
No name, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Peggy Ringgold	John Arnett	Pleasanton.
Rosewood, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Moss Rose	John Hall	Alvarado.
Elizabeth Tilton, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Florence, by Woodburn	John Hall	Alvarado.
Mollie McCarty, b. f., by Monday; dam, Hennie Farrow	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Ballinette, ch. f., by Monday or Eclipse; dam, Balrena, by imp. Balrownie	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Omega, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Emma Barnes, by Norfolk	R. T. O'Hanlon	San José.

Result.

Mollie McCarty 1
Rosewood 2

Time—2:13.

CLASS II.—RUNNING.

Purse—Two hundred and fifty dollars. For two-year olds; entrance, fifty dollars, play or pay, added; mile dash; second saves entrance.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Centennial Belle, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Bonnie Belle	Wm. Meek	Alameda Co.
Ralston, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Hennie Farrow	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Rockford, g. c., by Langford; dam, Margarita, by Lexington	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Mollie H., ch. f., by Leinster; dam, Sophia Jennison	Willis Hull	Sacramento.
Lena Dunbar, ch. f., by Leinster; dam, Tibbie Dunbar	Willis Hull	Sacramento.

Result.

Ralston 1
Mollie H 2
Centennial Belle 3
Lena Dunbar 4

Time—1:46.

CLASS III.—RUNNING.

Purse—Three hundred dollars. "Spirit of the Times stake;" for three-year olds; entrance, fifty dollars, play or pay, added; mile heats; best two in three; second horse saves entrance.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Modoc Chief, s. c., by Spectre; dam by Melbourne	Caleb Dorsey	Stockton, Cal.
No name, br. c., by Lodi; dam Gertrude, by Volcian	Coghlan & Coombs	Napa City.
Ward Beecher, b. c., by Woodburn; dam, Bonnie Belle	Wm. Meek	San Lorenzo.
Queen Emma, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Peggy Ringgold	John Arnett	Pleasanton.
Rosewood, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Moss Rose	John Hall	Alvarado.
Elizabeth Tilton, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Florence, by Woodburn	John Hall	Alvarado.
Mollie McCarty, b. f., by Monday; dam, Hennie Farrow	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Ballinette, c. f., by Monday or Eclipse; dam, Balrena, by imp. Balrownie	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Chromo, b. c., by Woodburn; dam, Sally Ann	Wilbur Pierce	Alameda Co.
Omega, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Emma Barnes, by Norfolk	R. T. O'Hanlon,	San José.

Result.

Mollie McCarty 1 1
Ward Beecher 2 2
Elizabeth Tilton 3 3

Time—1:45¾; 1:45¾.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

CLASS IV.—TROTTING.

Purse—One thousand two hundred dollars. For horses that have not beaten 2:23; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; premiums: first, seven hundred and fifty dollars; second, three hundred and thirty dollars; third, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
May Howard, g. m., by Paddy McGee; dam, McCormick Mare	Geo. F. Jacobs	Nevada, Cal.
Defiance, b. g., by Chieftan; dam unknown	Thos. McClellan	San Francisco.
St. James, b. g.	I. N. Killip	San Francisco.
Dan Voorhies, s. s., by General McClellan; dam thoroughbred mare	A. E. Swain	San Francisco.
George Treat, br. g., by David Hill, Jr.; dam, Clara C. Morgan, Blackhawk	A. F. Smith	San Francisco.
Gold Note, b. g.	Tim. Kennedy	San Francisco.

Result.

May Howard 2 3 1 1 2 3 1
St. James 4 2 2 3 1 1 2
George Treat 1 1 3 2 3 2 3
Gold Note ..... 3 4 Dis.

Time—2:31; 2:28½; 2:25½; 2:28; 2:28; 2:29; 2:31¼.

CLASS V.—TROTTING.

Purse—Five hundred dollars. For horses that have not beaten two minutes and forty seconds; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; premiums: first, three hundred and fifty dollars; second, one hundred and fifty dollars; third, fifty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Sweet Briar, g. m., by Casserly; dam, Peanuts	Geo. F. Jacobs	Nevada, Cal.
Bay Allen, b. h., by Ethan Allen, Jr.	Thos. McClellan	San Francisco.
Gladiator, b. s., by Geoorge M. Patchen, Jr.; dam, Buttermilk Sall	Pat. Farrell	San Francisco.
Beautiful Bells, bk. and tan, by the Moor; dam, Minniehaha, by Bald Chief	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.
Flora, g. m., by General Taylor; dam unknown	Wm. Sayre	Sacramento.
James Lick, g. s.	John McIntyre	San Francisco.
Chas. H., b. g., by Paddy McGee; dam, Sally Beach	Chas. H. Shear	Sacramento.
*Lady Emmett, br. m., by McCracken's Blackhawk; dam, a Morgan Rattler mare	Hiram Clark	San Francisco.
Hayward Chief, g. g., by Billy Hayward; dam unknown	J. C. Simpson	Oakland, Cal.
Gus, b. s., by Unknown	P. Goodhue	San Francisco.
Lady Cummings, br. m., by Unknown	W. H. Shear	San Francisco.
Index, ch. s., by Keokuk; dam unknown	Geo. C. Hall	San Francisco.
Kittie Clark, br. m., by Young Rifleman; dam unknown	O. Smiley	San Francisco.
Pilot, b. g., by Hercules; dam unknown	C. Dubois	San José, Cal.

* Formerly "Flora Emmett."

Result.

Sweet Briar	6	1	5	1	2	1
Hayward Chief	1	2	1	3	4	2
Lady Cummings	2	5	4	4	1	3
Beautiful Bells	4	4	2	2	3	r. o.
Gus	3	6	3	5	5	r. o.
Gladiator	5	3	dis.			
Kittie Clark	7	dis.				
James Lick	dis.					
Flora	dis.					

Time—2:35¼; 2:30; 2:35½; 2:34½; 2:35½; 2:37.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

CLASS VI.—RUNNING—ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES DASH.

Purse—Five hundred dollars. Free handicap; fifty dollars entrance, added; twenty-five dollars if declared; second horse saves distance.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Nathan Coombs, br. c., by Lodi; dam, Miami, by Belmont	Len. Wilson	Milpitas.
Bradley, g. h., by Norfolk; dam, Margarita, by Lexington	Theo. Winters	Winters.
Billy Newell, s. h., by Norfolk; dam, Mary Givens	Willis Hull	Sacramento.
Emma Skaggs, b. m., by Norfolk; dam, Sally Franklin	G. R. Buchanan	Sacramento.
Lady Amanda, b. m., by Imp. Hurrah; dam, Lady Lancaster	Simpson & Jones	San Francisco.
Shannon, b. h., by Monday; dam, Hennie Farrow	Coghlan & Coombs	Napa.
Golden Gate, b. m., by Imp. Lexington; dam, Naptha, by Eclipse	S. G. Ainsworth	Sacramento.
Vanderbilt, b. s., by Norfolk; dam, Sally Franklin	H. A. Robertson	Sacramento.
Henry, b. s., by Norfolk; dam, Visalia	Henry Schwartz	San Francisco.
Queen Emma, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Peggy Ringgold	P. M. Kinney	Alvarado, Cal.

Result.

Emma Skaggs	1
Lady Amanda	2
Bradley	3
Golden Gate	4
Queen Emma	5
Shannon	6

Time—2:40.

CLASS VII.—RUNNING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. For three-year olds; two mile heats; best two in three; premiums: first, five hundred dollars; second, two hundred and twenty dollars; third, eighty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Ballinette, s. f., by Eclipse or Monday; dam, Balrena, by imp. Balrownie	Theo. Winters	Winters.
Ward Beecher, b. c., by Woodburn; dam, Bonnie Belle	Wm. Meek	San Lorenzo.
Rosewood, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Moss Rose	John Hall	Alvarado.

Result.

Ward Beecher	2	1	1
Ballinette	1	2	2
Rosewood	3	dis.	

Time—3:41; 3:48; 3:57.

CLASS VIII.—RUNNING.

Purse—Three hundred dollars. For all three-year olds that have never won; dash of one mile; premiums: first, two hundred dollars; second, seventy dollars; third, thirty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Minnie Blackburn, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Maggie Dale	Jas. A. Merritt	Sacramento.
Elizabeth Tilton, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Nancy Knight, by Knight of St, George	John Hall	Alvarado.
Jake, ch. c., by Oliver Cromwell; dam, Jennie C., by Norfolk	Henry Scwartz	San Francisco.
Omega, b. f., by Woodburn; dam, Emma Barnes, by Norfolk	R. T. O'Hanlon	San José.
California, b. c., by Monday; dam, May Flower, by imp. Eclipse	David Sheehan	
Sidney Burbridge, br. c., by Woodburn; dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold	Martin Howell	

Result.

Tilton	1
Blackburn	2
California	3
Jake	4
Omega	5
Burbridge	6

Time—1:46.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

CLASS IX.—TROTTING.

Purse—Six hundred dollars, for horses that have not beaten two minutes and thirty-six seconds; mile heat, best three in five, in harness; premiums: first, four hundred dollars; second, one hundred and forty dollars; third, sixty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Sweet Briar, g. m., by Casserly; dam, Peanuts	Geo. F. Jacobs	Nevada.
Gladiator, b. s., by George M. Patchen, Jr.; dam, Buttermilk Sall	Pat. Farrell	San Francisco.
Tommy Gates, b. g., by The Moor; dam, one-fourth thoroughbred, three-fourths California bred	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.
Tom Morgan, b. g., by Rysdick's Hambletonian	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.
*Lady Emmett, br. m., by McCracken's Blackhawk; dam, a Morgan Rattler mare	Hiram Clark	San Francisco.
Flora, g. m., by General Taylor; dam unknown	Wm. Sayre	Sacramento.
Hayward Chief, b. g., by Billy Hayward; dam unknown	Jos. C. Simpson	Oakland.
Gus, b. s., by Unknown	P. Goodhue	San Francisco.
Lady Cummings, b. m., by Unknown	W. H. Shear	San Francisco.
Index, ch. s., by Keokuk	Geo. C. Hill	San Francisco.
Kittie Clark, br. m., by Young Rifleman; dam, unknown	O. Smiley	San Francisco.
†Startle, by Andrew's horse; dam, Maggie, by Thunderbolt	A. C. Marston	San José.

*Formerly "Flora Emmett."
†Formerly "Comet."

Result.

Tommy Gates	1	1	1
Gladiator	2	3	4
Gus	3	2	3
Tom Morgan	4	4	2
Flora	Dis.		
Kittie Clark	Dis.		
Startle	Dis.		
Index	Drawn.		

Time—2:30½; 2:32½; 2:31¾.

CLASS XI.—TROTTING.

Purse—Three hundred dollars. Spirit of the Times stake; for three-year olds; entrance fifty dollars, pay or play, added; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; premium: first horse, two-thirds; second, two-thirds of remainder; and third, balance.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Daisy C., r. f., by The Moor; dam, Gray Dale, by Belmont	L. A. Rose	Los Angeles.
Winetta, b. f., by Winthrop; dam, Rose, by McCracken's Blackhawk	L. E. Yates	Stockton.
Susie Brown, b. f., by Blackbird; dam, Billy McCracken	William Hawkins	Sacramento.
Mark Hopkins, b. c., by California Dexter; dam, Alice Mandeville, by Boston Boy	Charles H. Shear	Sacramento.
Cottage Girl, r. f., by California Dexter; dam, Dolly, by a son of imported Lawyer	Charles H. Shear	Sacramento.
Isaac, br. c., by Erwin Davis; dam, Wine Creek	D. Gannon	San Leandro.
Jo Hamilton, b. c., by Echo; dam, Belle Mason, by Belmont	F. M. Slaughter	Los Angeles.

Entries—Continued.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Columbine, b. f., by A. W. Richmond; dam, Columbine, by Bonnie Scott	J. C. Simpson	Oakland.
San Diego, b. c., by A. W. Richmond; dam, Deuplaine's Gages Logan	M. S. Patrick	San Diego.
Avolo, br. f., by Alhambra; dam, Oriole, by Blackbird	B. C. Wright	Healdsburg.

Result.

Susie Brown	1	2	1
Isaac	2	1	2
Daisy C	3 dis.		

Time—2:42½; 2:45¾.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22D.

CLASS XII.—RUNNING.

[Free for all. Horse entered to be sold for one thousand dollars, his entitled weight, seven hundred and fifty dollars, seven pounds off, and five hundred dollars, fourteen pounds off; one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, seven pounds added, and one thousand five hundred dollars, fourteen pounds added; excess to second horse.]

Purse—Five hundred dollars, for all. Selling race, conditions as above; mile heats, best three in five.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Elizabeth Tilton, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Nancy Knight	John Hall	Alvarado.
Emma Skaggs, b. m., by Norfolk; dam, Sally Franklin	N. W. Randall	Sacramento.
Vanderbilt, b. c., by Norforlk; dam, Nancy Knight	H. M. Robertson	

Result.

Emma Skaggs	3	1	1
Elizabeth Tilton	1	2	2
Vanderbilt	2 dis.		

Time—1:47½; 1:48½; 1:47½.

CLASS XIII.—RUNNING.

Purse—One thousand dollars. Free for all runners; two mile heats; best two in three; premiums: first horse, seven hundred dollars; second, two hundred dollars; third, one hundred dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Gen. Sherman, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Bonnie Belle	William Meek	San Lorenzo.
Bradley, g. c., by Norfolk; dam, Margarita	Theodore Winters	Winters.
Woodbury, br. h., by Woodburn; dam, Moss Rose	John Hall	Alvarado.
Nathan Coombs, br. c., by Lodi; dam, Miami	Len Wilson	

Result.

Bradley	1 1
Gen. Sherman	2 2
Nathan Coombs	3 3
Woodbury	4 drawn.

Time—3:38½; 3:42½.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D.

CLASS XV.—TROTTING.

Purse—Eight hundred dollars. For horses that have not beaten 2:26 (Oakland Maid and Gold Note barred). Mile heats; best three in five; in harness; premiums: first horse, five hundred dollars; second, two hundred and twenty dollars; third, eighty dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Lou Whipple, br. m., by Hambletonian; dam, sister to Dan Hibbard	I. N. Killip	San Francisco.
Professor, s. g.	J. W. Morris	San Francisco.
Jerome, s. g., by Keokuk; dam, unknown	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.
Mary Davis, b. m., by Young Rattler; dam, Lady Rotan	G. W. Leihy	Sacramento.
Gov. Stanford, s. g., by John Nelson; dam, Sally Beach	John Williams	Sacramento.
Prince Allen, b. g., by Ethan Allen, Jr.; dam, unknown	A. W. Gates	Oakland, Cal.

Result.

Lou Whipple	3 1 1 1
Gov. Stanford	1 2 2 2
Professor	2 3 3 3

Time—2:30½; 2:30½; 2:30¾; 2:32¾.

CLASS XVI.—TROTTING.

Purse—Seven hundred and fifty dollars. For horses that have not beaten two minutes and thirty-one seconds; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; premiums: first, five hundred dollars; second, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; third, seventy-five dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Sweetbriar, g. m., by Casserly; dam, Peanuts	George F. Jacobs	Nevada City.
Tommy Gates, b. g., by The Moor; dam, Minnie-haha, by Bald Chief	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.
Long John, s. g., by Prince Rockwell; dam unknown	D. W. Edson	Sacramento.
American Maid, g. m., by Plumas; dam, the dam of Pacific	C. W. Moulthrop	Oakland.
Venture, ch. s., by Belmont; dam, Miss Moston	D. Gannon	San Leandro.
General Reno, bk. s., by Jerry Tyler's Blackhawk, by Kentucky Boy	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.
Billy Haywood, by Patchen, Jr	Charles David	Oakland.
*John Chambers, b. g., by Alexander's Abdallah	Charles H. Shear	Sacramento.
Alameda Maid, s. m., by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Lexington	Hiram Clark	San Francisco.

Entries—Continued.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
Hayward Chief, b. g., by Billy Hayward; dam unknown		
Red Cross, b. g., by Legal Tender; dam unknown	McCord & Malone	San Francisco.
Muggins, br. g., by Unknown	W. H. Shear	San Francisco.
Lady Cummings, br. m., by Unknown	W. H. Shear	San Francisco.
†Startle, bk. s., by Andrews' Horse; dam, Maggie, by Thunderbolt	A. C. Marston	San José.

*Formerly "Abdallah Joe." †Formerly "Comet."

Result.

Tommy Gates	1 2 2 1 1
Sweetbriar	2 1 1 2 6
Gen. Reno	9 5 5 6 2
Lady Cummings	3 3 7 0 3
Hayward Chief	11 4 4 0 dr.
Startle	5 6 3 3 4
Alameda Maid	4 9 dist.
Venture	6 dist.
American Maid	7 11 dist.
Muggins	8 6 6 7 5
Long John	12 10 dist.
Red Cross	10 7 dist.

Time—2:31; 2:30¾; 2:29; 2:30½; 2:34.

CLASS XVII.—TROTTING.

Purse—Twelve hundred and fifty dollars. For horses that have not beaten two minutes and twenty-three seconds; two-mile heats, in harness; premiums: first, eight hundred dollars; second, three hundred and twenty-five dollars; third, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Entries.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	P. O. Address.
May Howard, g. m., by Paddy McGee; dam, McCormick mare	George F. Jacobs	Nevada.
Defiance, b. g., by Chieftain; dam unknown	Thomas McClellan	San Francisco.
Professor, s. g.	John W. Morris	San Francisco.
Gold Note, b. g.	Tim. Kennedy	San Francisco.
Jerome, s. g., by Keokuk; dam unknown	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.

Result.

May Howard	4 1 1
Professor	3 3 2
Gold Note	2 4 3
Jerome	1 2 dist.

Time—5:05½; 5:09½; 5.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SACRAMENTO, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-NINTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

BY HON. M. M. ESTEE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The pressure of my business engagements has been such since I had the honor of being consulted by your committee that I regret to be compelled to appear for the purpose of delivering the annual address to this Society without the needful and usual preparation for the occasion. An address of this character, I know, should contain valuable advice and information, and should also contain a compilation of statistical and other information that would instruct as well as amuse and improve. Annual addresses are, and have been, so often delivered in this and other States, that it is impossible, without great study and research, to suggest anything new, or anything that has not often been said, and better said, before—the ground has been tilled and garnered of all that is new, beautiful, or interesting.

I shall, therefore, depart somewhat from the beaten path usually pursued, and shall content myself with a few plain common suggestions, such as shall present themselves upon the spur of the occasion, relying much upon your kindness and forbearance for anything that shall be found lacking in their substance, their finish, or their preparation

To you, Mr. President, and to your honorable colleagues of the State Agricultural Society, the people of the State of California are greatly indebted, and permit me, without flattery, to present to you the compliment which your activity and diligence so justly deserve.

Called to the administration of the affairs of this Society in years gone by, you found it in a weak and languishing condition, bankrupt in purse, and tottering in its immature and feeble infancy, with no material at home upon which to operate, no reputation abroad to invite attention or encourage you in your laborious and honorable efforts in its behalf, you have every reason to-day to look back over the past and feel flattered at the splendor of your success.

If the nature, character, and extent of the exhibitions in every department of agriculture, and of many of the useful mechanical arts, each and all superior of their kind; if the thousands of pleased and happy people who have come up from all parts of our beautiful State, and from all parts of the Pacific Coast, to meet together and to enjoy, and who have so much enjoyed, the State Fair of eighteen hundred and seventy-six; if the ample grounds and splendid facilities which you have prepared and thrown open to exhibitors and visitors;

if the courtesy and kindness which you have so uniformly shown to all; if the liberal premiums in every department which your liberality has tendered to those who have been successful in their exhibitions; if the happy reflection that your once bankrupt institution is now not only out of debt and on a solvent foundation, but is the owner of large and valuable property, built up mainly by your voluntary exertions; if these and many other circumstances which might be mentioned—all equally honorable to you—be taken into view, then, gentlemen, your efforts have not been in vain. The many anxious hours you have so freely and cheerfully given to the public without expectation of pecuniary fee or reward have not been in vain, and you have every reason to be pleased and proud of your good works. And now, as some of you, after years of this voluntary service, are about to retire from the positions you have all so much honored, I congratulate you on the part of the people of the whole State, your constituents, and, on their part, can truthfully say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

Our State Agricultural Society has become a fixed fact—our State Fair a fixed success. We look on the days of small beginnings with gratitude for our advance, and have a right to look forward to the future as promising everything bright and encouraging.

Our State Fair has become, and is, with us, a good and profitable institution. It is well that the tired and sun-browned farmer, with his hardy, rugged, stalwart sons, who, for the year past, has performed all the severe labor of farm life, who have so diligently plowed, sowed, harrowed, cultivated, reaped, threshed, and garnered the abundant crops which have cumbered our golden harvest fields, should for a while come out from the field, the farm, and the furrow, and should compare ideas, and interchange courtesies with his fellow workmen in this great science.

It is well that he bring with him his helpmeet and co-worker, the toil-worn farm wife, whose labors and burdens have been, to her, no less onerous than his own, and with her their blushing, laughing, blooming, rosy-cheeked daughters too, that they may see a week's good time; a week's rest, recreation, and enjoyment; a week of seeing and being seen; a week of seeing and enjoying the fashions; and what to the dear ladies (God bless them) is always a rest and enjoyment, however tired they may be, a week of shopping, of pricing, and of buying those little costly articles of personal adornment, which, while we of the sterner sex are sometimes a little inclined to scold or pout when the bills come in, still, of which we, their husbands, fathers, and brothers, are even prouder than they are themselves. We talk of beauty unadorned, but we, of California, love to deck the presence of those dear creatures, who cheer our firesides and swell our store bills, with apparel which they so much become and adorn. When I look on this vast audience and see around me so many beautiful and well dressed ladies—ladies, clad in the costly fabrics of India and China—I cannot refrain from comparing our present with our past. You, and I, Mr. President and Messrs. Directors, remember the time when the young lady, before she was considered able to marry, with her own hands and feet was required to spin and weave the bed and table linen, and most of the wearing apparel, which was to compose her outfit; when the spinning wheel and loom were in every farm-house; we remember those beautiful home-made fabrics, striped with bright Turkey red and other bril-

liant colors, the prettiest dresses a lady ever wore; when the dye pot stood in the corner; when the home mother, with hands colored with indigo that looked like a pair of blue gloves, handled and colored the hanks of thread that were to go into the loom; we remember the time when, in the fall season, the young bucks were clad in a full suit of bark-colored jeans, the finest and handsomest suits a gentleman ever wore. Ah, sirs, many a good romp and good time have each of you had in the old spinning loft and loom house. But those are things gone by—we shall never see them again, for the world moves on. We live in another era, and who can say it is a better one than the old one. State fairs were things then read of, but in our backwoods were practically unknown. State fairs are good institutions, and every farmer and head of a family should make it a rule so to arrange his work, his business, and other affairs, as never to miss them. In some parts of the old world they have what they call harvest feasts, sometimes called harvest homes, when the farmer—the crops having been gathered and the harvest housed—calls around him his family and servants, his friends and neighbors, and they rejoice and are glad together; they eat, drink, and are merry over the good things with which Providence has blessed them. This is a good and profitable practice. It leads to contentment and happiness, and teaches a lesson of gratitude to the giver of all good for his bounties bestowed. So with us, our State Fair should be our harvest festival, our harvest feast, our harvest home; and why should it not be so? Blessed as we have been in field, orchard, and vineyard; with vineyards and orchards bending with their weight of golden fruits; with granaries bursting with fullness and fatness; with ships crowding our ports, sent from all the world to carry off our abundance to feed the starving millions of the other parts of the earth; why should it not be a harvest festival indeed—a feast, at which every farmer should consider himself as having the freedom not only of a guest, but as one of the givers of the feast?

It used to be said that the farmer (the head of the family) selected of his sons the least intelligent and the least promising to follow the plow. If one of them was glib of speech and ready of tongue, he must be a lawyer. To him was assigned the fate to starve or struggle out a feeble existence, until he discovered that the lawyer was not all tongue, but that he must, in order to succeed in his profession, have some brains also. The sober, solemn-faced one (and possibly the most rascally one of the lot), was selected for the pulpit. To the one quick in trade and ready at traffic was assigned the counter of the merchant. While to the dull clod, the heavy boy, the runt of the flock, was assigned that highest of all sciences, the science of reproduction, of advancement, and improvement; a science requiring the highest and noblest of all talent; a science requiring not only a knowledge of the soils and how to command and make them valuable, but a science requiring him to be able to harmonize and to utilize elements, in their very nature and character antagonistic; a science in the cultivation and management of his flocks and herds, and in his stud and stable, requiring the best of judgment and the most careful and watchful study; a science as old as creation itself, yet in whose great laboratory laws as occult and hidden, and combinations as nice and certain, as those concealed in the great alembic of nature itself; a science acquainting him with nature and with nature's God.

Our experience teaches us that more than any other calling in life does that of the husbandman require good judgment, cultivated and enlarged intelligence, and activity and diligence in business. It is true that while he sleeps the farmer's grain grows, and his flocks and herds fatten and increase, but his hours of labor, study, and reflection cannot, at any time, lie idle or fallow. There are, in this State, ranches under the management and control of one man, the conduct of which requires in their management, financial and otherwise, more good statesmanship than is sometimes required of the petty crowned heads of Europe, and no where can any man claim to be a successful farmer who does not understand his business, and practice it as an intelligent science.

For the first ten years of our experience, the business of farming was little understood or cared for. The report of the gold find, fabulous as it was reported, was found more than true by those who rushed to the new El Dorado. Gold was so plenty and so easy to get that every one ran wild over the gold fields, and our rich agricultural lands lay neglected. Word came back that the soil and climate of this new country was little, if at all, adapted to agriculture; hence, those who were desirous of engaging in the business of farming came at a date much later than the advent of the gold digger. To those of us who were accustomed to the almost daily summer showers and the heavy dews which kept vegetation green and alive in the old States, it was thought impossible that, in a climate where the thermometer stood so much higher, and where for six months in the year no rain and but little dew fell, husbandry could be successfully accomplished.

Later experience, however, has taught us that those very things which men so much deprecated and dreaded are the very things which make California, to the Californian, so delightful. The husbandman with us can readily count on wet or dry weather. When he wants it, he may harvest every day from May to October. His hay and grain, when cut, is gathered at his own convenience. His harvest stands ready for the reaper when its time comes, whether it be sooner or later; not like our friends in the old States, who during harvest watch with anxiety every passing cloud, we know when to sow and when the harvest is ready for the gatherer.

Strangers visiting our State for the first time object to our long, dry summers, dusty roads, and parched and browned landscape. To the Californian this certainty and continuity of our weather is its greatest charm, and the brown and purple landscape, which stretches out all around us, is the handsomest in the world.

I remember a lady who, after some years residence in California, remarked, after spending the summer in the East, that she was now more than ever satisfied with California; that she did not wish to be frightened to death with thunder and lightning storms, and would not live in any country where, if you wanted to go a mile to visit a neighbor in bright sunshine, you were compelled to carry an umbrella or run the risk of getting wet before you returned home. Every year's experience teaches us that, taking our soil, our climate, and all of our surroundings, we are peculiarly well adapted to fill the character of agricultural people.

Not like our brethren in the East and Northwest, who, from their abundant crops, have to use a good portion of them for the sustenance of their stock through their long, harsh winters, our stock

run on pastures which, if not so rich in winter as in summer, at least furnish a sufficiency of good food to enable them, with our mild climate, to not only live but to do well.

No country in the world presents within such easy reach such a diversity of soil, climate, and productions. The laborer in the harvest field in the Sacramento Valley, with the thermometer more than one hundred degrees in the shade, looks up to the bold Sierra Nevada, his immediate neighbors, crowned with eternal snow. The tourist through our State, on the summit takes his breakfast amidst awful snow banks, his luncheon amidst the tropical gardens of Sacramento, while his supper may be set for him by the sea shore or on the waters of the beautiful Bay of San Francisco.

The vineyard, orchard, and the green field are within the same inclosure. The orange and the apple are found in the same orchard. The olive, the fig, and the pomegranate flourish almost side by side with their hardier friends, the plum, the peach, and the pear.

Truly, it may be said of us, as it was said of old, our lines have fallen to us in pleasant places.

It is objected to us that our ranches are too large—that bodies of land are held by capitalists and speculators in quantities too great, and that the immigrants coming to our State, seeking homes for their families, find land hard to get and prices beyond the reach of immigrant capital.

This is too much the case, nor can it be wondered at. The far-seeing men of capital in all new countries that have promise for the future have, in all our other States and Territories, found it wise to invest in the rich agricultural lands, which never fail, under proper management, to enrich their owners.

This evil of too much land in the hands of a few is one which, in the end, cures and must correct itself. Lands in California are already becoming so valuable that the holders of large bodies cannot afford to have so much valuable capital, where interest is so high, locked up and non-productive. And our large ranches are being cut up in size to suit the capacity of every one, and the lands are offered and sold at rates which, considering their location, advantages of market, soil, and productiveness, offer every inducement to purchasers.

Indeed, it may, I think, be truthfully said, that up to this time in California, taking everything into consideration, land has been the cheapest of all our commodities. A home, and a good home, is easily within the reach of every head of a family who will, with reasonable good fortune and health, set himself to acquire it. We need more population; we need more working capital—that sort of capital composed of willing, active, industrious, patient, economical men and women, who, bringing with them some money, and what is better than all, muscle and industry, will build up homes and fill up the waste places throughout the State. With the coming of this population, a still stronger inducement will be given to holders of large bodies of lands to sell the same, upon such liberal terms, and upon such time for payments, as will enable all to secure good homes.

We need a more thorough and better devised system of reclamation of our swamp lands, and a larger and better defined system of irrigation of our dry lands.

We have in this State millions of acres of the finest land in the world; it is level, and when properly protected from overflow will

be one of the garden spots of the earth. When we compare the cost of reclamation in this State with its cost in some places in Holland and in other parts of Europe, the advantage in our favor is so manifest as to justify me in saying that, small as our advance in this particular has been, within a few years many more acres shall be added to the thousands that have been snatched from the flood and are now annually bearing their rich harvests of grain and grapes, fruits and vegetables.

The question of irrigation has for some time past attracted the serious attention of our men of science. Experience has shown that, in a climate and with a soil like ours, water for irrigation is invaluable. We may well profit by the experience of those who for thousands of years, in India, have been compelled to resort to irrigation for success in their culture. There, upon the uplands and high grounds, immense reservoirs have been constructed at fabulous cost, which, during the wet and rainy seasons, catch and hold the water to be drawn off and used afterwards as it may be required.

So we of the plains and foothills, with the immense range of mountains bordering us all around where the snowfall and rainfall is so great—with those mountain ranges cut by gorges so immense and precipitous—by building dams and obstructions at the mouths of those gorges and cañons, could readily catch and hold immense supplies of the finest and purest of water flowing from melted snow, and by so doing pour it out at the proper season upon the foothills and plain lands, thereby largely increasing the growth of vegetation and adding much to the health and comfort of our people.

It has been demonstrated, wherever tried, that crops of alfalfa, grapes, fruits, vines, orchards, and vegetable gardens can be made to grow almost everywhere, if at the proper season even a small supply of water can be poured upon the parched ground, so as to give it a thorough wetting.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, and you, gentlemen, and the people of the whole State, that by the formation of granges and other mutual aid associations, our ranchmen are being waked up, and are becoming alive to their interests on the question of freights and transportation, and upon the question of higher prices for our grain and produce. By a continuance of these associations a few years more the grain king is king no longer—his scepter will be broken, his occupation gone. By shipping direct, when home prices are not satisfactory, or by storing in the immense warehouses now provided everywhere, until prices are satisfactory, and more by mutual combination and association of interests, the farming interests of the State are each year becoming more and more independent of the middleman. If the formation of grange associations have done nothing else (and we all know that they have accomplished much more), they have broken the sway and done away with the dominion of the middleman who, producing nothing, still claims to handle the greater part of the profits of our people. A continuance of this grange organization a few years longer will be of incalculable benefit to the farmers of the State.

It is true, that, by the failure of their agents some time since, the efficacy of this organization has been much crippled; but, even with this and other drawbacks it has done much good. The occasional meeting together of farmers and their families for the purpose of consultation and social interchange; the mutual aid and assistance

which they give to each other; the friendly offices bestowed, and the friendship growing out of friendly offices renewed, all, in their turn, are instruments for good. Those who are engaged in this great business of bread-raising for the world cannot be too closely banded together.

The government which, by tariffs and other aids, seeks to foster and cherish any of our useful mechanical arts and manufactures does little or nothing for the husbandman but tax him, and it becomes him and his fellows, at all times, to think of this and to protect themselves.

Our farmers and all of our people are living too fast, and are too extravagant in their notions and expenditures. We are unable to forget the days of forty-nine. We are blinded with the glitter of the costly trappings of our bonanza kings. If our ranchmen have a good crop-year they immediately branch out into too prodigal a style of expense—a new house must be built; new and costly furniture must be bought before the old mortgage on the ranch is paid off; heavy rates of interest and extravagant living keep them burdened with debt; their bank and merchant's account remain too long unpaid; too little attention is given to small economies, and we waste more than enough to make us rich. Contact with the eastern States by railroad will do much to implant eastern habits and eastern notions, but this comes only by degrees. Our farmers must, before they can claim the general prosperity to which they are entitled, learn the great lessons of prudence and economy.

So, also, in the matter of sacks and bags for grain and wool, this tax upon us is enormous, and is a heavy drain upon the grain and wool grower. The hands of our representatives in Congress should be strengthened in their efforts to reduce the enormous tariff we pay upon such needful productions.

Our wine and vineyard interests are also materially effected and impaired by the heavy tax placed upon articles of our wine and vineyard-producing population. We earnestly urge upon our members of Congress to look well to the protection and aid of these interests—their burdens are too heavy. Our best vineyardists and wine growers are becoming discouraged, and in many instances dissuaded from a further prosecution of this interest. Let it be well understood that we expect our members of Congress to keep on trying all in their power to foster rather than to discourage those interests, which even in their infancy gave such fair promise.

We have already demonstrated that we have the finest wine and grape-growing soil and climate in the world. Our friends in the old States lately, at the Centennial, stood open-mouthed and astonished at the magnificent display we made of our fruits and wines—a display which, at home, we can make upon almost every acre of land devoted to the orchard and vineyard.

Already are arrangements being perfected whereby our fruits and vegetables will be carried three thousand miles, and laid fresh upon the tables of our friends in the east who look upon them as rich treats, while with us they are so plentiful as to hardly pay for the gathering, and may be had in large quantities almost for the asking. And this reminds me, Mr. Chairman, of another thing in this connection, of another important matter to us—

OUR BOYS.

The inquiry is constantly repeated, in California, what shall we do with our boys. The cities ask the country: What shall we do with our boys? The country replies to the cities: What shall we do with our boys?

The active and occupied lives led by the fathers and heads of families in California, and particularly in the towns and cities, has been such that the father has had but little time to bestow upon his sons; the mother, too, charged with household cares, and constantly forced to give her whole time to household duties, has been compelled also to neglect her sons.

The consequence has been, that the young boys of California have grown up with wild habits, and have failed to qualify themselves as helpers in the family circle. In the cities they have banded themselves together and nightly prowl round committing all sorts of outrages, and are called hoodlums, a name peculiar to California gamins.

We all know that with the young, full of youth, activity, and vigor, there is an amount of unexpended energy that must find vent—if it can find no lawful or useful outlet, it will just as naturally seek an unlawful and improper outlet. There are thousands of those young fellows that would be glad of the good homes, good treatment, and the good wages, that they could easily earn upon the ranches throughout the State.

If, at first, they should prove a little wild and refractory, remember this, that the spirited young colt first rebels against the halter and the collar, and the more spirited at first the more rebellious while being broken, and the harder to break, the more valuable and tractable when broken.

I am satisfied that if in our orchards, vineyards, hop fields, and grain fields, our farmers, instead of hiring the thieving, irresponsible Chinaman who, like the locusts of Egypt, are eating out our substance, would give some encouragement to our boys by hiring them instead, that, in a few years, we would be rid in California of that curse to farmers and ranchmen, the irresponsible character of farm labor, and have in its stead a far more valuable and intelligent class of farm labor. If this was done, then the question, "what shall we do with our boys," would be answered.

I cannot close these brief and disconnected remarks, Mr. President, and gentlemen, without alluding to one part of our State too long neglected, and a part of the State from every association dearer to me than any other. Amid its hills I have lived for nearly twenty years. Of its pure water I have been refreshed. In me its healthy air, its splendid climate, made a hale, hearty man of a confirmed invalid. Beneath its bosom be buried some dear to me in life, and mourned and remembered in death—I allude to the foothills of California, the grandest and finest country in the world. Other parts of our State have had their poets and orators, who have made them memorable in their orations and songs, but as yet no poet has arisen to do justice to the foothills of California in his songs. Since it has been discovered that the rich bottom and plain lands produce such large crops of the cereals and grapes, the attention of every one desirous of engaging in agriculture has been attracted to them, while the foothills, the most pleasant homes in the world, lie silent and neglected.

Their gold fields are exhausted, but a richer gold yield than they have ever produced lies now buried within their bosoms. A stretch of more than seven hundred miles at the base of the Sierra Mountains and Coast Range, watered by small but never-failing streams of pure water, with soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the dairy and bee raising, and to the growth of vines, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, lie stretched out all around us. With a climate which cannot be surpassed, pure water, pure air, fruitful soil, no country excels it. Fruits of all kinds flourish almost without any attention. It has been proven that the orange, the almond, the olive, the English walnut, and pomegranite, will grow almost spontaneously throughout all this region. I have seen, in the City of Marysville, on Christmas day, the orange tree yellow and bending beneath its burden of ripened fruit. I have seen far above Oroville, on the Feather River, orange trees growing and bearing that would do honor to the orange orchards of Los Angeles.

The same may be said of Auburn, Ophir, and other places even further north and higher up in the mountains. Orchards of almonds, olives, and walnuts flourish everywhere there, where they have been tried, while the grape, apple, peach, pear, and plum are the finest in the State. Who is it that has not eaten and praised the peaches of Coloma? and what is said of Coloma may be said of the foothills, all along the same range and temperature. With markets at every man's door; railroad transit in easy reach; with a climate unsurpassed; with the snow-clad Sierras behind them, placed there to cool and purify them; with the plains at their feet, Italy, with its sunny skies, its picturesque landscape, presents nothing to surpass it. The lands are cheap, and invite settlement and immigration. Homes for millions now lie silent and awaiting occupation and habitation. The time will come, and I think it ought to come speedily, when the foothill range of California shall be one vast garden of villages, devoted to the fruit and vine culture; to the dairy, and to the bee, and orchard business; when, stretching along this whole range, shall be one continuous orchard and vinyard; when the smoke of tens of thousands of vine-clad cottages, filled with a happy, prosperous, and intelligent peasantry, shall make glad the whole land; when the school bell, each morning, shall ring its matin call to a million of bright children, growing up amidst its plenty, enjoying its wealth, its health, and its prosperity; where its numerous houses of worship, which shall raise their tall steeples toward Heaven, shall resound with the sounds of music and gladness throughout all that land; where the tired-out denizens of our cities shall seek those rural homes, as places of rest, recreation, and refreshment; where it may be truly said, "Here is a land flowing with milk and honey, and here, indeed, is a people worshiping God under its own vine and fig tree."

ANNUAL MEETING.

At three P. M., January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, at the pavilion, the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held. There was a large attendance, the largest for four years, and noticeably very many prominent gentlemen from the various sections of the State. A very earnest interest was taken and an active canvass made for Directors and for President.

The chief business was the election for a President for one year, and six Directors. One to fill the place of Fred. Cox, resigned, with two years to serve; one to fill the place of J. J. Green, whose resignation last year caused a vacancy, filled by R. C. Sargent to date, one year to serve, he filling out the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Younger; one to fill the place of Marion Biggs, resigned, two years to serve; three to fill the places of T. L. Chamberlain, L. U. Shippee and E. B. Mott, Jr., terms expired, three years to serve. The hold-over Directors are Christopher Green, Robert Hamilton, and M. D. Boruck.

The meeting was called to order by R. S. Carey, President of the Society.

Christopher Green then presented the annual report of the Directors of the Society. The report was read in part, and then ordered not further read, as it would be published.

The financial report of the Directors was referred to a committee of three named by the chair—Messrs. Thomas J. Clunie, R. T. Brown, and James I. Ferree.

The election of President of the Society was next declared in order.

Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, with eulogistic remarks, nominated Jerome C. Davis, of Sacramento.

I. N. Hoag, of Yolo, nominated Marion Biggs, of Butte, and reviewed his record as a Director.

T. J. Clunie indorsed Major Biggs.

J. C. Goods spoke in favor of Davis.

Colonel Younger, of Santa Clara, indorsed Major Biggs.

Major Biggs tendered his resignation as a Director, as he had become a candidate for the presidency.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the best manner of voting, and was engaged in by Messrs. Carey, Poorman, General Evans, Clunie, Domingos, and Hopper.

It was finally resolved to form an alley way in front of the stand, and as all in the room had been admitted only on exhibition of a certificate of membership, they should pass through the alley and deposit their ballots.

Albert Gallatin, E. K. Alsip, and Samuel Deal were appointed tellers, and the vote was taken in the manner described.

The result was as follows: Total vote cast, three hundred and four;

Biggs, one hundred and eighty-seven; Davis, one hundred and sixteen; blank, one.

Major Biggs was declared elected, and, on motion of Samuel Poorman, the choice was made unanimous.

Major Biggs being called for, appeared and was received with applause. He thanked the members for the compliment paid him. He said he should work night and day for the State Society, should fear no man's frown, and court no man's favor. His opponent was his bosom friend, and he knew him to be a friend of the Society, who would work with him for its advancement. His sole aim should be to make the society an honor and profit to the State, and second to none in the Union.

The election of three Directors for the long or full term was then proceeded with.

Judge Denson nominated William P. Coleman, of Sacramento.

General Evans nominated L. U. Shippee, of San Joaquin.

R. O. Cravens nominated W. Dana Perkins, of Placer.

J. T. Carey nominated G. W. Hancock, of Sutter.

Colonel Younger nominated C. E. Singleterry, of Santa Clara, but subsequently withdrew his name.

The vote resulted as follows: Whole vote cast, two hundred and forty two; necessary two a choice, one hundred and twenty-two; Shippee, one hundred and ninety-eight; Coleman, one hundred and eighty-three; Perkins, one hundred and forty-eight; Hancock, one hundred and eleven; scattering, five; and the first three were declared elected.

The election of two Directors for the two terms of two years each was then declared in order.

E. C. Singleterry, of Santa Clara, was elected by acclamation, the Secretary casting the vote.

The second was for the place made vacant by the resignation of Fred. Cox, Superintendent of the Park.

Grove L. Johnson nominated Daniel Flint, and I. N. Hoag nominated Mike Bryte, both of Sacramento.

The vote resulted as follows: Whole vote, one hundred and eleven; necessary to a choice, fifty-six; Bryte received seventy-six votes and Flint thirty-three, with two scattering, and Mr. Bryte was declared elected. His election was made unanimous.

For the short term of one year Captain G. A. Johnson, of San Diego, was elected by acclamation, the Secretary casting the vote.

Grove L. Johnson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be, and they hereby are, requested and instructed to examine into the feasibility of—

First—The removal of the stables from their present position at the Park to the eastern addition to the Park.

Second—The remodeling of the ground at the Park now appropriated to stables, and the erection thereon of buildings for sheep, cattle, and other stock, and for agricultural implements.

Third—The placing of suitable walks in and upon the Park, and the protection of the same from use for any other purpose.

And that said President and Directors report fully to the next meeting of the Society in reference thereto with suitable recommendations.

The thanks of the Society, on motion of John F. Sheehan, were tendered to the retiring officers.

The Society then adjourned.

The financial report of the Society shows the receipts for eighteen hundred and seventy-six to have been fifty-two thousand and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, and the disbursements fifty thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-eight cents.

RAINFALL FOR THE SEASON OF 1876 AND 1877.

BY SAMUEL H. GERRISH, SACRAMENTO.

September, 1876—28th, a sprinkle.

October, 1876—11th, a sprinkle; 16th, 0.58; 17th, 0.27; 18th, 0.23; 25th, 0.15; 26th, 0.17; 27th, 0.73; 28th, 0.88. Total for month, 3.32 inches.

November, 1876—4th, a sprinkle; 11th, a sprinkle; 16th, 0.32; 18th, a sprinkle. Total for month, 0.32 of an inch.

December, 1876—Not a drop of rain this month.

January, 1877—11th, a sprinkle; 16th, a sprinkle of rain mixed with hail; 17th, 0.05; 18th, 0.55; 19th, 0.67; 20th, 0.09; 21st, a sprinkle; 28th, 0.06; 29th, 0.70; 30th, 0.79. Total for month, 2.91 inches.

February, 1877—1st, 0.37; 2d, 0.01; 12th, 0.51; 13th, 0.01; 20th, a sprinkle; 22d, 0.17. Total for month, 1.07 inches.

March, 1877—1st, 0.05; 2d, 0.10; 4th, a sprinkle; 5th, 0.01. 6th, a sprinkle; 9th, 0.12; 10th, 0.34; 12th, a sprinkle; 21st, a sprinkle; 28th, a sprinkle; 29th, 0.06, rain and hail. Total for the month, 4.16 inches.

April, 1877—5th, sprinkles; 8th, a sprinkle; 14th, 0.02; 15th, 0.11; 19th, 0.04; 22d, a sprinkle. Total for month, 0.17 of an inch.

Total rainfall for the season of 1876 and 1877, to April 26th, 8.16 inches.

WOOL REPORT OF E. GRISAR & CO.,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

	Bags.
January	770
February	768
March	4,055
April	31,213
May	39,078
June	12,779
July	6,343
August	7,142
September	21,451
October	31,830
November	11,256
December	1,369
Total	168,054

	Pounds.
Of which there was spring wool, 94,102 bags, weighing	28,230,600
Spring wool shipped direct from the interior	1,834,919
Total spring production	30,065,519
There was fall wool received, 73,952 bags, weighing	24,031,378
Fall wool shipped direct from the interior	204,073
Total fleece wool	54,300,970
Pulled wool shipped direct from San Francisco	2,250,000
Total production of California	56,550,970
On hand December 31, 1875, about	420,000
Received from Oregon, 13,939 bags	3,823,600
Foreign wool received, 1,454 bales	545,250
Grand total	61,339,820

EXPORTS.

Domestic, foreign, pulled, and scoured:

	Pounds.
Per rail, inclusive of shipments from the interior	48,399,694
Per steamer, inclusive of shipments from the coast	1,844,222
Per sail	2,344,395
Total shipments	52,588,311
Value of exports	$8,200,000
On hand December 31st, 1876, 12,265 bags	3,500,000

Difference between receipts and exports has been taken by local mills.

The weights of receipts and exports are gross. The usual tare of bags received is about three pounds each; on pressed bales shipped, fourteen to sixteen pounds each.

Fully two-thirds of the wool graded during the past year is A1. The balance is A2 and B. This proportion has been unchanged for the past seven years.

The severe and long depression in business which has prevailed in the Eastern States has naturally been felt in California, although in a lesser degree. Those who had to find an outlet for their wools in the eastern markets have suffered most. The wool growing interest here, second only to wheat in the value of exports, being deprived of any market except domestic consumption, has been severely tried by the general shrinkage in values.

The woolen manufacturers having generally been unsuccessful for several years, their financial standing had created a general mistrust, and caused eastern wool merchants to be very conservative in granting credits, and by this action reduced the facilities of buyers, and limited the demand for consumption, which caused a momentary stagnation in business, and, consequently, during the entire spring season wools were sold at rates below the cost of production, and if we take into consideration the improved nature of the wools produced in California, prices were in reality lower than they have ever ruled before.

California wools have become popular among manufacturers, and have gone into consumption with unexampled rapidity. Manufacturers who have never tried them before have found it for their interest to use them. Although the production during the year has reached

an amount which a few years ago would have seemed impossible, stocks here to-day are unaequally small, although somewhat in excess of the supply a year ago. The impression is general among those best qualified to judge on this point, that the limit of production in the State is nearly reached, and that a decrease is probable, especially if any failure of rain should occur. Large portions of land in former years devoted to grazing have been put under cultivation; and in the South the division of the large ranches tends to diminish the area of land hitherto monopolized by sheep. In Oregon there is still room for a large increase, especially in the eastern division. Experiments made in Arizona have not proved successful, as the wool usually received from there is inferior to similar wool grown in California, being of heavier shrinkage and harsher nature.

Spring wools began to arrive at the end of March, and met with ready sale until the heavy receipts caused an accumulation which exceeded the capacity of the warehouses. After comparative quiet for a short time business again started, at a lower range of values, and continued active until the larger portion of the clip had been marketed. Early in July the improved feeling in eastern markets manifested itself here, and when fall wools began to arrive the spring clip was nearly closed out. Prices ranged from ten cents for burry and defective to twenty cents for strictly free.

Fall wools commenced to arrive during August, and at first realized about the same prices the spring wools brought; under active competition, however, rates advanced rapidly, and many growers have obtained more for their fall than for their spring shearing. In fact, prices reached a higher range than those ruling during eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Fall wools met with ready sale until business was interrupted by political questions, and since the early part of November comparatively small sales have been made. The high prices obtained caused extensive shearing, but judging from the large proportion of lambs there will be a greater production of spring wool in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven than even eighteen hundred and seventy-six, always provided that the rainfall is sufficient to make pasture abundant.

The condition of both clips has not fulfilled the expectations arising from the abundance of feed. Most of the clips of a year's growth were heavily loaded with tags, arising from the rank growth of the grasses. As prices were low, growers were also less careful in forwarding their wool in merchantable condition, frequently wrapping tags and locks inside the fleeces. In the fall most of the southern wools contained more earth and sand than usual. The southern wools were in good condition, but very burry and seedy.

Oregon wools have been in remarkably good condition, but have contained a lesser amount of combing and delaine.

Fine wools have been most wanted this year. We see no reason, however, to think that California can compete with Australia or South America in raising fine wools. A medium grade seems to flourish best, especially where semi-annual shearing is so general; the result is longer staple and lighter shrinkage, and on an even market there would be less difference in value of fall and spring clips of medium grade than where effort has been made to raise exclusively fine wools.

Comparative prices in gold of A1 California wool in San Francisco and New York during the past eight years. (The prices in New York compiled by James Lynch, wool broker.)

Months.	San Francisco—1869.		New York—1869.		San Francisco—1870.		New York—1870.	
	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.
January	Nominal.	Nominal.	25½ to 27	21 to 22	Nominal.	Nominal.	22½ to 25¼	17½ to 18¾
February	Nominal.	Nominal.	25½ to 27	21 to 22	Nominal.	Nominal.	24 to 24¾	17¾ to 19¼
March	Nominal.	Nominal.	26 to 28	21 to 25½	18½ to 19½	Nominal.	24¾ to 26	19½ to 21½
April	18 to 21½	Nominal.	25 to 27	19 to 22	17½ to 20	Nominal.	25½ to 26½	19 to 21¼
May	18 to 21½	Nominal.	23½ to 26	17½ to 20	17½ to 21	Nominal.	24½ to 26¼	18½ to 19¾
June	18 to 21	Nominal.	21½ to 23½	16½ to 18½	17½ to 21	Nominal.	26½ to 27	19½ to 20¼
July	18 to 21	Nominal.	22 to 25½	16½ to 17½	18½ to 21	Nominal.	23 to 26	19¼ to 19¾
August	17½ to 20	13 to 15	22 to 25½	13¼ to 19	Nominal.	13 to 16	24 to 27½	18¾ to 19¾
September	17½ to 20	13 to 15	21½ to 25	16 to 18½	Nominal.	16 to 18	24¼ to 27¾	18½ to 19¼
October	17½ to 20	12½ to 14	23 to 26	15½ to 18½	Nominal.	16 to 19	23¾ to 25¼	18½ to 19½
November	Nominal.	12½ to 14	22½ to 25½	16 to 18	Nominal.	16 to 19	26¼ to 27¾	21¼ to 25
December	Nominal.	12 to 13½	22 to 25	16 to 17½	Nominal.	16 to 19	26¼ to 27½	22 to 22¾
	1871.		1871.		1872.		1872.	
January	Nominal.	Nominal.	26¼ to 29¾	22½ to 25½	Nominal.	Nominal.	36 to 41	32 to 36
February	Nominal.	Nominal.	27 to 30½	22½ to 25½	Nominal.	Nominal.	37 to 42	32 to 37
March	25 to 26	Nominal.	27 to 31½	20¾ to 24½	Nominal.	Nominal.	40 to 45	33 to 38
April	26 to 28	Nominal.	27 to 31½	21½ to 24¼	45 to 50	Nominal.	38 to 43	32 to 37
May	28 to 32	Nominal.	29¾ to 33	23¼ to 27	Nominal.	Nominal.	37 to 42	28 to 33
June	27½ to 33	Nominal.	31¼ to 38¼	28½ to 32	30 to 35	Nominal.	37 to 42	26 to 31
July	26 to 33	Nominal.	31 to 38¼	29½ to 30¼	33 to 37	Nominal.	35 to 40	24 to 28
August	26 to 32	28 to 32	32 to 40	26¾ to 31½	Nominal.	Nominal.	34 to 39	22 to 25
September	Nominal.	26 to 32½	30¾ to 38½	28 to 32½	Nominal.	17 to 19	33 to 38	21 to 24
October	Nominal.	25 to 28	29¾ to 37½	28 to 32¼	27 to 32	18 to 20	31 to 36	21 to 24
November	Nominal.	23 to 26	31½ to 39½	29¾ to 35	30 to 32	19 to 21	33 to 40	22 to 26
December	Nominal.	21 to 25	31¾ to 40	30 to 36¼	30 to 33	19 to 21	33 to 40	24 to 28

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Months.	San Francisco—1873.		New York—1873.		San Francisco—1874.		New York—1874.	
	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.	Spring.	Fall and Lamb.
January	Nominal.	19 to 23	33 to 40	24 to 28½	Nominal.	19 to 21	26 to 32	22 to 26
February	Nominal.	Nominal.	30 to 37	21 to 26½	Nominal.	19 to 21	26 to 32	21½ to 26
March	Nominal.	Nominal.	28 to 35	19 to 26	Nominal.	Nominal.	26 to 31½	21½ to 26
April	19 to 21	Nominal.	23 to 29	16 to 22	21 to 25	Nominal.	26 to 31	20½ to 25
May	19 to 21	Nominal.	22 to 27½	15½ to 21½	21 to 27	Nominal.	26 to 31	20½ to 25
June	20 to 22	Nominal.	22 to 27	15½ to 18½	22 to 28	Nominal.	27 to 32	20½ to 25
July	22 to 24	Nominal.	22½ to 28	15½ to 19	19 to 25	Nominal.	26 to 33	21 to 25½
August	22 to 25	16 to 18	22½ to 28	15½ to 19	20 to 22	Nominal.	26 to 33	21 to 25
September	22 to 25	18 to 21	24 to 29½	17½ to 21	Nominal.	18 to 21	26 to 32	21 to 25
October	Nominal.	18 to 19	25½ to 30½	20 to 24½	Nominal.	15 to 19	26 to 32	20 to 24½
November	Nominal.	17 to 19	25 to 30	20½ to 25	Nominal.	15 to 18	25 to 31	19 to 24
December	Nominal.	18 to 20	25 to 29½	20½ to 25	Nominal.	15 to 17	24½ to 30½	19 to 23½
	1875.		1875.		1876.		1876.	
January	18 to 20	14 to 19	25 to 33	18 to 23	Nominal.	9 to 12½	22 to 28	14 to 19
February	18 to 20	12 to 15	24½ to 32½	18 to 23	Nominal.	11 to 16	23 to 28	14 to 19
March	15 to 23	11 to 13	24 to 32	17 to 22	12½ to 18	Nominal.	21 to 26½	14 to 18½
April	16 to 25	11 to 13	24 to 32	16½ to 21	14 to 18½	Nominal.	18 to 26½	13 to 18
May	16 to 25	Nominal.	23½ to 31	16 to 20½	15 to 19	Nominal.	17½ to 27	12½ to 16
June	16 to 25	Nominal.	23 to 31	16 to 20	15 to 18½	Nominal.	16 to 23	12 to 15
July	16 to 25	Nominal.	22 to 30	15 to 19	13 to 20½	Nominal.	15 to 21½	10 to 14½
August	16 to 25	11 to 14	22 to 30	15 to 20	13 to 21	Nominal.	15 to 21½	9½ to 14
September	Nominal.	12 to 15	21½ to 29	14½ to 19	Nominal.	12 to 17½	18 to 24½	11 to 15½
October	Nominal.	12 to 17	21 to 28	14 to 19	Nominal.	12 to 19	20 to 25½	13½ to 17
November	Nominal.	12 to 17	20 to 28	13½ to 19	Nominal.	14 to 19	22 to 26	15½ to 22
December	Nominal.	10 to 15	19 to 27	13 to 19	Nominal.	16 to 20	22 to 26	15 to 21

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The above is for wool not burry. During the past year wools from different sections of the State varied widely in condition, hence the range of prices was wider than during any previous period. Character and staple, as well as other essentials, more especially as to freeness from grass seeds, burrs, etc., were more closely scrutinized by consumers than in any former year, and never were good properties in the California wools more highly appreciated than during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Production of California wool taken from the books of E. Grisar & Co., from 1854 to 1876, inclusive.

1854	175,000	1867	10,288,600
1855	300,000	1868	14,232,657
1856	600,000	1869	15,413,970
1857	1,100,000	1870	20,072,660
1858	1,428,351	1871	22,187,188
1859	2,378,250	1872	24,255,468
1860	3,055,325	1873	32,155,169
1861	3,721,998	1874	39,356,781
1862	5,990,300	1875	43,532,223
1863	6,268,480	1876	56,550,970
1864	7,923,670		
1865	8,949,931	Total	328,469,038
1866	8,532,047		

Respectfully yours,

E. GRISAR & CO.

San Francisco, January 1st, 1877.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1875 AND 1876.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

Counties.	Acres of Land Inclosed in 1875	Acres of Land Cultivated in 1875	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda	119,296	97,418	45,242	727,258	27,737	738,674	1,007	24,925
Alpine	300	300	20	400	100	3,000	10	175
Amador	62,413	16,972	690	17,016	9,844	54,330	50	1,800
Butte	321,700	147,525	131,685	2,315,505	15,200	297,400	120	2,120
Calaveras	52,305	16,051	344	4,822	2,433	45,692		
Colusa	228,920	252,000	210,000	3,150,000	25,000	320,000	100	1,500
Contra Costa	176,000	82,000	58,040	1,522,320	17,890	678,250	4,580	160,060
Del Norte	12,090	2,300	177	5,210	288	5,760	205	8,000
El Dorado	40,000	7,000	500	5,000	610	6,000	200	2,000
Fresno	30,874	20,668	11,881	55,255	10,594	13,250		
Humboldt	80,000	19,000	1,800	54,000	840	33,600	5,640	272,000
Inyo	7,247	5,148	1,275	226,333	675	16,880	486	15,812
Kern			3,000	75,000	15,000	450,000	100	2,500
Lake	52,048	10,668	4,919	99,748	2,618	66,860	166	3,435
Lassen*								
Los Angeles	47,500	64,500	1,000	20,000	14,000	415,950	470	3,000
Marin	309,536	13,568	2,122	40,318	1,463	46,816	4,526	131,254
Mariposa	4,540	2,727	26	475	38	1,305		
Mendocino	193,890	44,885	11,840	235,310	7,120	156,718	8,100	249,900
Merced	140,000	154,529	125,672	1,200,000	19,000	350,000	50	1,500
Modoc	40,000	16,000	6,200	173,600	9,185	275,550	400	14,500
Mono	43,688	1,300	200	4,000	150	2,500	300	7,500
Monterey	298,780	130,475	99,650	2,650,000	48,750	900,500	1,700	16,600
Napa	111,400	48,855	35,400	708,865	4,550	91,040	850	25,000
Nevada	75,000	16,000						
Placer*								
Plumas	50,000	5,730	1,350	17,902	445	12,913	2,837	55,864
Sacramento	304,000	76,420	20,344	325,504	42,013	913,460	1,410	28,240
San Bernardino	25,000	14,000	5,000	50,000	5,000	107,000	110	1,640
San Benito	184,600	41,300	30,250	276,300	9,450	86,890	200	6,000
San Diego	8,087	17,117	10,054	109,533	3,606	53,923	18	400
San Francisco	5,749	3,826	35		265	1,590	18	
San Joaquin	310,000	274,200	210,000	2,100,000	38,500	575,000	200	4,200
San Luis Obispo	200,000	55,000	6,000	120,000	30,000	1,500,000		
San Mateo	100,250	60,000	6,850	120,440	4,400	110,000	5,500	137,500
Santa Barbara	46,320	40,265	4,000		15,808		135	
Santa Clara	518,850	216,234	170,848	1,537,632	12,181	194,896	738	12,631
Santa Cruz	70,556	20,185	7,100	182,000	4,200	157,400	2,560	82,920
Shasta	60,350	31,675	7,600	91,200	8,525	145,875		
Sierra	22,697	2,277	323	5,778	721	28,996	1,019	28,112
Siskiyou	130,000	28,395	12,000	180,000	2,450	49,000	4,720	118,000
Solano	378,213	312,394	180,256	4,066,255	61,736	1,975,552	8,025	248,775
Sonoma	310,520	194,575	45,000	800,000	21,213	424,260	19,597	587,410
Stanislaus	45,825	451,470	420,000	3,240,000	50,000	5,000,000		
Sutter	280,325	312,150	135,020	1,785,030	30,076	610,120	150	4,000
Tehama	209,420	146,800	85,500	1,282,500	9,950	199,000	2,200	66,000
Trinity	12,335	7,980	840	12,340	20		30	500
Tulare	85,370	56,704	22,340	267,420	31,786	476,250	420	12,750
Tuolumne	164,600	8,142	2,000	30,980	1,200	19,084	20	400
Ventura	5,000	50,000	6,000	120,000	27,000	500,000		
Yolo	160,471	196,847	162,842	2,279,780	31,371	627,420		
Yuba	137,400	45,000	17,717	250,580	9,411	153,610	279	6,190
Totals	6,352,476	3,838,575	2,321,852	32,341,609	684,212	25,883,314	79,246	2,345,113

*Not reported.

Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Rye.		Corn.		Buckwheat.		Peas.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda			830	23,670			100	2,000
Alpine								
Amador			1,600	28,970				
Butte	40		406	14,180				
Calaveras			292	5,860				
Colusa			150	3,000				
Contra Costa	70	1,680	260	9,620			6	140
Del Norte			10	250	12	470	10	250
El Dorado								
Fresno			54	1,090				
Humboldt			300	1,200	12	160	2,560	78,800
Inyo			2,316	437,666				
Kern			400	10,000				
Lake	4	50	279	10,865				
Lassen								
Los Angeles	490	11,760	14,200	639,000	60	1,350	110	2,750
Marin								
Mariposa				580				
Mendocino	100	2,700	380	7,710				
Merced	50	1,250	375	15,000	50	1,000	330	2,000
Modoc			10	200				
Mono								
Monterey			875	24,300	50	200	86	1,850
Napa	5	80	1,840	64,400			5	100
Nevada								
Placer								
Plumas	6	66						

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Sacramento			1,620	61,000	15	465	16	500
San Bernardino			800	35,000				
San Benito	300	4,500	350	7,500				
San Diego			593	13,495			6	300
San Francisco							5	
San Joaquin	1,250	21,200	280	8,400	30	600	5	200
San Luis Obispo			500	20,000			20	500
San Mateo			100	2,000			125	3,000
Santa Barbara			8,078					
Santa Clara	172	3,127	123	5,730			10	194
Santa Cruz			1,290	23,290	22	560		
Shasta			80	1,700				
Sierra								
Siskiyou	50	750	250	2,500	45	675	40	600
Solano			2,203	90,323				
Sonoma	225	4,500	37,000	740,000				
Stanislaus	1,000	1,200	225	8,000				
Sutter			1,500	27,485	525	9,275		
Tehama			1,000	27,000				
Trinity			30	560				
Tulare	225	3,375	650	16,250				
Tuolumne								
Ventura			10,000	200,000				
Yolo			560	11,200			78	7,582
Yuba			658	25,500				
Totals	3,987	67,038	92,467	2,624,494	821	14,575	3,512	100,766

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Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Peanuts.		Beans.		Castor Beans.		Potatoes.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda			488	10,105			823	2,905
Alpine							20	75
Amador			4	150			350	3,800
Butte			4	80			70	152
Calaveras			20	108			263	709
Colusa					1	200	80	160
Contra Costa			90	2,820			180	930
Del Norte			3	90			521	1,042
El Dorado							250	750
Fresno	8	200					5	16
Humboldt			17	20			4,500	24,346
Inyo			30	330			116	358
Kern			20				100	75
Lake							104	267
Lassen								
Los Angeles	90	81,000	1,220	24,400	200	199,000	1,825	8,200
Marin							1,243	1,864
Mariposa							25	64
Mendocino							1,800	5,450
Merced	14	14,500	210	1,540			450	3,150
Modoc							205	520
Mono							40	40
Monterey			720	18,600			3,500	14,000
Napa			5	100			48	144
Nevada							300	900
Placer								
Plumas							138	761

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Sacramento	30	20,000	925	30,000			1,100	5,700
San Bernardino			40	825			120	500
San Benito			15	300			300	750
San Diego			15	307			84	414
San Francisco			3				326	215
San Joaquin			90	3,500			200	620
San Luis Obispo			200	6,000			800	2,400
San Mateo			400	8,000			5,000	15,000
Santa Barbara			2,068				2,465	
Santa Clara			6	70			293	6,530
Santa Cruz			300	3,750			580	2,340
Shasta			80	1,600			175	300
Sierra							70	283
Siskiyou			70	1,400			350	210
Solano							31	62
Sonoma			125	2,500			2,500	6,000
Stanislaus								
Sutter			180	4,187			425	1,275
Tehama	75	120,000	15	600			60	200
Trinity			12	412			125	400
Tulare			150	4,050			700	467
Tuolumne			5	150			60	220
Ventura			1,000	10,000			200	800
Yolo	45	54,281	320	14,000			310	1,000
Yuba			10	500			260	1,560
Totals	262	289,981	9,140	150,494	201	199,200	33,490	117,924

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds.
Alameda			201	26,100	16,716	21,363		
Alpine					237	274		
Amador	4	50			6,054	5,860		
Butte			2	200	16,325	14,750		
Calaveras			65	2,275	7,181	7,320		
Colusa					16,700	19,800		
Contra Costa			12	2,100	20,400	32,120		
Del Norte					1,000	3,000		
El Dorado					5,000	5,000		
Fresno								
Humboldt			4	306	3,572	9,000		
Inyo			4	405	3,416	5,004		
Kern	40	100	15		1,500	7,000		
Lake					5,536	6,435		
Lassen								
Los Angeles	186	1,070	107	28,350	4,100	10,250	10	For seed.
Marin					4,214	7,374		
Mariposa					2,633	1,950		
Mendocino					14,760	19,220		
Merced	400	2,800	50	1,000	7,000	8,000		
Modoc					20,000	30,000		
Mono					6,000	6,000		
Monterey					12,740	25,480		
Napa			5	320	8,300	8,500		
Nevada					3,600	3,200		
Placer								
Plumas					14,303	16,251		

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Sacramento	410	2,015	50	1,125	28,000	27,385		
San Bernardino	30	100	6	1,200	1,000	2,400		
San Benito					4,600	4,000		
San Diego	7	18			2,657	3,237		
San Francisco			2	52	2,105	1,650		
San Joaquin	15	28	100	40,000	21,200	14,000		
San Luis Obispo			20	1,200	70,000	105,000		
San Mateo			60	7,500	8,000	7,500		
Santa Barbara	160		35		1,370		25	
Santa Clara	10	64	53	5,962	27,686	43,789	1,277	57,000
Santa Cruz					2,730	3,350	315	462,105
Shasta					16,385	8,000		
Sierra					9,045	11,392		
Siskiyou			20	1,200	8,350	12,525		
Solano					39,756	49,700		
Sonoma	120	300			43,745	50,000		
Stanislaus					2,000	15,000		
Sutter	375	1,255	27	2,000	31,751	23,008		
Tehama	25	70	10	350	40,000	55,000		
Trinity			6	420	4,157	4,700		
Tulare	24	120			750	875		
Tuolumne			5	500	2,100	3,074		
Ventura	25	50			6,000	8,000	500	200,000
Yolo	100	250	55	3,053	12,960	18,230		
Yuba	40	250			11,117	9,062		
Totals	1,971	8,540	914	125,618	598,751	754,628	2,127	719,105

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Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Hops.		Tobacco.		Cotton.		Sugar Beets.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda	117	38,250					2	20
Alpine								
Amador	38	15,200						
Butte								
Calaveras								
Colusa								
Contra Costa							40	830
Del Norte							10	20
El Dorado								
Fresno								
Humboldt								
Inyo								
Kern								
Lake	72	35,600						
Lassen								
Los Angeles	17	27,200	145	17,400			50	500
Marin								
Mariposa								
Mendocino	420	630,000						
Merced	25	1,500	45	2,100	200	8,000	8	20
Modoc								
Mono								
Monterey	50			23,627				
Napa	81	99,000					3	70
Nevada								
Placer								
Plumas								
Sacramento	306	400,000						

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San Bernardino								
San Benito			190	160,000				
San Diego								
San Francisco								
San Joaquin	30	30,000						
San Luis Obispo								
San Mateo	15	22,500					150	900
Santa Barbara								
Santa Clara	260	379,230	493	750,000			100	
Santa Cruz	14	12,000						
Shasta							1,100	7,900
Sierra								
Siskiyou								
Solano								
Sonoma	50							
Stanislaus								
Sutter	16	1,200						
Tehama								
Trinity								
Tulare								
Tuolumne								
Ventura								
Yolo	62	49,873						
Yuba								
Totals	1,573	1,741,553	873	953,127	200	8,000	1,463	10,260

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pounds of Butter	Pounds of Cheese	Pounds of Wool	Pounds of Honey	Value of Fruit Crop	Number of Bearing Lemon Trees	Number of Bearing Orange Trees	Number of Bearing Olive Trees
Alameda	142,260	10,000	282,800	1,950	$356,000	138	241	942
Alpine	4,000							
Amador	3,500	1,307	82,450	1,400		213	300	28
Butte	12,230	1,005	386,520			277	450	37
Calaveras	32,890	480		1,550		7	18	7
Colusa	5,000		1,200,000					
Contra Costa	83,240	10,280	53,310	1,890				
Del Norte	134,000		640	125	500	1		
El Dorado	28,200	8,000	40,000					
Fresno			1,344,625					
Humboldt	40,000	200	319,000	4,000	20,000			
Inyo	19,492	1,100	4,000	2,150	1,930			
Kern			1,978,969		5,000			
Lake	22,795	14,200	183,810	1,720	5,040			
Lassen								
Los Angeles	38,100	8,350	2,034,828	571,230	525,000	6,900	36,700	2,170
Marin	3,540,000	540,000						
Mariposa	3,250	250		150		6	19	3
Mendocino	18,900		980,000					
Merced	55,000	37,000	450,000	5,000	50,000	20	15	
Modoc	50,000	5,000	105,000		625			
Mono	880							
Monterey	30,000	11,000	875,000		7,000			
Napa	135,900	13,400	115,385	4,000	128,465	5	11	1
Nevada								
Placer								
Plumas	231,800	8,000	600	3,000	3,000			

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Sacramento	377,000	60,000	405,000	2,000		110	175	50
San Bernardino	5,000	2,000	150,000	109,900		1,300	1,700	275
San Benito	30,000	296,000	325,000	1,200	6,000			
San Diego	19,755	900	450,200	418,380		150	160	400
San Francisco	930							
San Joaquin	195,000	21,000	466,100	3,500				
San Luis Obispo	500,000	600,000	1,500,000	2,000		100	150	3,000
San Mateo	925,000	1,200,000				175	50	150
Santa Barbara	13,890	4,000	500,000	3,000	12,000	3,200	1,800	2,200
Santa Clara	92,291	523,879	96,000	1,492	291,920	1,142	3,293	2,012
Santa Cruz	115,298	28,240			10,000			5
Shasta	9,000		165,882	1,200	35,000			
Sierra	75,750				2,000			
Siskiyou	800,000	2,500		3,800	7,500			
Solano	221,900		904,100		330,000			
Sonoma	2,125,000	250,000	875,000			372	1,994	227
Stanislaus	8,000		374,000	13,240			50	
Sutter	92,135		140,316	2,000	250,000		10	6
Tehama	24,000		150,270	3,500				
Trinity	16,300	900		675	7,500			
Tulare	130,040		2,040,290	24,270	52,000	6	10	
Tuolumne	29,736		46,650	8,000	130,316	10	25	
Ventura		1,000	750,000	10,000		200	200	
Yolo	186,920	8,762	411,946	6,000	262,870	45	273	48
Yuba	18,000		87,000		60,000	10	75	
Totals	10,652,382	3,666,753	20,274,691	1,212,322	$2,559,666	14,387	47,919	11,561

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Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres of Grape Vines	Wine—Number of Gallons	Brandy — Number of Gallons	Number of Breweries	Number of Gallons	Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Total number of Horned Cattle
Alameda	1,125	62,000	3,000	7	143,000	7,380	387	10,029
Alpine				1	700	206	23	833
Amador		39,545	2,000	4	30,000	3,080	252	6,476
Butte	1,000	17,400		3		7,375	845	13,745
Calaveras	525	26,927	1,912	7	38,130	2,398	176	7,977
Colusa	350			1	25,000	7,820	1,995	7,345
Contra Costa				1		4,683	548	18,790
Del Norte	1	25		1	4,000	551	95	2,930
El Dorado	1,200	207,000	12,000	3		2,500	90	6,500
Fresno	185					8,308	202	53,840
Humboldt				2	20,000	4,882	1,136	26,719
Inyo	21	50		5	12,560	3,642	823	13,075
Kern	25			3		5,661	740	55,312
Lake				2	10,650	2,271	183	5,223
Lassen								
Los Angeles	4,950	1,328,900	51,000	5	105,000	10,000	1,000	13,000
Marin	20	4,500				2,554	98	27,246
Mariposa	75	8,900	194	2	4,975	2,049	264	6,469
Mendocino	100			4	2,400	5,896	659	16,367
Merced	600	12,000	5,000			5,200	950	145,000
Modoc	10			1	2,500	3,758	165	20,580
Mono				1		1,627	129	12,291
Monterey	100			4		12,258	156	41,847
Napa	4,271	873,000	19,106	2	33,900	4,436	660	9,335
Nevada	340	12,000		16	140,000	2,817	107	6,294
Placer								
Plumas				2	4,800	1,295	112	8,298
Sacramento	3,400	65,000	4,149	8	563,692	9,837	334	13,454
San Bernardino	1,700	75,000	4,400	1	15,000	2,997	275	11,703
San Benito	140	20,000	1,500	2	24,000	2,972	180	12,418
San Diego	200	2,875	3,095		50,000	4,815	459	22,134
San Francisco				35	7,875,000	7,962	64	4,830
San Joaquin	175	65,000	3,500	3	78,000	12,852	1,020	23,027
San Luis Obispo	80	200		2	75,000	5,100	309	41,022
San Mateo	100	40,000		4	110,000	3,602	17	8,256
Santa Barbara		5,000	3,200	3		4,700	250	45,000
Santa Clara	2,084	182,932	45,500	7	3,500,000	10,850	964	34,013
Santa Cruz	140	80,000	15,000	4	101,708	3,295	139	7,042
Shasta	400	2,000	200	2	13,000	27,087	239	9,957
Sierra				8		900	84	5,800
Siskiyou	50	500	800	3	1,000	4,708	534	45,967
Solano	20,393	925,000	1,060	3		6,217	728	16,180
Sonoma	6,300	3,397,612	33,000	3		9,246	717	28,154
Stanislaus		11,327	2,703	2	17,000	5,200	1,369	6,902
Sutter	575	400,000		1	3,500	5,759	577	5,469
Tehama	550	15,000	5,000	1	15,750	4,371	356	12,286
Trinity	2	400		2	15,000	1,002	263	5,244
Tulare	380	4,500	400	3	17,420	7,195	535	17,428
Tuolumne	500	90,540	1,540	3	150,000	3,285	187	8,650
Ventura	200	6,000	1,000	1	6,000	3,000	200	6,200
Yolo	927	215,786	3,351	3	11,870	6,636	805	8,421
Yuba	700	4,000	1,700	1	14,400	4,159	384	8,026
Totals	53,894	8,200,919	225,310	182	13,234,955	270,514	22,775	942,944

Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Sheep	Number of Cashmere and Angora Goats	Number of Hogs	Grist Mills.		Barrels of Flour Made	Bushels of Corn Ground
				Steam Power	Water Power		
Alameda	56,695	1,830	2,523	3	2	24,250	2,600
Alpine	717	633					
Amador	24,118		4,303	1	1	5,000	11,850
Butte	86,700		9,440	3	3	135,000	9,500
Calaveras	39,705	8,392	2,806				
Colusa	206,993	1,114	17,000	3		17,000	
Contra Costa	26,280	420	9,322	3			
Del Norte	1,109		709		1	1,000	75
El Dorado	14,845		2,782		1		
Fresno	506,270	2,854	8,535		1		
Humboldt	114,483	369	9,245	3	2	6,500	1,000
Inyo	5,487	495	1,511		2	4,500	16,891
Kern	580,538		5,979	1	2		
Lake	24,130	3	5,533	2	1	9,000	400
Lassen							
Los Angeles	508,707	100	9,790		5	2,750	58,100
Marin	1,504		16,180				
Mariposa	101,993	45	6,625		1		
Mendocino	234,440	467	16,668	3	2		
Merced	233,000	150	4,759		3	11,225	7,500
Modoc	38,270		2,141	1	2	2,220	100
Mono	19,689		246		1	1,000	500
Monterey	186,840	1,200	4,573	3		19,000	
Napa	28,940	374	5,630	3	3	12,920	9,500
Nevada	4,424	1,138	2,204				
Placer							
Plumas	5,957		736		2	1,400	

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Sacramento	201,354	300	9,001	3		240,000	140,000
San Bernardino	61,278	1,040	1,025		4	10,000	10,000
San Benito	76,668	130	2,734	1	1	60,000	800
San Diego	258,720	50	1,393	1		5,134	1,647
San Francisco			3,551	6		500,000	11,800
San Joaquin	138,176		11,250	5		94,600	15,500
San Luis Obispo	200,000	1,200	8,000	1	3	14,000	2,500
San Mateo	317		2,444	1		2,000	
Santa Barbara	239,800	5	5,100	1		2,500	2,000
Santa Clara	34,981	303	8,647	4	1	73,654	3,831
Santa Cruz	702	132	2,035	4	1	23,160	36,110
Shasta	48,176		8,830		3	7,425	975
Sierra	4,415	405	226		1	100	
Siskiyou	34,068		2,200	2	5	2,000	1,250
Solano	103,254	116	8,860	2			
Sonoma	120,331	1,020	13,701	3	7	50,000	10,000
Stanislaus	187,482	193	6,586	1	1	18,120	5,000
Sutter	30,087		9,943				
Tehama	300,050	1,000	7,240	1	1	48,000	3,500
Trinity	28,105		443		1	800	100
Tulare	408,058		13,103	2	2	18,500	1,940
Tuolumne	20,000		4,919		3		
Ventura	180,000		12,000		1		
Yolo	75,809		17,015	3		52,867	1,025
Yuba	34,626		3,370	2	1	152,000	16,000
Totals	5,838,391	25,478	314,856	72	71	1,627,625	381,994

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SAW MILLS.		Feet of Lumber Sawed.	Number of Shingles Made.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.	
	Steam Power.	Water Power.			Number.	Tons Crushed.	Number.	Miles in Length.
Alameda								
Alpine	1		200,000	10,000	3			
Amador	4		5,000,000	1,400,000	23	260,000	9	149
Butte	14	4	45,000,000	1,500,000	10	3,600		
Calaveras	3	2	2,000,158	4,003,680	38	24,999	19	498
Colusa	2		300,000	100,000				
Contra Costa								
Del Norte	3	4	7,000,000	10,000			8	29
El Dorado	11	3	6,000,000		18		13	640
Fresno	1	2						
Humboldt	15	1	75,000,000	15,000,000				
Inyo		4	8,628,500	1,000,000	3	8,400		
Kern	2	1	4,000,000		3	30,000	1	2
Lake	6	1	3,450,000	300,000				
Lassen								
Los Angeles	3		30,000		1	5,000	4	21
Marin	1							
Mariposa	2	2			22		23	69
Mendocino	17	3	50,000,000	12,000,000				
Merced								
Modoc	2	7	24,000,000	150,000				
Mono	2	2	10,000,000	100,000	3	4,000	2	7
Monterey								
Napa	1		500,000		1			
Nevada	20	11	6,000,000	2,000,000	48	146,000	76	630
Placer								
Plumas	5	8			10	80,000	320	600

Sacramento							5	77
San Bernardino	5		3,500,000	300,000	4	120,000	3	12
San Benito								
San Diego	6	1	1,975,000	75,000	6	5,000		
San Francisco								
San Joaquin								
San Luis Obispo	1	1	200,000					
San Mateo	14		6,500,000	41,000,000				
Santa Barbara	2							
Santa Clara	2	1	13,197,230	1,237,000				
Santa Cruz	15	5	20,000,000	150,000				
Shasta	2	10	10,450,000	675,000	1		80	365
Sierra	11	8	3,500,000	200,000	23		53	220
Siskiyou	3	13	4,000,000	150,000	6	4,050	18	407
Solano								
Sonoma	8		40,000,000	10,000,000	4			
Stanislaus							1	10
Sutter								
Tehama	7	3	26,914,500	200,000				
Trinity	2	8	1,800,000				231	405
Tulare	3	2	7,400,000	420,000	2	1,200		
Tuolumne	3	2	6,100,000	200,000	34		6	150
Ventura								
Yolo								
Yuba	3	2	2,000,000				23	65
Totals	202	111	364,045,388	93,530,680	263	692,249	895	4,356

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.		COAL.	RAILROADS.	
	Number	Acres Irrigated	Number	Pounds of Wool Used	Number	Pounds of Cotton Used	Tons Mined	Number	Miles in Length
Alameda	1	750						6	37
Alpine	15	700							
Amador									
Butte								1	57
Calaveras								1	66-100
Colusa									
Contra Costa							165,295	1	11 50-100
Del Norte	4	700						2	3
El Dorado	20							1	18
Fresno	3							1	61
Humboldt								4	15
Inyo									
Kern	27	20,000						1	70
Lake									
Lassen									
Los Angeles	55	26,900	1	51,000				5	118 80-100
Marin								2	55
Mariposa	12								
Mendocino								4	10
Merced	21	5,110						1	37
Modoc	147	10,000							
Mono									
Monterey								3	69
Napa								1	41
Nevada		475						2	49
Placer									

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Plumas	20	2,000							
Sacramento			1	225,000				4	74 75-100
San Bernardino	12	8,000	1	5,000				1	48
San Benito								1	16
San Diego								1	40
San Francisco			2	2,500,000				2	13
San Joaquin	2	6,000	1	200,000				4	92
San Luis Obispo	3	1,000						1	10
San Mateo								1	25
Santa Barbara									
Santa Clara			1	101,716				5	74
Santa Cruz	2	350						3	30
Shasta	70	2,000						1	18
Sierra	3							1	2
Siskiyou	98	8,000							
Solano								2	44
Sonoma			1					1	66
Stanislaus	1	300						1	30
Sutter	1	320						2	34
Tehama								1	40
Trinity									
Tulare	33	14,500						2	59 60-100
Tuolumne									
Ventura	3								
Yolo	3	18,726						2	58
Yuba			1	300,000				2	28
Totals	556	125,831	9	3,382,716			165,295	74	1,457 31-100

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR 1875.				Estimated Total Population	Registered Voters
	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.		
Alameda	$11,711,465 00	$2,327,095 00	$1,594,978 00	$15,633,538 00	14,550	2,560
Alpine	148,000 00	100,935 00	204,176 00	453,111 00	914	314
Amador	1,063,265 00	821,370 00	301,980 00	2,186,615 00	13,500	3,446
Butte	6,736,058 00	1,320,525 00	1,788,556 00	9,845,139 00	20,000	4,782
Calaveras	738,237 00	424,609 00	723,956 00	1,886,802 00	8,500	2,904
Colusa	7,233,277 00	881,351 00	1,895,415 00	10,010,043 00	10,000	3,500
Contra Costa	5,256,594 00	805,660 00	1,162,891 00	7,225,145 00	10,300	
Del Norte	203,945 00	186,205 00	246,694 00	636,844 00	3,000	489
El Dorado	675,657 00	855,072 00	806,594 00	2,337,323 00	10,000	3,000
Fresno	5,296,199 00	569,765 00	2,418,172 00	8,284,136 00	8,000	1,600
Humboldt	2,261,319 00	1,021,821 00	1,610,366 00	4,893,506 00	15,000	3,000
Inyo	1,114,049 00	384,131 00	665,389 00	2,163,569 00	3,000	1,193
Kern	3,689,151 00	486,375 00	2,546,900 00	6,722,426 00	6,500	1,887
Lake	1,115,468 00	539,496 00	496,848 00	2,151,812 00	6,000	1,285
Lassen						
Los Angeles	8,956,700 00	2,977,741 00	2,909,874 00	14,844,315 00	29,500	8,059
Marin	5,413,466 00	1,106,698 00	1,345,324 00	7,865,488 00	10,000	1,209
Mariposa	605,855 00	327,440 00	564,733 00	1,498,028 00	5,000	1,443
Mendocino	2,638,869 00	1,025,210 00	2,120,987 00	5,785,066 00	11,000	3,100
Merced					6,444	1,561
Modoc	245,207 00	195,850 00	603,668 00	1,044,725 00	2,800	935
Mono	143,857 00	139,185 00	280,377 00	563,419 00	700	304
Monterey	6,468,905 00	974,163 00	1,749,481 00	9,192,549 00	14,700	4,000
Napa	4,760,565 00	1,771,530 00	1,322,300 00	7,854,395 00	14,000	3,324
Nevada	3,702,825 00	1,715,385 00	1,613,166 00	7,031,376 00	23,000	6,875
Placer						

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Plumas	1,030,251 00	396,514 00	578,242 00	2,005,007 00	6,000	1,450
Sacramento	5,255,555 00	8,122,180 00	4,660,665 00	18,038,400 00	38,000	9,300
San Bernardino	1,712,928 00	397,386 00	591,423 00	2,701,737 00	12,000	2,523
San Benito	3,086,877 00	495,265 00	787,214 00	4,369,356 00	7,000	1,400
San Diego	1,992,097 00	348,294 00	1,045,057 00	3,385,448 00	13,177	2,530
San Francisco	140,408,382 00	48,383,590 00	71,757,030 00	260,549,002 00	272,000	36,000
San Joaquin	11,820,786 00	2,805,574 00	3,244,169 00	17,870,529 00	26,000	6,361
San Luis Obispo	3,560,816 00	600,000 00	1,276,439 00	5,437,255 00	9,500	2,200
San Mateo	4,648,990 00	799,616 00	829,585 00	6,278,191 00	12,000	3,000
Santa Barbara	4,380,825 00	1,000,355 00	1,580,500 00	6,961,680 00	9,000	2,640
Santa Clara	19,316,528 00	4,875,269 00	5,710,839 00	29,902,636 00	35,000	8,957
Santa Cruz	4,261,269 00	1,261,733 00	1,064,926 00	6,587,928 00	14,250	2,525
Shasta	668,588 00	380,215 00	795,189 00	1,863,992 00	6,625	1,872
Sierra	376,826 00	152,435 00	405,104 00	934,365 00	4,500	2,100
Siskiyou	735,155 00	463,560 00	1,215,272 00	2,413,987 00	8,300	2,300
Solano	6,075,178 00	2,109,824 00	1,225,996 00	9,410,998 00	20,930	4,180
Sonoma	8,811,839 00	3,261,203 00	3,261,991 00	15,335,033 00	40,000	5,066
Stanislaus	3,946,600 00	362,066 00	1,250,961 00	5,559,627 00	8,000	2,000
Sutter	2,785,005 00	603,380 00	653,626 00	4,042,011 00	7,500	1,500
Tehama	2,443,150 00	304,250 00	966,859 00	3,714,259 00	5,700	1,925
Trinity	322,135 00	177,077 00	331,521 00	830,733 00	3,400	890
Tulare	2,465,524 00	894,990 00	1,403,086 00	4,763,600 00	13,500	3,532
Tuolumne	561,260 00	560,675 00	610,080 00	1,732,015 00	8,000	2,355
Ventura	2,098,888 00	418,358 00	737,891 00	3,255,137 00	7,000	1,778
Yolo	7,276,204 00	1,230,298 00	1,736,573 00	10,243,075 00	13,000	4,000
Yuba	1,817,765 00	1,417,965 00	1,205,615 00	4,441,345 00	10,000	3,000
Totals	$322,058,354 00	$102,779,684 00	$137,898,678 00	$562,736,716 00	856,790	176,754

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TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State.

Counties.	Acres of Land Inclosed.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda*								
Alpine*								
Amador	67,148	18,820	750	18,980	2,550	55,304	60	2,100
Butte	350,000	210,000	155,000	2,400,000	23,000	500,000	400	9,000
Calaveras	51,033	16,400	384	4,011	2,996	31,444		
Colusa	233,110	236,585	242,609	4,500,990	34,802	806,495	44	1,408
Contra Costa	211,228	102,531	78,378	1,354,961	20,700	697,640	2,690	86,118
Del Norte	11,058	1,933	412	4,241	273	6,065	315	10,905
El Dorado	100,000	20,000	2,000	20,000	1,000	10,000	500	5,000
Fresno	58,855	63,869	32,944	296,860	24,652	327,960		
Humboldt	85,460	21,016	2,000	40,000	1,000	35,000	5,000	256,800
Inyo	8,111	4,400	1,020	19,750	620	13,773	641	9,719
Kern	27,800	18,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	180,000		
Lake	50,135	15,854	4,316	93,291	2,874	75,019	292	11,385
Lassen	49,800	13,594	1,752	16,784	1,687	23,837	435	10,130
Los Angeles	52,754	81,450	7,000	140,000	15,250	467,500	475	3,000
Marin	310,660	14,500	22,000	41,250	1,500	47,000	46,200	132,250
Mariposa	22,070	3,805	57	910	363	7,350		
Mendocino	208,984	49,821	12,350	252,700	7,920	194,240	9,080	186,300
Merced	160,000	360,733	300,000	4,500,000	40,000	600,000		

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Modoc	47,680	18,245	8,010	168,764	9,685	251,725	300	8,000
Mono	21,578	25,000	25	500	200	4,000	25	500
Monterey	442,050	170,300	90,000	1,333,333	40,000	833,333	5,000	218,750
Napa	145,680	54,175	30,565	520,310	4,555	108,475	955	22,585
Nevada	81,000	12,000						
Placer	155,951	89,420	43,125	594,447	20,040	292,850	9,875	
Plumas	53,000	5,730	1,200	12,890	300	9,213	2,600	55,280
Sacramento	328,000	84,370	15,174	224,877	44,086	793,548	2,115	41,146
San Bernardino	30,000	20,000	4,000	60,000	8,000	240,000	120	4,000
San Benito	190,000	47,700	33,000	360,000	10,000	140,000	150	3,000
San Diego	2,537	14,039	6,225	104,209	2,690	62,748		
San Francisco	6,200	3,800	200		180	350	25	
San Joaquin	320,000	238,600	180,150	1,800,000	36,180	625,600	410	8,200
San Luis Obispo	201,000	60,000	6,000	150,000	30,000	900,000	100	
San Mateo	105,000	60,000	6,500	130,000	7,000	210,000	10,000	300,000
Santa Barbara	48,140	40,000			500	2,000		
Santa Clara	463,331	275,420	155,343	2,875,120	25,310	430,250	3,560	103,110
Santa Cruz	70,950	20,380	7,200	179,000	4,250	158,200	2,580	83,100
Shasta	60,350	31,275	8,000	88,000	7,000	102,000	150	3,000
Sierra	21,000	1,755	165	2,255	686	11,234	763	13,267
Siskiyou	134 000	29,455	13,200	198,000	2,300	46,000	4,600	115,000
Solano	9,652	109,394	93,575	1,965,175	15,819	553,665	145	4,700
Sonoma	375,541	153,611	33,000	600,000	14,726	26,000	13,660	200,000
Stanislaus	70,000	60,000	416,666	5,000,000	54,444	800,000		
Sutter	281,815	202,215	91,266	1,368,975	25,000	450,000	200	4,600
Tehama	122,430	136,950	72,114	792,512	15,554	234,906	1,250	28,750
Trinity	22,223	7,436	860	11,430	15	300	10	270
Tulare	94,280	74,806	26,460	423,360	35,780	644,040	315	8,190
Tuolumne	70,930	10,984	2,060	30,900	935	18,534	35	300
Ventura	10,000	75,000	5,000	100,000	50,000	1,000,000		
Yolo	135,340	138,995	122,695	2,322,269	18,559	40,062		
Yuba	142,000	52,000	15,463	224,525	7,976	156,400	367	8,874
Totals	6,319,864	3,576,366	2,352,213	35,385,579	678,957	13,224,060	125,442	1,958,737

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*Not reported.

Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Rye.		Corn.		Buckwheat.		Peas.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador			1,075	36,250				
Butte	80	1,500	600	23,000				
Calaveras			300	7,893				
Colusa	5	50	112	1,680				
Contra Costa	30	592	324	12,236			7	165
Del Norte			44	1,360	1	12	15	400
El Dorado	500	5,000						
Fresno			576					
Humboldt			369	12,560	20	300	4,060	243,600
Inyo			2,511	53,392				
Kern			600	18,000				
Lake			404	12,665				
Lassen	3	35	40	2,400	10	200	10	100
Los Angeles	500	12,500	15,425	698,625	65	1,462	115	2,875
Marin								
Mariposa	35	353	47	1,110				
Mendocino	200	4,200	480	10,150				
Merced	6,000	90,000	500	25,000			300	2,000
Modoc			10	200				
Mono								
Monterey			1,000	25,000				
Napa	20	175	1,940	47,670			8	150
Nevada								
Placer	110		10					

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Plumas	10	130						
Sacramento	116	2,047	2,153	70,440	226	4,826	20	600
San Bernardino			1,000	40,000	10	200	10	300
San Benito	100	1,600	400	8,270				
San Diego	72	1,205	294	6,485				
San Francisco							7	22
San Joaquin	2,870	57,400	290	10,900	20	400	20	600
San Luis Obispo	25		300	100,000	2	100	20	400
San Mateo			30	600				
Santa Barbara								
Santa Clara			1,000	20,000				
Santa Cruz			1,300	23,310	15	310		
Shasta			75	1,500				
Sierra								
Siskiyou	75	3,750	250	3,000	60	900	75	1,125
Solano			237	5,980				
Sonoma	423	8,756	28,000	5,000				
Stanislaus	600	6,000	2,000	8,000				
Sutter			1,871	45,425	1,200	36,300		
Tehama	600	7,200	650	19,500				
Trinity			33	670				
Tulare	140	2,100	1,300	29,900				
Tuolumne	3	45						
Ventura			10,000	200,000				
Yolo			536	12,372				
Yuba			425	20,200				
Totals	12,517	204,638	78,511	1,620,743	1,629	45,010	4,667	252,337

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.	
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Tons
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	4	17,500	8	450			260	2,850
Butte							40	87
Calaveras			84	2,304			105	781
Colusa							40	50
Contra Costa			40	1,420			261	1,267
Del Norte							120	247
El Dorado							550	1,650
Fresno								
Humboldt			5	75			4,000	20,684
Inyo			39	434			120	423
Kern							120	180
Lake							87	205
Lassen			10	60			230	800
Los Angeles	93	83,700	1,325	26,500	255	255,000	1,875	8,437
Marin							1,350	1,950
Mariposa			4	62			65	296
Mendocino							1,880	5,300
Merced	40	30,000	210	1,540			500	3,500
Modoc							240	625
Mono			2	100			200	500
Monterey			800	12,000			1,500	2,500
Napa			8	150			72	155
Nevada							150	400
Placer							635	535
Plumas							109	823

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Sacramento	310	85,800	204	4,040			1,341	13,651
San Bernardino	20	15,000	100	4,500			200	1,500
San Benito							350	700
San Diego			15	151			40	58
San Francisco			5	25			482	536
San Joaquin			85	2,500			250	750
San Luis Obispo			200	4,000			1,000	4,000
San Mateo			400	6,000			5,000	50,000
Santa Barbara			1,000				2,000	
Santa Clara							3,000	9,000
Santa Cruz			300	3,750			602	2,520
Shasta			50	1,333			180	400
Sierra							30	74
Siskiyou			70	1,400			400	600
Solano			25	400			20	60
Sonoma	5		210	3,500			3,730	8,000
Stanislaus								
Sutter			175	5,250			625	1,875
Tehama	100	190,000	18	666			80	240
Trinity			13	480			180	540
Tulare			340	5,780			1,100	3,300
Tuolumne							100	220
Ventura	5	50	500	8,000			500	5,000
Yolo	39	45,975	433	43,463			305	1,555
Yuba			30	2,000			475	1,200
Totals	616	468,025	6,708	142,333	255	255,000	36,499	160,024

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	6	80	3	250	7,400	7,350		
Butte	12	19			51,000	54,000		
Calaveras			32	1,014	7,755	6,033		
Colusa					17,414	28,325		
Contra Costa			25	4,562	34,906	49,015		
Del Norte					748	1,637		
El Dorado					10,000	10,000		
Fresno					5,816	6,328		
Humboldt			3	276	2,476	7,328		
Inyo			3	335	2,695	3,760		
Kern	60	150			4,500	27,000		
Lake					7,819	10,197		
Lassen			10	260	14,204	23,238		
Los Angeles	210	1,206	132	34,320	5,124	12,810	10	
Marin					4,800	7,475		
Mariposa			1	100	3,075	2,245		
Mendocino					15,120	20,148		
Merced	400	2,800	50	1,000	12,000	15,000		
Modoc					42,000	525,000		
Mono			5	2,500	15,000	15,000		
Monterey					5,000	10,500		
Napa			10	640	14,970	20,305		
Nevada					2,500	2,000		
Placer	40	75	3	125	7,400	9,400		
Plumas					15,680	19,800		

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Sacramento	422	2,527	37	9,300	32,965	33,203		
San Bernardino	50	400	10	2,000	5,000	15,000		
San Benito					3,500	4,500		
San Diego	7	7	2	32	4,597	5,613		
San Francisco			2	31	1,760	1,234		
San Joaquin	20	40	90	3,600	18,200	20,000		
San Luis Obispo			20	1,200	80,000	160,000	50	
San Mateo			50	2,000	10,000	9,000		
Santa Barbara					1,000	1,000		
Santa Clara			500	5,000	31,900	33,500		
Santa Cruz					2,755	3,450	210	308,070
Shasta					15,600	7,800		
Sierra					8,900	10,500		
Siskiyou			25	1,500	8,350	12,525		
Solano	11	23			13,502	19,515		
Sonoma	100	500			60,000	70,000		
Stanislaus					14,000	6,300		
Sutter	325	1,308	12	600	14,925	11,715		
Tehama	23	49	12	600	43,510	48,950		
Trinity			5	400	3,560	6,300		
Tulare	19	66			1,700	2,550		
Tuolumne					2,200	3,074		
Ventura	20	600	5	100	8,000	10,000		
Yolo	125	1,247			16,122	27,206		
Yuba	10	32			14,640	15,764		
Totals	1,859	11,129	1,047	71,745	726,088	1,432,593	270	308,070

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Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Hops.		Tobacco.		Cotton.		Sugar Beets.	
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	58	52,200						
Butte								
Calaveras								
Colusa								
Contra Costa							68	1,923
Del Norte							6	39
El Dorado								
Fresno								
Humboldt								
Inyo								
Kern								
Lake	62	46,000						
Lassen	1	100					20	200
Los Angeles	40	64,000	155	186,000			56	560
Marin								
Mariposa								
Mendocino	484	723,900						
Merced	30	20,000	45	3,000	50	12,800	8	20
Modoc								
Mono								
Monterey	20	4,000						
Napa	73	74,000					5	120
Nevada								
Placer								
Plumas								

Sacramento	399	638,446					127	1,430
San Bernardino							10	90
San Benito			100	12,000				
San Diego			1	300				
San Francisco							4	10
San Joaquin	60	60,000						
San Luis Obispo	2	2,000					200	1,200
San Mateo								
Santa Barbara								
Santa Clara	70	75,000						
Santa Cruz	18	16,000					1,150	8,280
Shasta								
Sierra								
Siskiyou								
Solano								
Sonoma	65	6,500					17	180
Stanislaus								
Sutter	13	10,175					10	100
Tehama								
Trinity								
Tulare								
Tuolumne								
Ventura								
Yolo	178	874,327						
Yuba								
Totals	1,573	2,666,648	301	201,300	50	12,800	1,681	14,152

Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Pounds of Wool.	Pounds of Honey.	Value of Fruit Crop.	Number of Bearing Lemon Trees.	Number of Bearing Orange Trees.	Number of Bearing Olive Trees.
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	11,000		98,325	600	$24,000 00			
Butte			680,000			265	550	46
Calaveras	16,600	222		1,119		11	102	16
Colusa	850		584,580					
Contra Costa	218,545	18,850	91,542	2,350	32,807 00	15	45	10
Del Norte	127,600	3,000	775		1,925 00			
El Dorado	100,000	20,000	40,000		50,000 00			
Fresno			1,958,956					
Humboldt	70,950	300	457,932					
Inyo	18,550	1,200	4,200	2,030	1,000 00			
Kern		6,000	1,523,860		8,000 00			
Lake	19,150	8,629	227,752	1,664	8,685 00			
Lassen	7,700	8,000	50,000	2,000	9,500 00			
Los Angeles	39,650	8,500	1,996,280	759,550	673,000 00	8,350	48,850	2,275
Marin	3,553,350	250,000						
Mariposa	4,183		178,250			3	50	1
Mendocino	15,750		1,200,500					
Merced	60,000	41,000	1,668,480	7,400	60,000 00	20	15	
Modoc	40,050	1,250	152,000	520	750 00			
Mono	50,000			500				
Monterey	360,000	120,000	1,500,000	7,500				
Napa	140,000	48,000	105,570	5,000	127,460 00	5	34	10
Nevada	5,400							
Placer	14,300		158,840	700	15,000 00	41	79	4

Plumas	229,400	7,000	5,000	2,600	4,000 00			
Sacramento	275,785	50,090	372,695	1,940	175,135 00	117	238	52
San Bernardino	10,000	400	181,500	140,000		2,300	1,900	300
San Benito	35,000	300,000	280,000	1,200	4,000 00	5	12	15
San Diego	14,130	2,900	495,420		4,035 00	417	371	432
San Francisco	862							
San Joaquin	210,000	2,500	460,000	2,000	9,000 00			
San Luis Obispo	500,000	600,000	2,000,000	5,000	10,000 00	50	20	2,000
San Mateo	7,000	1,000,000						
Santa Barbara	3,000		400,000					
Santa Clara	260,000	250,000	30,000	5,500	2,500,000 00	100	100	50
Santa Cruz	112,135	27,900			10,000 00			5
Shasta	7,500		165,845	1,000	25,000 00			
Sierra	100,000		4,000					
Siskiyou	8,000	2,200	90,500	2,500				
Solano	118,800		427,240		112,000 00		264	
Sonoma	2,756,000	386,000	900,000	485		380	2,000	250
Stanislaus			562,446	13,104	9,800 00		30	
Sutter	75,182	20,387	160,185	3,875	270,000 00	6	15	7
Tehama	23,400		1,708,398	4,000	23,000 00		72	
Trinity	14,000	800		500	6,000 00			
Tulare	416,000	2,500	2,210,000	27,280	47,000 00	15	24	
Tuolumne	29,240		35,000	8,000	133,817 00	10	60	
Ventura				20,000		300	400	100
Yolo	89,756	11,792	739,976	6,573		25	207	30
Yuba	20,000		125,000		100,000 00	25	168	
Totals	10,188,818	3,199,420	24,031,047	1,036,490	$4,454,914 00	12,460	55,606	5,603

Table of Statistics—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres of Grape Vines	Wine, Number of Gallons	Brandy, Number of Gallons	Number of Breweries	Number of Gallons	Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Total Number of Horned Cattle
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	950	20,250	1,000	5	58,650	3,270	240	4,500
Butte	890	14,550	960	4		5,350	725	
Calaveras	521	56,000	1,585	6	24,049	3,695	171	7,799
Colusa	47			1	20,700	8,243	2,958	5,732
Contra Costa	440	36,760		1		7,715	391	12,603
Del Norte				1	4,000	505	112	3,180
El Dorado	2,000	200,000	3,000	3		2,302	84	6,906
Fresno	209					5,368	460	28,476
Humboldt				4	30,000	5,802	1,158	27,819
Inyo	21			5	13,580	3,796	820	13,075
Kern	60			4		3,533	790	42,131
Lake	20			3	2,007	2,033	166	4,757
Lassen	5					5,510	175	32,005
Los Angeles	5,180	1,525,000	60,000	7	110,000	10,061	823	14,365
Marin	22	3,500		1		2,575	100	27,521
Mariposa	77	13,190	250	2	5,500	1,962	283	6,419
Mendocino	100			4	24,000	5,824	557	14,940
Merced	600	20,000	5,000			4,173	855	14,480
Modoc	10			1	2,500	4,129	270	21,580
Mono				1	5,000	2,500	100	11,000
Monterey	5			2	40,000	6,557	421	29,219
Napa	3,220	664,000	20,750	2	33,920	3,680	507	8,088
Nevada	30,000	9,320		16	500,000	2,138	72	5,155
Placer	880	66,684	4,700	4	75,000	2,977	181	4,586
Plumas				3	4,000	1,913	130	8,479

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Sacramento	3,440	44,990	15,605	8	587,520	9,837	334	13,454
San Bernardino	20,000	210,000	400	1	20,000	3,011	268	6,798
San Benito	120	20,000	2,000	2	25,000	2,480	153	11,095
San Diego	206	4,240	3,840	2	45,000	5,202	555	18,362
San Francisco				35	10,800,000	8,601	225	4,508
San Joaquin	225	90,000	4,500	3	53,550	12,087	1,032	17,751
San Luis Obispo	30	500		1	30,000	5,143	167	30,000
San Mateo	80	50,000		3	130,000	3,602	317	9,337
Santa Barbara				3	7,500	3,626	289	14,795
Santa Clara	950	56,500	48,600	6	600,000	11,485	419	26,137
Santa Cruz	140	80,000	15,000	4	727,350	3,035	150	6,655
Shasta	400	7,415	1,969	2	14,000	2,783	184	10,864
Sierra				6		791	83	3,063
Siskiyou	50	500	900	3	35,000	4,600	540	46,915
Solano	1,387	149,710	2,200	3	180,000	5,476	622	12,790
Sonoma	6,500	2,500,000	30,000	3		9,813	546	22,967
Stanislaus	147	56,500	2,360	2	16,000	1,030	1,867	7,964
Sutter	863	6,873		1	23,175	4,923	575	4,465
Tehama	485	6,000	4,400	1	18,200	4,594	501	12,286
Trinity	2	300		2	15,000	1,048	283	
Tulare	400	15,000		3	18,400	6,749	627	14,573
Tuolumne	500	90,540	1,500	3	50,000	3,305	180	8,136
Ventura	400	6,500	2,726	1	5,000	2,637	184	6,239
Yolo	519	138,150	3,250	3	70,590	6,730	876	7,714
Yuba	560	31,320	1,000	1	18,000	4,340	338	7,575
Totals	82,661	6,194,292	237,495	182	14,442,191	232,539	23,864	679,268

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Sheep	Number of Cashmere and Angora Goats	Number of Hogs	GRIST MILLS. Steam Power	GRIST MILLS. Water Power	Barrels of Flour Made	Bushels of Corn Ground
Alameda							
Alpine							
Amador	42,450		4,250	1	1	4,250	16,350
Butte	136,125	1,080	10,500	4	3	190,000	22,000
Calaveras	6,839	8,100	4,049				
Colusa	256,057	1,243	24,310	3		18,725	280
Contra Costa	38,271	358	8,598	3			
Del Norte	1,286	100	747		1	500	70
El Dorado	18,059		2,685		1		
Fresno	686,652		18,532		1		
Humboldt	137,839	429	8,883	3	2	5,469	1,045
Inyo	7,865	300	925		2	5,600	15,681
Kern	397,241		8,235	2	1	5,200	374
Lake	33,303	9	6,528	2	2	11,400	2,150
Lassen	54,175	104	1,175		2	2,000	1,870
Los Angeles	499,070	100	11,120	3	4	3,525	77,300
Marin	2,000		17,250		1		
Mariposa	97,619	51	6,782				
Mendocino	308,334	331	19,254	3	2		
Merced	278,080	384	5,679		3	15,000	3,000
Modoc	44,445		2,432	1	2	2,150	120
Mono	10,000	1,200	750		1	100	
Monterey	263,120	6,772	10,187	3		17,560	840
Napa	60,466		5,517	3	2	21,000	8,500
Nevada	4,775	2,088	2,570				
Placer	60,806	33,966	3,470	1			

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Plumas	4,044	874	888		2	1,500	
Sacramento	201,354	350	9,101	3		195,000	130,000
San Bernardino	68,700				4	18,000	4,000
San Benito	86,000	17	3,975	1	1	65,000	1,000
San Diego	191,174		2,075	1		6,735	36,548
San Francisco	7,300		2,034	8		330,000	2,760
San Joaquin	132,054		11,260	6		132,000	17,800
San Luis Obispo	200,000	882	8,650	2	2	7,000	10,000
San Mateo			2,444	3		4,000	
Santa Barbara	193,991	2	4,651	1		4,500	2,500
Santa Clara	39,811	25	6,637	5	1	276,000	1,000
Santa Cruz	550	100	2,620	4	1	23,340	35,600
Shasta	66,388		10,402		3	8,500	1,200
Sierra	3,109		279		1		
Siskiyou	33,500		1,900	2	5	21,000	2,800
Solano	71,146	35	8,332	3		312,000	1,000
Sonoma	97,480	1,295	19,011	3	7	30,000	10,000
Stanislaus	187,482	800	6,085	1	1	4,600	3,000
Sutter	30,087		9,943	1			2,075
Tehama	363,461	600	8,313	1	1	38,000	6,000
Trinity	26,330		431		1		
Tulare	434,975	2,581	14,481	3	2	42,336	7,474
Tuoulmne	19,635		4,156		3		
Ventura	135,029	544	15,773		2	4,000	
Yolo	92,497		19,675	4		61,256	1,175
Yuba	40,720		6,298	2	1	74,634	12,000
Totals	6,171,644	64,720	363,842	86	69	1,961,880	437,512

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SAW MILLS.		Feet of Lumber Sawed.	Number of Shingles Made.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.	
	Steam Power.	Water Power.			Number.	Tons Crushed.	Number.	Miles in Length.
Alameda								
Alpine								
Amador	4		3,950,000	450,000	18	88,840	11	360
Butte	15	4	47,000,000	1,200,000	6	1,000		290
Calaveras	1	2	1,000,000	3,000,000	33	35,000	26	515
Colusa	2							
Contra Costa								
Del Norte	2	5	10,000,000	10,000			19	65
El Dorado	11	3	4,000,000		18		13	640
Fresno	2		1,500,000		1			
Humboldt	18	2	64,000,000	15,000,000				
Inyo		4	3,828,000	800,000	4	96,000	1	7
Kern	3	1			9	54,000	1	4
Lake	6		3,750,000	200,000				
Lassen	1	4	2,000,000	100,000			1	5
Los Angeles	4		60,000		1		4	21
Marin	4			250,000				
Mariposa	3	1	1,550,000		24	20,625	20	65½
Mendocino	18	3	53,000,000	15,000,000				
Merced								
Modoc	1	8	3,500,000	120,000				
Mono	1	3	250,000		5	3,000	3	15
Monterey								
Napa	1		700,000		1			
Nevada	18	10	30,000,000	18,000,000	48	130,000	76	630
Placer	17	1	25,550,000	2,500,000	9	12,000	49	387
Plumas	4	5	3,000,000		8	75,000	325	613

Sacramento							5	77
San Bernardino	6		3,000,000	200,000	5	110,000	3	12
San Benito								
San Diego	6	1	1,875,130	70,000	6			
San Francisco								
San Joaquin								
San Luis Obispo	1		100,000					
San Mateo	12		5,000,000	37,000,000				
Santa Barbara								
Santa Clara	1		500,000					
Santa Cruz	15	5	15,000,000	10,000,000				
Shasta	4	10	8,100,000	800,000	1		80	365
Sierra	10	8		500,000	22		54	223
Siskiyou	3	10	4,000,000	200,000	6	4,100	98	600
Solano								
Sonoma	15		60,000,000	10,000,000				
Stanislaus							2	16
Sutter								
Tehama	8	1	34,450,000				1	5
Trinity	2	7	2,000,000				233	409
Tulare	5	1	93,000,000	22,700	2	1,500		
Tuolumne	3	3	5,100,000	300,000	34		8	150
Ventura								
Yolo								
Yuba	2	4	1,500,000	500,000			20	75
Totals	229	106	492,263,130	116,222,700	261	631,065	1,053	5,549½

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.		COAL.	RAILROADS.	
	Number	Acres Irrigated	Number	Pounds of Wool Used	Number	Pounds of Cotton Used	Tons Mined	Number	Miles in Length
Alameda									
Alpine									
Amador	4	750					29,200	1	8 12-100
Butte								1	58
Calaveras								1	66-100
Colusa								1	18 15-100
Contra Costa							108,078	2	11 50-100
Del Norte	5	700						2	4
El Dorado	20							1	18 75-100
Fresno	3							1	61
Humboldt								4	12
Inyo									
Kern	105	8,000						1	117
Lake									
Lassen	50	8,000							
Los Angeles	56	35,000	1					5	176 80-100
Marin								2	61 50-100
Mariposa	5								
Mendocino								5	21
Merced	6	35,000	1						36 75-100
Modoc	180	28,500							
Mono	100	15,000							
Monterey								3	69
Napa								1	41
Nevada		500						2	49 03-100
Placer	4	7,400						2	115 25-100
Plumas	28	2,800							

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Sacramento			1	310,000				5	90
San Bernardino	12	10,000	1	8,000				1	48 50-100
San Benito								1	15 75-100
San Diego								1	165
San Francisco			2	2,200,000				2	15
San Joaquin	2	2,000	1	190,000				3	92 25-100
San Luis Obispo		4,000						1	10 75-100
San Mateo								1	25
Santa Barbara									
Santa Clara			1	75,000				3	82
Santa Cruz	2	350						3	30 25-100
Shasta	100	2,200						1	18 80-100
Sierra								1	2 15-100
Siskiyou	20	10,000							
Solano									56
Sonoma			2					3	90
Stanislaus	1							3	33 79-100
Sutter	1	480						2	22
Tehama	7	400						1	40 54-100
Trinity									
Tulare	35	15,000						2	59 60-100
Tuolumne									
Ventura	23								
Yolo	3	12,000						3	51 77-100
Yuba		1,000	1	220,000				2	28 37-100
Totals	772	199,080	11	3,003,000			137,278	74	1,857 63-100

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TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY FOR 1876.				Estimated Total Population	Registered Voters
	Real Estate	Improvements	Personal Property	Total Valuation		
Alameda						
Alpine						
Amador	$1,208,810 00	$773,415 00	$527,775 00	$2,510,000 00	10,350	3,440
Butte	6,719,248 00	1,320,925 00	1,873,884 00	9,914,057 00	21,000	4,472
Calaveras	944,062 00	430,770 00	766,525 00	2,141,357 00	7,400	2,564
Colusa	8,421,064 00	951,395 00	1,978,084 00	11,350,543 00	15,000	3,800
Contra Costa	5,224,248 00	813,889 00	1,065,099 00	7,103,236 00	10,300	3,195
Del Norte	203,945 00	186,205 00	246,544 00	636,694 00	3,000	492
El Dorado	750,247 00	813,014 00	766,939 00	2,330,200 00	10,000	3,000
Fresno	5,296,199 00	569,765 00	2,022,687 00	7,888,651 00	9,000	1,671
Humboldt	2,381,256 00	1,149,705 00	1,584,655 00	5,115,616 00	18,000	3,200
Inyo	249,599 00	128,946 00	660,589 00	1,039,134 00	3,800	960
Kern	3,065,451 00	486,379 00	2,546,899 00	6,098,729 00	8,000	1,600
Lake	1,068,753 00	584,590 00	503,018 00	2,156,361 00	6,500	1,425
Lassen	357,282 00	205,400 00	659,219 00	1,221,901 00	2,500	800
Los Angeles	9,415,016 00	3,611,795 00	2,711,941 00	15,738,752 00	31,600	8,570
Marin	5,496,993 00	1,143,326 00	1,267,197 00	7,907,516 00	10,500	1,671
Mariposa	666,797 00	328,274 00	421,385 00	1,416,456 00	5,000	1,071
Mendocino	2,842,994 00	974,880 00	2,027,464 00	5,845,338 00	11,500	3,150
Merced	3,898,934 00	338,695 00	1,353,682 00	5,591,311 00	7,000	1,722
Modoc	274,716 00	160,330 00	603,561 00	1,038,607 00	2,870	963
Mono	160,235 00	145,745 00	311,350 00	617,330 00	1,000	300
Monterey	5,137,425 00	791,950 00	1,252,732 00	7,182,107 00	15,400	2,900
Napa	4,873,215 00	1,772,570 00	1,306,050 00	7,951,835 00	14,500	3,629
Nevada	3,648,077 00	1,735,690 00	1,514,276 00	6,898,043 00	22,000	6,997
Placer	2,955,524 00	871,750 00	1,624,146 00	5,451,420 00	8,600	2,906
Plumas	861,693 00	476,995 00	723,477 00	2,062,165 00	6,000	1,350
Sacramento	7,607,820 00	5,963,385 00	4,430,960 00	18,002,165 00	38,000	10,050
San Bernardino	1,583,282 00	424,858 00	402,119 00	2,410,259 00	12,500	2,500
San Benito	2,767,217 00	477,500 00	503,246 00	3,747,963 00	7,500	1,350
San Diego	2,754,877 00	363,075 00	943,787 00	4,061,739 00	13,278	2,480
San Francisco	141,728,930 00	50,116,630 00	62,894,640 00	254,740,200 00	300,000	50,000
San Joaquin	9,496,920 00	4,737,125 00	3,047,545 00	17,281,590 00	27,000	5,400
San Luis Obispo	3,529,823 00	595,074 00	1,283,591 00	5,408,488 00	10,000	2,735
San Mateo	4,709,865 00	891,755 00	839,355 00	6,440,975 00	12,000	2,650
Santa Barbara	2,572,142 00	693,547 00	710,912 00	3,976,601 00	12,000	2,800
Santa Clara	19,161,689 00	4,490,530 00	4,123,050 00	27,775,269 00	45,000	9,225
Santa Cruz	4,080,009 00	1,285,935 00	960,498 00	6,326,442 00	16,100	2,725
Shasta	689,928 00	353,070 00	926,523 00	1,969,521 00	6,800	1,787
Sierra	359,626 00	152,435 00	397,374 00	909,435 00	5,000	1,800
Siskiyou	972,522 00	462,145 00	1,133,623 00	2,568,290 00	8,000	2,000
Solano	6,350,519 00	1,560,895 00	1,327,248 00	9,238,662 00	20,750	4,150
Sonoma	8,880,889 00	3,514,054 00	2,847,305 00	15,242,248 00	40,000	8,313
Stanislaus	4,066,319 00	612,526 00	1,250,961 00	5,929,806 00	10,500	2,699
Sutter	2,926,501 00	461,880 00	653,626 00	4,042,007 00	6,335	1,427
Tehama	1,684,922 00	853,920 00	1,299,857 00	3,838,699 00	7,000	2,314
Trinity	312,367 00	186,241 00	311,759 00	810,367 00	3,000	890
Tulare	2,915,524 00	892,990 00	1,403,086 00	5,211,600 00	15,000	3,620
Tuolumne	540,170 00	524,565 00	561,905 00	1,626,640 00	7,500	1,850
Ventura	2,500,000 00	194,535 00	700,000 00	3,394,535 00		
Yolo	7,276,204 00	1,230,298 00	1,736,573 00	10,243,075 00	11,500	3,687
Yuba	1,740,215 00	1,318,995 00	1,231,560 00	4,290,770 00	10,000	3,000
Totals	$317,330,063 00	$103,124,361 00	$126,240,281 00	$546,694,705 00	905,583	195,300

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE

TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

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TEACHER OF WOOD CARVING.

L. A. DOCHEZ.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

J. M. SELFRIDGE.....Physician.
GEORGE J. ILLIDGE.....Clerk.
MRS. HARRIET B. WILLARD.....Matron.
MISS E. SHARR.....Nurse.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS.....Foreman of Shoe-shop.
FRED. GÜHNE.....Gardener.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
July, 1877.

To His Excellency,
WILLIAM IRWIN,
Governor of the State of California:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Report of the Directors, for the biennial term, viz., from July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for repayment of the loan of twenty-seven thousand dollars, made by the Union Savings Bank of Oakland, on the security of the notes of forty-one gentlemen of Alameda County, for one thousand dollars each, and on receipt of the twenty-seven thousand dollars in July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the above loan was canceled, and the notes returned to the parties who so kindly came to the relief of the Directors, when to provide a shelter for the pupils had become an imperative necessity.

The Legislature, at the same session, made an appropriation of one hundred and ten thousand dollars for the erection of permanent buildings. This sum was inadequate to erect *one* building capable of accommodating the increasing number of applicants desiring admission. The Directors resolved to spare no pains to procure such information as would enable them to carry out the trust confided to them by the Legislature in the best possible manner, and therefore decided to send the Principal, Mr. Warring Wilkinson, to the Eastern States, during the vacation of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that he might gather from the experience of others, and by his own observation, all necessary particulars respecting the construction of buildings and the system which offered the best sanitary conditions, and promised the greatest security from fire.

On the return of the Principal, he submitted to the Board of Directors his views, the substance of which will be found in his report.

After many meetings of the Board, and full discussion of the subject, it was decided to adopt the segregated system for the following reasons:

First—Less danger from fire.
Second—Isolation of sexes.
Third—Better sanitary conditions.

Fourth—Economy of expenditure, as additional buildings can be constructed when the needs of the Institution demand them.

Plans were drawn by the architects, Messrs. Wright & Sanders, under the direction of the Principal, and after mature consideration one was adopted, and, in conformity to the Act, approved March eighteen hundred and seventy-five, was submitted to your Excellency, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer, and, with some modifications, was approved.

Proposals for the new buildings were duly advertised in three daily newspapers in San Francisco, two in Sacramento, and one in Oakland, for the space of four weeks.

Bids were opened on the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, at the Institution, in the presence of your Excellency and the Directors.

The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, W. E. Boone, in the sum of eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars, United States gold coin ($84,500 00), which amount, with the architects' fees and salary of Superintendent of Construction, will make the total cost about ninety thousand dollars. With this sum the Directors are able to provide accommodations for the number required by the terms of the Act, leaving a surplus of twenty thousand dollars towards putting up a Refectory. With a further appropriation of five thousand dollars, it is believed that this important feature of the plan can be carried out.

The buildings contracted for are now in course of erection, and will be comfortable and convenient, while every precaution has been taken to make them fire-proof.

The Directors have endeavored to limit the number of pupils to one hundred, in view of the, at present, restricted accommodations, and have been compelled to refuse admittance to many, the overcrowded state of the building creating great uneasiness for the health of the inmates.

This overcrowding seemed to the Directors so perilous that it was determined to put up a small hospital for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, should such break out in the Institution. A plan for two wards, with nurse's room and bath room, was accordingly drawn and a building erected with the labor of the shop. Experience proved that it was none too soon, for in October and November, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that terrible scourge, diphtheria, became epidemic in the Institution, twenty-eight pupils being attacked. Owing to the unremitting care of the Principal, the Matron and nurses, and the unwearied zeal of the attending physician, only two cases terminated fatally, a very small percentage of the number. Under the segregated system, it is hoped that any epidemic can be checked in its incipiency.

In regard to educational matters, which have been satisfactory, I beg to refer to the report of the Principal, herewith submitted.

It is to be hoped that the incoming Legislature will make an appropriation to build an additional *home*, a *refectory* and *schoolhouse*, that the operation of the work-shops may be resumed. At present the shop-rooms are utilized as refectory and school-rooms, and all mechanical instruction has been suspended. We beg that your Excellency will call the attention of the Legislature to this want, as we find that a knowledge of handicraft has proved of great

value to the graduates, giving them not only a means of providing for themselves, but of assisting their families.

The unusual drouth of the past season has warned the Directors that a larger water supply must be provided for the increasing demands of the Institution. The spring, which has heretofore sufficed for the ordinary needs of the family, has this year been inadequate for the house, much less for building purposes. The garden has been almost abandoned. In view, therefore, of present necessity and prospective increase of pupils, the Directors ask for an appropriation of not less than five thousand dollars for development of water supply.

The Directors ask the usual allowance for maintenance for two years, seventy-two thousand dollars.

They further ask for an appropriation for an additional home, forty-five thousand dollars.

For a refectory, over and above the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation, five thousand dollars.

For a school-house and assembly room, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For a laundry and boiler house, five thousand dollars.

Also an appropriation for a dwelling house for the Principal, five thousand dollars.

For furnishing the new buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For increasing water supply, five thousand dollars.

Total, two hundred and two thousand dollars.

The Treasurer's cash report, herewith submitted, shows:

RECEIPTS.

From State treasury, payment of warrant for June, 1875, being balance of appropriation for fiscal year ending at that date		$3,000 00
From State treasury, appropriation for support for two years ending June 30, 1877		72,000 00
From State treasury, for improvement of grounds, etc.		2,500 00
From State treasury, appropriation for expenditures on temporary buildings		27,000 00
From Principal, on account of pupils	$2,904 75	
From Principal, on account of shops and miscellaneous	581 84	
		3,486 59
From advances by Union Savings Bank		38,063 54
		$146,050 13

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages	$37,483 51	
For supplies	30,391 23	
		67,874 74
For water supply		440 30
For interest paid on advances by bank		2,343 59
For advances by Union Savings Bank, including $27,000 for temporary buildings		57,093 55
For Directors' expenses	$218 90	
For miscellaneous	1,171 95	
For salary of Treasurer	1,000 00	
		2,390 85
For repayment of loan from Shop Fund	885 31	
For repayment of loan from Improvement Fund	3,470 50	
		4,355 81
For balance, cash on hand		11,551 29
		$146,050 13

Number of pupils received in the same period:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	15	
Females	8	
		23
BLIND.		
Males	2	
Females	2	
		4
		27
DISCHARGED—DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	11	
Females	3	
		14
BLIND.		
Males	4	
		4
		18
Died		3
		21
Number remaining in the institution June 30, 1877		100
Total receiving instruction during period		121

The admirable and economical administration of every department by the Principal, Teachers, Matron, and other employés, for the past two years, deserves our commendation, particularly taking into consideration the great inconveniences of a small and crowded building, and the existence of an epidemic, which at one time threatened to decimate the pupils.

There has been no malign influence, either within or without, to disturb the harmony so happily existing among the inmates.

The diet has been plain, but of a most generous character, and the appearance of the children speaks well for the care bestowed upon them.

The Moúje bequest now amounts to two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents. The Beideman bequest to one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars. The Organ Fund to eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-six cents.

The bequest of Mr. Stone was contested by the heirs, and, after investigation by legal gentlemen, it was considered doubtful if the will was valid, and as the estate was small, and the expenses of litigation would be great, with the prospect of a doubtful result, it was deemed advisable not to press the claim.

A compromise has been made with the heirs of the Durham estate, which is in progress of settlement. This, with the other bequests above named, will be safely invested to carry out the wishes of the testators.

The Directors desire to return to your Excellency their thanks for the kind interest you have taken in the affairs of this Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

J. MORA MOSS, President.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMAN: I have the honor herewith to submit the twelfth report of this Institution, embracing the details of its conduct for the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Since the date of the last report there have been under instruction one hundred and twenty-one pupils; graduated and discharged, eighteen; died, three. On the rolls at date, one hundred—tabulated, by classes, as follows:

On the rolls, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	40	
Females	24	
		64
BLIND.		
Males	21	
Females	9	
		30
Total, both classes		94

The admissions since same date have been:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	15	
Females	8	
		23
BLIND.		
Males	2	
Females	2	
		4
Total, both classes		27

There have been graduated and discharged since same date:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	11	
Females	3	
		14
BLIND.		
Males	4	
Females	0	
		4
Total, both classes		18
Died		3
		21

On the rolls June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males	44	
Females	27	
		71
BLIND.		
Males	19	
Females	10	
		29
Total, both classes		100

This number is all that can be properly housed and cared for in the present buildings, and admissions during the past year have been limited to vacancies as they occurred from time to time. The names of applicants have been registered in order of application, and will, by sanction of the Board, be admitted in such order.

The two important events in the history of the institution for the past two years have been the epidemic of diphtheria, which broke out last fall, and the "new departure" in the matter of buildings now in process of erection for the uses of the pupils.

Those who have read our reports from time to time, already know that the health record of the pupils has been a source of thankfulness and pardonable pride on the part of the officers and management. Since the opening of the school, May first, eighteen hundred and sixty, until September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, only two deaths have taken place within its walls. For an interval of twenty-six months the rooms devoted to hospital purposes were not occupied for a single night. Considering that many of our pupils are constitutionally weak and predisposed to disease, these facts tell their own story as to the judicious regimen prescribed and care exercised by the officers. On the second of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, however, this happy immunity from sickness was broken, and that fearful scourge, which has carried off more than a thousand children in San Francisco during the past year, and in some interior towns has decimated the child population, made its appearance in our midst. The first case was that of a little girl from San Francisco, Sarah Bailey by name, who evidently brought the disease with her, as the symptoms were manifested the next day after her coming to school. The disease ran its course in four days, and terminated fatally on the sixth of September. As this case occurred immediately after vacation, when the house, furniture, and bedding had been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, it was hoped that, lacking local cause for its spread, the disease would end with the one sad little life. However, a thorough examination was made of water-closets, sewers, traps, and all those sources of danger which are popularly supposed to engender disease; the most approved disinfectants were freely used, and orders given to officers and pupils to report the first symptoms of unhealth. Three or four pupils were attacked, but the disease quickly yielded to medical treatment, and for a time it seemed as if the precautions used would result in stamping out the scourge. But on the twenty-ninth of September, Dora Coulter, of San Andreas, a bright and interesting deaf mute, fourteen years of age, was taken down, and died within seventy hours from the time when she left the class-room; her decease being followed by the death of James Lander, of Soulsbyville, on the fifth of

October, of membranous croup. Henceforth, for nearly two months, the Institution was little else than a hospital. Day after day new cases were reported, and though many of them were light, and all yielded to judicious remedies administered, the physical and nervous strain upon the officers who took part in the nursing was extremely severe.

Especially severe it was upon the Matron, who, in addition to her ordinary domestic duties during the day, took upon herself the labors of a nurse and watcher at night.

The physician of the Institution also deserves mention for his tireless energy and skill in the treatment of this dreadful disease.

I am not prepared to say what was the cause of this prolonged epidemic. The drainage of the building is rapid and effective; the water is of the purest quality, and its source, direct from the mountain side, renders contamination impossible; the site is wholly free from all malarious influences. So far, I have been able to discover but one possible explanation, namely, that some of the water used in scrubbing the floors seeped through the cracks, and was caught and held by the deafening instead of falling to the ground, where rapid evaporation would have rendered it innoxious. Certain it is, that when the deafening was removed, the diphtheria immediately ceased, and the normal good health of the Institution was reëstablished and continued till the end of the term.

In this connection, it is gratifying to remember the cheerfulness of the pupils and the confidence of parents during the severe ordeal through which we passed. There was no panic, no stoppage of school for a single day. The papers throughout the State gave notice of the sickness prevailing in the Institution, and inquiring parents were informed that no objection would be made to pupils going home; but only two availed themselves of this privilege, and thus we were enabled to carry the academic year to a successful termination with no interruption, save to individual pupils who temporarily were under treatment in our hospitals.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of one hundred and ten thousand dollars was made towards the erection of buildings for the uses of this Institution. The appropriation seemed utterly inadequate to the requirements of the Act, viz.: To provide accommodations for one hundred and thirty pupils. The opportunity offered by the fire to begin anew and put up buildings according to the most modern and approved judgments of experience was not to be lost. To put the money in an unfinished structure, which would be useless until further large sums were appropriated and expended, thus forcing the State to give more or lose what had already been spent—a common practice in these latter days—was not to be thought of. After mature deliberation, it was determined by the Board to send the Principal east, to gather from the experience of others in the profession, and by his own observation, such suggestions, sanitary and otherwise, as would enable the Directors most wisely and economically to execute the important and responsible trust committed to their charge.

In obedience to this authority, I left Oakland for the East on the morning of June tenth, and returned August twenty-sixth,

eighteen hundred and seventy-six. In my visits to the various institutions, I did not neglect to note the theories and results of the class-room, but, as at present, the housing our pupils is a more serious problem than their education, I studied, during my absence, systems of domestic management rather than methods of instruction. To this end, I considered it within the scope of my duty to visit not only kindred schools for the deaf and the blind, but also insane asylums, hospitals, reformatories, and private boarding schools, inasmuch as certain general principles are involved in every congregation of human beings in institutions, whether it be for educational, reformatory, or curative purposes. I made special journeys to consult specialists, and used every means to obtain trustworthy information and advice. I endeavored to free my own mind of all prejudice; to guard against the dangerous fascination of novelty; and when anything commended itself to my judgment, I sought to test it by objections rather than by arguments in its favor. I derived great advantage from private conferences with my professional friends. In consequence of large sums of money invested in buildings, many Superintendents are compelled to carry out systems of management which they do not approve of, but which they cannot publicly condemn. They know and admit the evils of bringing large numbers together, but are powerless to effect a change. Lacking the opportunity of a fire, the most progressive Superintendents, however, are cutting up dormitories into small rooms, or introducing dressing closets, dividing their sitting rooms, and building school-houses separate from the main institution. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are probably the most conservative body in America, yet, in the new additions recently made to their buildings, every girl is provided with a private dressing-room, though they still sleep in large dormitories. The Illinois Institution has cut up the large dormitories into small rooms, accommodating from two to four pupils; has erected a school building and chapel at a distance of about five hundred feet from the main structure, and the Superintendent is waiting patiently for the opportunity of doing away with the congregate system altogether. In Columbus, Ohio, they have divided their two sitting rooms into six, so as to clasify, partially at least, their pupils according to age, while at Northampton, Massachusetts, the Clark Institution, with less than one hundred pupils, is putting up two sets of buildings, separated by a street. In Boston, the Perkins' School for the Blind has adopted, so far as relates to the girls, the full cottage or family system, and is only waiting for the means wherewith to perfect the same arrangement for the boys.

It is not necessary here to present the great mass of details which I gathered during my journey. It will not be amiss, however, to recapitulate the substance of a report made to you in favor of the cottage system shortly after my return. As I then stated, I found a most extraordinary unanimity of sentiment, not only in my own profession but among all educators and medical men, in favor of segregation. The strong bonds of prejudice and precedent are still upon many, especially upon Boards of Directors who take a laudable pride in erecting imposing structures, but the great evils attaching to the herding of people under one roof are so apparent to Superintendents that the most earnest and progressive men are everywhere inquiring if there is not another and better way of securing the results aimed at. Out of this inquiry has come what is known as

the "cottage system," where the advantages of organization and numbers are obtained, and yet something nearer the normal conditions of social life is secured. The advantages of this system are:

First—Comparative safety from fire, or at least from the disastrous effects of a fire. Where buildings are isolated, *one* may burn up without endangering the whole block, and, in that case, the pupils thus unhoused can be easily crowded temporarily into the remaining buildings, and the educational work of the Institution proceed without interruption.

Second—The isolation of the sexes. No one but a Superintendent can fully appreciate the responsibility of caring for young people of both sexes under the same roof. It involves continual anxiety of mind and watchfulness, and even then the reputation of the Institution is at the mercy of any pair of weak or wicked pupils. I am no believer in monasticism, but all needful association of the sexes can be secured by mingling at table, in the class-room, and at stated evening entertainments under proper supervision.

Third—It offers a check to epidemics. The chance of a spread of contagion is much lessened, as a single house can be quarantined, and local causes of disease are much easier discovered in a small house than in a large one. There are also epidemics of wickedness as well as of sickness. Insubordination and evil passions are often engendered by simple force of numbers; any one who has watched the progress of a street riot will understand what I mean. There is also a sort of "fun," not malicious, but often destructive, which is indulged in merely for the sake of an audience; take away the audience and the motive is lost. Segregation has this effect.

Fourth—It offers opportunity for grading the pupils and regulating their association. It relieves the larger and older boys and girls from the interference and prying curiosity of small children. It also relieves the little ones from the domineering, and sometimes cruel, tendencies of larger boys. It enables the Superintendent to curb the influence of bad boys, as he would an infectious disease, by a sort of moral quarentine.

Fifth—It is one step nearer to the family. Fifty in a house is a pretty large family, but it is not so large as a hundred, or two hundred. It makes possible some things that are hardly practicable in the congregate institution. If pupils go out to school; if they go out to church; if they simply return from a crowd to a smaller crowd, it is a little like the normal conditions of life—an assimilation to the home. Under the old system, the larger the Institution the less like a home it becomes, and the more like a barrack, with discipline partaking of a military rather than a parental character. The number of supervisory officers becomes enormously increased with a corresponding loss of responsibility for the general conduct of the Institution, each employé holding himself accountable only for his own department. The theory of Villette substitutes the theory of Rugby—the officers are resolved into a special detective force, and the pupil, surrounded by spies on every side, gradually comes to lose all sense of individual responsibility, and, like the Spartan youth, holds the sin of wrong-doing to consist in being caught at it.

Sixth—It takes away the last argument for the separation of the deaf and blind. With this system there is absolutely no reason why they should not be kept under one management, and thus save

the expense of an extra organization. The pupils and teachers have the stimulus of competition, and the advantages of compared experience, and a common library and apparatus, while the diverse misfortune of the children tends to lessen their selfishness and isolation.

Seventh—It offers facilities for indefinite enlargement. If a building is erected large enough for a future generation, it involves a vast expenditure, much of which is idle capital, nay, worse than idle, because it requires a yearly outlay to keep the useless portion in repair. The Ohio Institute for the Blind is a case in point, where four hundred thousand dollars have been expended for less than one hundred and fifty pupils. The Michigan Institute for Deaf and Dumb and Blind was inclosed twenty years ago, and one portion after another of the interior has been finished off as necessities arose. The front building has just been completed, while the rear portion and wings are becoming dilapidated from long use. As a rule, however, such buildings are erected piecemeal—first one wing, then another—each being cut up to make a portion do the work of the whole, and when the middle is finished the completed structure is painfully inconvenient and illy adapted to the purpose of an Institution. With the cottage system every house is complete in itself, and a family of fifty enjoys the same comforts and conveniences that belong to an organization of three hundred. Expenditures keep pace with growth, and when an increase of forty or fifty is expected it is easy to obtain from a Legislature the thirty or forty thousand dollars necessary for their accommodation. The buildings can be renewed from generation to generation, without interruption of school, while slight errors of construction or plan in one house are easily remedied in another. The problems of heating and ventilation are vastly simplified. The sums expended by the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on these two items alone, would house all our present pupils. The sanitary influences of light and sunshine can also be made available to a degree not possible in large buildings.

Eighth—It is cheaper. The expense of housing the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, and sick, in combustible buildings, ranges from one thousand to three thousand dollars per capita. In our old building it was about twelve hundred dollars. I am satisfied that a thousand dollars per capita will be sufficient under the cottage system to construct buildings practically fire-proof. The construction need not be so massive and expensive, nor the architecture so imposing; a style that in a large building would look cheap and mean, might be quite appropriate and picturesque in a group of small ones. To combine all the departments of institution life under one roof is a difficult problem, and there must always be more or less sacrifice of one department to the exigencies of another. This problem becomes easy with segregated buildings, and simplicity of construction lessens cost.

I should feel more hesitation about recommending this system if it were mere vague theorizing, but it is not an experiment. It has been adopted by the Ohio School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, where it has been in operation ten years, and with a present aggregate of six hundred pupils; by the Iowa Orphan School; by the Michigan State Public School; by the Massachusetts School for the Blind; and measurably by the Northampton School for Deaf Mutes. It is in successful operation in the Massachusetts Reform School for

Girls; in the Connecticut Reform School for Girls; and the Directors of the Reform School for Boys, at Meriden, Connecticut, have petitioned the Legislature for permission to sell their present congregate building, and erect a school on the same principle. The testimony of the Superintendents of these Institutions is unanimous in favor of its beneficence. Mr. Anagnos, of the Boston Blind Institution, who was bitterly opposed to its adoption by his father-in-law, the late Dr. S. G. Howe, now is enthusiastic in its praise. He says the moral improvement of the girls has been at least twenty-five per cent. He also declares it to be no more costly in the matter of current expense. Mr. Lathrop, of the Lancaster School, is equally positive in his assertion. Mr. Rockwell, of the Middletown School, says he cannot understand how anybody can think of adopting any other plan. A department of the New York Insane Asylum, at Ovid, has been organized on this principle. The great Johns Hopkins' Hospital, of Baltimore, which will combine everything that money and experience can purchase or suggest, will probably be constructed on the cottage plan.

The above reasons and precedents were deemed of sufficient weight to justify the Board in adopting the plan of segregated buildings, and Messrs. Wright & Sanders, of San Francisco, were appointed architects to develop the details of such a system, under the direction of a committee and the Principal. Months were consumed in this labor with a result which, it is hoped and confidently expected, will be gratifying to the people of California, and of advantage to the Institution and its pupils. The plan provides for indefinite expansion. It embraces a central refectory, a school-house, and as many "homes," as they are called, as the increase of pupils may from time to time require. At present two "homes" are in process of erection, and will be completed in time for inspection by the coming Legislature.

In accordance with the law governing the construction of State buildings, the plans were submitted to the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, and received their approval.

After four weeks advertising for proposals, the bids were opened on the nineteenth of April, and the contract awarded to W. E. Boone, for the sum of eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Ground was broken on the thirtieth of April, the seventeenth anniversary of the opening of the school, and, at present writing, the uprising walls are approaching the second story.

The construction of the buildings is of the most substantial character. Nothing has been sacrificed to show, but every regard has been paid to comfort, safety and durability. A massive, concrete subfoundation of Portland cement underlies all the walls. The foundations are of stone, granite water table, and superstructure of plain brick, with granite sills, galvanized iron cornice, and slate roof. The partition walls throughout are of brick, interlaced and bonded strongly with iron. All the staircases are of stone, and a spiral stone staircase, at the extreme end of the sleeping apartments, renders it impossible for the children to be cut off should fire, by any chance, obtain possession of the middle portion. The exterior walls are lined, and the interior are built with hollow brick, and plastered without the use of lath or furring, so that there is no wooden communication between the different stories. The basement floor is laid three inches thick, with artificial stone. With all

these precautions, it is difficult to see how fire can obtain lodgment, and, if it does, the loss will be confined to a single building, the distance between the different "homes" being ninety feet.

THE SCHOOLS.

In spite of limited quarters and the interruption caused by sickness, the work of the class-rooms has been most satisfactory. We labor under the disadvantage of imperfect classification, each teacher being obliged to instruct two divisions; but this evil can only be fully remedied by increased numbers. Meantime, the zeal and earnestness of teachers and pupils, to a great extent, make up for this disadvantage.

Thorough examinations have been held at the close of each year, and continued over a period of ten days. The following schedule of the examination made in June, of the present year, will give an idea of the curriculum of study.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

ORDER OF ANNUAL EXAMINATION BEGINNING JUNE FOURTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

MONDAY, JUNE FOURTH.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Seventh, History; Text-book, Teachers' Lectures; Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—The Discovery of America; The Indians; Cortez and DeSoto; Settlement of Virginia; Massachusetts; King Philip's War; Other Settlements; King William's War; Queen Anne's War; The French and Indian War; The Cause of the Revolution; The Beginning of the Revolution; Battle of Bunker Hill; Washington; The Declaration of Independence; Campaign of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six; The Surrender of Burgoyne; Valley Forge; Wyoming Massacre; Campaign of Seventeen Hundred and Eighty; Arnold; The End of the Revolution; Washington; Troubles with England; The War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve; The Mexican War; The Great Rebellion; The Close of the Rebellion; After the Rebellion.
Time for examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Sixth, History; Text-book, Quackenbos' "United States;" Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—Quackenbos' United States History, eighty pages; Four Hundred Years Ago; Christopher Columbus; The Discovery of America; Later Voyages of Columbus; Cabot; Balboa; Magellan; Cortez; The American Indians; The First Settlements; Captain John Smith; The Virginia Colony; Dutch Settlements; Henry Hudson; The Pilgrim Fathers; The Plymouth Colony; Other New England Colonies; Connecticut; The Pequod War; Maryland; Delaware; New Jersey; King Philip's War; Virginia; Indian Troubles; Bacon's Rebellion; Carolina; Pennsylvania; Indian Missions; French Explorers; King William's War; Queen Anne's War; The Southwest; Georgia; Washington's Expedition; French and Indian War; Braddock's Defeat; The Close of the French and Indian War; Troubles with the Governors.
Time for examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, History; Text-book, Weber's Outlines of Universal History; Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Book One—A, The Eastern Races; B, History of Greece; C, History of Rome. Book Two—A, Migration of Nations; B, The Middle Age.
Time of examination, two hours.

Department, Blind; Class, Second, History; Text-book, Anderson's Ancient and Modern History; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

TOPICS—France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia, and Turkey; History of the United States to the close of Johnson's Administration.
Time of examination, two hours.

Department, Blind; Class Fourth, History; Text-book, Quackenbos' "United States;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

TOPICS—Discovery of America; Settlement of the Colonies; The French and Indian Wars; The Revolution; Formation of the Constitution, and the Election of Washington.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, History; Text-book, Goodrich's History of the World; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

TOPICS—The Creation; Garden of Eden; The Earth Peopled; Noah and the Deluge; The Tower of Babel; Queen Semiramis and the King of the Indies; King Ninias; Sardanapalus and the End of the First Assyrian Empire; The Second Assyrian Empire; Cyrus and the Conquest of Babylon; Cambyses; Darius; Expedition of Xerxes into Greece; Darius the Third; Abraham; Removal of Jacob and Children to Egypt; Flight of the Hebrews and Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host; Wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness; Overthrow of the Midianites; Samson; Saul; Combat of David and Goliath; The Wisdom of Solomon; Visit of the Queen of Sheba; The Hebrew Prophets; Crucifixion of the Saviour; Destruction of Jerusalem; Early History of China; Anecdotes of the Chinese Emperors; Manners of the Chinese; Rise of Mohammed; Review of the History of Asia; The Geography of Africa, and its Inhabitants; Menes or Misrain; Nitocris; Sesostris or Rameses; The Catacombs; The Pyramids; The Sphynx; Queen Cleopatra; Sketches of Ethiopian History; Curious Facts and Fables about Africa; Greece; The Grecian Lawgivers; Beginning of the Theban War.
Time for examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fifth, History; Text-book, Quackenbos' Elementary History of the United States; Number of pupils, nine; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

TOPICS—Four Hundred Years Ago; Christopher Columbus; The Discovery of America; John Cabot; Balboa and the Discovery of the Pacific Ocean; Magellan; The Conquest of Mexico; The American Indians; Sir Walter Raleigh; Settlement of Jamestown; Captain John Smith; Pocahontas; Henry Hudson and the Settlement of New York; Settlement of New England by the Pilgrim Fathers; Story of Brown and Goodman; Roger Williams; The Pequod War; William Penn; John Elliot; Father Jaques; Marquette and Joliet; La Salle; King William's War; King Philip's War; Mr. Williams of Deerfield; Washington's Expedition; Braddock's Defeat; De Soto; Commencement of the Revolution; French and Indian War; Ethan Allen and the Capture of Ticonderoga; Invasion of Canada; Battle of Long Island; Battle of Trenton; Battle of Princeton; Burgoyne's Campaign; Valley Forge; Battle of Monmouth; Settlement of the Thirteen Colonies; Names of Officers on both sides of the Revolution; List of Wars in which we have taken part; Principal Events of seventeen hundred and seventy-five—of seventeen hundred and seventy-six—of seventeen hundred and seventy-seven; Principal Events of the French and Indian War; Questions on the chronological table. One hundred and twenty-seven pages.
Time of examination, one hour.

MONDAY EVENING.

Department, Blind; Class First, Theory of Music; Text-book, Lectures; Number of pupils, seventeen; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Elementary instruction, embracing the theory of intervals.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Blind; Class Second, Theory of Music; Text-book, Lectures; Number of pupils, twelve; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Elementary instructions; thorough base, harmony, and form.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Blind; Class, Harmony; Text-book, Richter; Number of pupils, twelve; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Richter, Part I., completed.
Time of examination, one hour.

TUESDAY.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Ninth, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Ray's Primary Arithmetic; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Henry Frank.

The class has been taught the principles and practice of Notation and Numeration. Can count and write up to ten thousand, with exercises in Addition and Subtraction.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Eighth; Written Arithmetic; Text-book, "Rings Exercises;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

Practice in Numeration and Notation, and examples in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Seventh; Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Rudiments of Arithmetic; Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—Robinson's Rudiments of Arithmetic, to page 101; 1. Numeration and Notation; 2. Exercises in Subtraction, with Cases I. and II. for analysis; 3. Exercises in Multiplication, with Cases I. and II. for analysis; 4. Exercises in Addition, with Cases I. and II. for analysis; 5. Exercises in Division, with Cases I. and II. for analysis: 6. Promiscuous Examples of the Fundamental Rules; 7. Problems in Simple Integral Numbers; 8. Examples in Reduction; 9. Examples in Addition of Fractions; 10. Examples in Subtraction of Fractions; 11. Examples in Multiplication of Fractions; 12. Examples in Division of Fractions; 13. Promiscuous Examples in Fractions.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class Sixth, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Progressive Arithmetic; Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

TOPICS—Numeration and Notation; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Cancellation, and finding the Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fifth, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Rudiments; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

TOPICS—Book completed, except Metric System.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Rudiments; Number of pupils, nine; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

TOPICS—One hundred and one pages completed.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class First, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Progressive; Number of pupils, six; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

The Class has completed the book.
Time of examination, one and one-half hours.

Department, Blind; Class Second, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Progressive; Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

TOPICS—Simple Numbers; Common Fractions; Decimals and Decimal Currency; Compound Numbers and Percentage.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class Fourth, Written Arithmetic; Text-book, Robinson's Progressive; Number of pupils, two; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

TOPICS—Simple Numbers; Common Fractions; Decimals and Decimal Currency, to Reduction.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, Algebra; Text-book, Davies' Bourbon; Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Definitions; Fundamental Operations; Equations of the First Degree; Square Root and Radicals of the Second Degree; Equations of the Second Degree; Formation of Powers and Extraction of Roots; Formation, Properties, and Summation of Series; Logarithms, Interest, Combinations, and Probabilities; General Theory of Equations; Solution of Numerical Equations, embracing Sturm's Theorem; Cardan's Rule, and Horner's Method.
Time of examination, two hours.

Department, Blind; Class Second, Algebra; Text-book, Davies' Elementary Algebra; Number of pupils, four; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

TOPICS—Fundamental Operations; Formulas of Factoring; Fractions; Equations of the First and Second Degree; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression and Logarithms. Book completed.
Time of examination, two hours.

WEDNESDAY.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, Geometry; Text-books, Davies' Legendre, and Olney; Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—First part of Olney's Geometry, fifty-eight pages, which includes some of the important facts of science; followed by the First, Second, and Third Books of Davies' Legendre, including the definition of terms and elementary principles.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, Plane Trigonometry; Text-books, Davies' Legendre, and Olney; Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Davies' Legendre, beginning with the introduction to Trigonometry the subject is completed (50 pages); Olney, what relates to the subject of Plane Trigonometry is completed in Section 1. to Article XXXIII. (10 pages); Section V. complete (21 pages); Introduction to Logarithms.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class First, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Robinson's Intellectual;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

TOPICS—Tables; Weights and Measures; Reduction of Denominate Numbers; Fractions; Addition and Subtraction.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Second, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Colburn's Mental;" Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

The class has gone over one hundred and thirteen pages of the book, which includes operations in the Fundamental Rules, Fractions, and Percentage.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Sixth, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Colburn's Mental;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

The class has gone over forty-six pages, including exercises in Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Colburn's Mental;" Number of pupils, nine; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

The class has gone over one hundred and three pages.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class Fifth, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Colburn's Mental;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

The class has finished the first four sections, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fourth, Mental Arithmetic; Text-book, "Colburn's Mental;" Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

The class has finished six sections, including exercises in the Fundamental Rules and Fractions.
Time of examination, one hour.

THURSDAY.

Department, Blind; Class First, Grammar; Text-book, "Brown's Grammar"; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

The class has gone over one hundred and twenty-four pages of the book, completing Etymology.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Second, Grammar and Composition; Text-book, none; Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

The class has been drilled in the general principles of grammar and the use of symbols in parsing and analysis; weekly exercises have been given in composition, writing from signs, incorporating words in sentences, and the expression of the pupils' own thoughts in written language.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, Grammar and Composition; Text-book, none; Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

The work of the class has been in the use of simple combinations of grammatical symbols; the use of the relatives; incorporating words in sentences, and writing compositions from ideas developed by the signs of the teacher.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fourth, Language; Text-book, "Jacob's Lessons;" Number of pupils, fourteen; Teacher, George B. Goodall..

Beginning with the simplest elements of thought, the noun, the pupils have been taught adjective and adverbial modifications, the building of the sentence, the use of prepositions, and the writing of short stories and letters. Much drill has also been given in the forms of colloquial language by means of questions prepared by the teacher; these questions pertain to the dialogues of daily life, and the expression of needs and desires. The book has been completed.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fifth, Language; Text-books, "Peet's Language Lessons" and "Webb's First Lessons;" Number of pupils, eighteen; Teacher, Henry Frank.

TOPICS—1. Writing names in the singular and plural number; adjectives in common use; the inflection of verbs in the actual and habitual present; the perfect and future tenses; examples of the use of the other parts of speech; various forms of questions, and answers, and sentences given on words and phrases; all from signs and the manual alphabet.
2. Verbal exercises performed by the mutual action of the teacher and pupil. In a similar way are taught, by gradual advancement, all the personal pronouns, nominative, possessive, and objective cases; singular and plural forms; the interrogatives, "who," "which," "what," "how many," and "where;" the inflections of case and number in nouns; the distinction to be observed between the definite and the indefinite article; the proper use of prepositions; the conjunction "and;" the words and characters expressing numerals up to one hundred; adjectives denoting colors and other properties of matter, and a considerable number of verbs.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Drawing and Penmanship.

The whole school is exercised in penmanship from one to two hours a week. The copy-books will be submitted for inspection. The drawing classes number eighteen, under the instruction of T. D'Estrella. Specimens of work will be submitted.

FRIDAY.

Department, Blind; Class First, Physical Geography; Text-book, Warren's Physical Geography; Number of pupils, six; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

The subjects treated are: General Structure and Distribution of the Lands; Continental Forms; Volcanic Phenomena; Hydrography; Springs, Rivers, and their Geographical Distribution; The Ocean and its Movements; Meteorology; Properties of the Atmosphere; Temperature; Winds; Moisture; Climate and Electrical and Optical Phenomena; Organic Life, embracing Botanical and Zoological Geography and Ethnology. The book has been completed.
Time of examination, two hours.

Department, Blind; Class Second, Geography; Text-book, Montieth's Manual; Number of pupils, six; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

TOPICS—Angles; Circles; Degrees; Solar System; Attraction; Zones; Latitude and Longitude; Snow, Rain and Hail, and Tides.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, Geography; Text-book, Montieth's Manual; Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—Definitions of Land and Water Divisions; Definitions of Political Divisions; General Questions on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres; On North America, with History and Description; On the United States, with Geographical and Historical Description of each State, and particularly of California.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fifth, Geography; Text, Camp's Outline Maps; Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—Definitions of Land and Water Divisions, and General Questions on the Map of the World.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class Fourth, Geography; Text-book, Montieth's Manual; Number of pupils, six; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

The class has been instructed principally in the geography of California, its history, physical structure, and resources.
Time for examination, one-half hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, History of Science; Text-book, "Bulkley;" Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

The book embraces an epitome of scientific discovery and progress, and has been completed.
Time of examination, two hours.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Department, Blind; Class, Piano; Text-books, Plaidy, Czerney, and Wieck; Number of Pupils, twenty-four; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

TOPICS—Technical Studies; Etudes; Solos and Duetts.

MONDAY, JUNE ELEVENTH.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class First, Ethics; Text-book, "Alden Christian Ethics;" Number of pupils, three; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

The book, which has been completed, treats of the various moral duties and obligations of men to themselves, to each other, and to God.
Time of examination, two hours.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Second, Bible Studies; Text-book, "Line upon Line;" Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

The book is a study of Old Testament history, from Adam to Joshua. Twenty-three chapters have been completed.
Time of examination, one and one-half hours.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Third, Bible Studies; Text-book, "Precept upon Precept;" Number of pupils, nine; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

The book is a Bible history of the earlier Prophets and Kings of Israel. The class has gone over twenty-six chapters.
Time of examination, one and one-half hours.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fourth, Bible Studies; Text-book, "Precept upon Precept;" Number of pupils, five; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

Seventy-one pages have been studied.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Fifth, Bible Studies; Text-book, Peet's Scripture Lessons; Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Theophilus D'Estrella.

TOPICS—Adam; Cain and Abel; The Flood; Abraham and Isaac; Lot; Rebecca; Jacob; Joseph; Moses; The Ten Commandments; Joshua and the Judges.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Sixth, Bible Studies; Text-book, Peet's Scripture Lessons; Number of pupils, fourteen; Teacher, George B. Goodall.

The class has studied the first sixteen sections of the book.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Seventh, Bible Studies; Text-book, Peet's Scripture Lessons; Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Henry Frank.

The Class has studied six sections in which the ideas of a God are developed.
Time of examination, one-half hour.

TUESDAY.

Department, Blind; Class First, Physiology; Text-book, Hotze's "First Lessons;" Number of pupils, eight; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

The book has been completed.
Time of examination, one and one-half hours.

Department, Deaf and Dumb; Class Second, Physiology; Text-book, Hotze's "First Lessons;" Number of pupils, seven; Teacher, Foland P. Fowler.

TOPICS—Structure of Higher Animals; Bones; The Skeleton; The Head; Teeth; The Spinal Column, Ribs, and Pelvis; The Limbs; Ligaments; Cartilages; The Larynx; The Trachea; Muscles; Fat; The Skin; Hair and Nails: Excretion of the Skin; The Blood, its Uses; Circulation of the Blood; The Lungs; Respiration; Difference between Inspired and Expired Air; Ventilation; Comparison of the Heart and Lungs; The Three Most Important Requirements for Health; Air, and its Relation to the Human Body; Loss of Heat; Clothing; The Bed; Buildings; Pure Air. One hundred pages.
Time of examination, one and one-half hours.

Department, Blind; Class First, Spelling; Text-book, "Pronouncing Hand-book;" Number of pupils, thirteen; Teacher, Charles T. Wilkinson.

Book has been completed.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Class Second, Spelling; Text-book, "Swinton's Word Book;" Number of pupils, ten; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

The Class has studied from the sixty-fifth page to page one hundred and one.
Time of examination, one hour.

Department, Blind; Reading Classes; Number of pupils, fifteen; Teacher, Mrs. A. R. Goodall.

Exercises in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Readers.
Time of examination, one hour.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Distribution of roll of honor and conferring of diplomas.

Diplomas were given to:

THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA.....of San Francisco.
WILLIAM H. CASSON.....of San Francisco.
LEONARD S. BUTTERFIELD.....of Oakland.
MARY KERBY.....of Beckworths.
WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS.....of Yreka.
JAMES C. HARLAN.....of Woodland.
WILLIAM H. SMITH.....of Oakland.

The school has suffered a sad loss during the past year by the death of a valued teacher, Mr. Charles T. Smith, who died November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, of necrosis of the skull. Mr. Smith was a graduate of the Institution, and a young man of extraordinary ability and attainments, and many visitors and members of the Legislature will remember the almost encyclopedic knowledge he used to display in his impromptu replies to questions given at our exhibitions or in the class-room. He showed great aptness for teaching, securing the respect and attention of his class by his acknowledged intellectual superiority, and the love of his pupils, by the constant efforts he made, in school and out, to advance their welfare. His own moral development was in later years rapid, but healthy. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and by his daily conduct showed that he knew how to live, and, therefore, was well prepared to die.

WATER SUPPLY.

For the first time since the occupation of the present site, the Institution has suffered from insufficient supply of water. The spring on the hillside has never failed till now, but the extraordinary drouth of the past season, and the increased demand in connection with the new buildings, have rendered it necessary to make temporary arrangements with a water company in the neighborhood. But the expense of water, at forty cents a thousand gallons, for as large a family as ours is too great, and immediate measures should be taken to develop any unused resources that may be within our reach. To this end a suitable appropriation should be asked of the Legislature. Until a report is made by Mr. Schussler, whom the Board has appointed to examine our resources, the sum needed cannot be definitely stated.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The treasury of the Institution presents the same gratifying feature that has marked its statements for the last six years. The appropriation has sufficed for the current expenses, and such a surplus is carried forward as will render it unnecessary to ask for more than the usual seventy-two thousand dollars, although a large increase of pupils is expected upon the completion of the new buildings. The actual receipts and expenditures legitimately belonging to the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, are as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.

Balance due June 30, 1875	$8,760 85	
Received from State Treasurer, appropriation for two years, ending June 30, 1877	72,000 00	
Received from Principal on account of Nevada pupils, clothing, shop, and miscellaneous sources	3,486 59	
Received from Shop Fund, balance due June 30, 1875	356 34	
		$84,603 78

Cr.

By vouchers paid, current expenses for twenty-four months, ending June 30, 1877		$67,874 74	
Cash paid office vouchers, viz:			
Deficit in appropriation for cost of temporary buildings		3 01	
Carriage hire		112 50	
Collection charges		98 90	
Insurance		396 50	
Interest		2,343 59	
Printing		7 50	
Salary of Treasurer and Secretary		1,000 00	
Expenses connected with new buildings:			
Advertising	$230 25		
Rent of office	17 50		
Traveling expenses of Principal east	527 70		
		1,215 75	
		$73,052 49	
Cash on hand June 30, 1877		11,551 29	
			$84,603 78

Adding the itemized office expenditures, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars, which belong properly to the expenses of the Institution, to the money paid for current expenses, sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-four cents, and we have a total of seventy-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-four cents. Subtracting three thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, the sum paid into the treasury for account of Nevada pupils, clothing, shops, etc., and the sum of sixty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifteen cents, gives the cost of this school to the State for two years, or a monthly expenditure of two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents.

Nothing has been done towards improving the grounds since the fire, as the new buildings will necessitate a change in the plan. The money received for improvements has been placed in a fund by itself, and is drawing interest.

The mechanical department has also been suspended until the building we now occupy is left available for its original use. Meantime the labor of the boys is utilized in the garden and about the house.

We have to acknowledge the continued kindness of President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, for reduced rates of transportation for our pupils going to and from their homes. To those who are absolutely unable to pay anything he has given passes. The company is entitled to the gratitude of the pupils and their friends, and the thanks of the Directors.

I desire, also, to make mention of the kindness of Dr. R. E. Cole, dentist, of Oakland, who has for many years freely given his skillful services to all those pupils whose parents are unable to pay.

The following papers have been sent free to the Institution, for the use of the pupils, and thanks are hereby tendered to the proprietors: *Daily Examiner*, and *Pacific Rural Press*, San Francisco; *Independent*, Mexico, New York; *Deaf Mute Advance*, Jacksonville, Illinois; *Kentucky Deaf Mute*, Danville, Kentucky; *Chronicle*, Columbus, Ohio; *Index*, Colorado; *Monthly Pelican*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; *Mirror*, Flint, Michigan; *Goodson Gazette*, Staunton, Virginia.

In closing this report I desire to return my thanks for the cordial coöperation and support the Board has given me in every effort to advance the welfare and prosperity of the Institution and its inmates. The responsibilities of the past two years have made large demands upon your time and wisdom. Both have been given freely, without pay, or the hope of reward, save that satisfaction which comes from the conscientious discharge of an important public trust.

Respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind,
Berkeley, July 31st, 1877.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS

OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE THIRTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Groceries and Provisions.

Ammonia, 13 pounds	$4 65
Bacon, 233 pounds	37 50
Bath-brick, 4 dozen	3 00
Beans, 1,422 pounds	35 17
Bread	5 60
Buckwheat, 1,050 pounds	52 50
Butter, 5,804 pounds	1,976 24
Canned beef, 216 pounds	33 75
Canned oysters, 2 dozen	4 50
Canned salmon, 4 dozen	10 50
Capers, 2 dozen	8 50
Cheese, 1,148 pounds	198 40
Chloride of lime	2 80
Cider	2 00
Citron, 27 pounds	10 00
Coffee, 2,667 pounds	590 94
Cooking wine and brandy	7 25
Crackers, 1,167 pounds	77 30
Cracked wheat, 900 pounds	38 89
Cranberries, 6 barrels	91 50
Cream of Tartar, 86 pounds	30 65
Eggs, 559½ dozen	240 49
Extracts, assorted, 3¼ dozen	6 63
Fish, fresh, 513 pounds	56 77
Fish, salt, 746 pounds	81 12
Flour, 254½ barrels	1,658 48
Fruit	439 99
Fruit, dried, 1,871 pounds	208 01
Gelatine	3 25
Ham, 450 pounds	83 09
Hominy, 600 pounds	27 00
Honey	2 00
Hops, 25 pounds	7 00
Horseradish, 10 dozen	18 00
Ice	54 55
Isinglass	1 10
Lard, 1,510 pounds	246 86
Maccaroni, 5 boxes	6 25
Meal, 870 pounds	31 62
Meat, 60,243 pounds	4,866 74
Mustard, 50 pounds	13 85
Nutmegs, 4 pounds	4 43
Oysters	1 25
Pepper, 105 pounds	26 38
Pickles, 15 gallons	7 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	690 09
Potted meats	8 65
Poultry	187 40
Raisins, 4 boxes	14 50
Rice, 855 pounds	68 16
Sago, 70 pounds	5 25
Carried forward	$12,287 80

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$12,287 80	
Salad Oil, 6 dozen	55 50	
Saleratus, 72 pounds	4 68	
Sal soda, 1,963 pounds	52 47	
Salt, dairy, 2,350 pounds	24 30	
Salt, pickling, 2,882 pounds	30 40	
Saltpetre, 1 pound	25	
Sauce, 1½ dozen	9 13	
Sapolio	4 25	
Soap, brown, 3,264 pounds	164 00	
Soap, castile, 665 pounds	76 60	
Soap, toilet	14 45	
Soda, carbonate, 72 pounds	5 04	
Spices	41 23	
Sugar, brown, 9,928 pounds	1,077 55	
Sugar, crushed, 2,479 pounds	318 30	
Sugar, powdered, 660 pounds	89 70	
Syrup, 516 gallons	342 09	
Tapioca, 48 pounds	3 60	
Tartaric acid	50	
Tea, 580 pounds	293 25	
Vermicelli, 3 boxes	3 55	
Vinegar, 249½ gallons	59 63	
		$14,958 27

Salaries and Wages.

Principal and teachers	$17,655 75	
Physician, clerk, and matron	4,918 27	
Servants and services	6,146 26	
Gardener, watchman, and laborers	2,403 59	
		31,123 87

Clothing.

Bark	40	
Belts, 1 dozen	$4 50	
Blacking and brushes	27 55	
Bodkins	50	
Buttons, needles, pins, and trimmings	30 98	
Calico, 201 yards	15 67	
Cambric, 29 yards	2 40	
Clothes brushes	90	
Coat	8 00	
Collars, linen, ¼ dozen	1 25	
Collars, paper, 292½ dozen	35 75	
Combs	20 60	
Corset	3 00	
Corset steels, ⅜ dozen	2 00	
Cotton, 8 dozen	5 60	
Crochet needles	80	
Drawers, ½ dozen	6 50	
Dressmaker	2 50	
Drill, 6 yards	1 20	
Elastic	6 18	
Flannel, 67 yards	15 83	
Handkerchiefs, white, 2¼ dozen	7 75	
Hats, 4⅛ dozen	42 50	
Hooks and eyes	1 25	
Hose, 5 1-12 dozen	19 25	
Knitting cotton and yarn	8 00	
Lace, 11 yards	9 90	
Leather and findings	408 56	
Machine needles	1 50	
Machine oil	50	
Marking ink	1 25	
Merino shirts, 2⅛ dozen	26 75	
Muslin	3 30	
Nail brushes	2 25	
Neckties and bows, 3 dozen	4 50	
Carried forward	$729 37	$46,082 14

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$729 37	$46,082 14
Night shirts	2 50	
Oil silk	1 50	
Overalls, 4 dozen	33 00	
Pants, ⅜ dozen	44 00	
Pinking leather	75	
Ribbon	1 75	
Scarfs, ⅛ dozen	2 00	
Scissors	75	
Sewing silk	30	
Shirts, check, 1 dozen	7 00	
Shirts, white, ½ dozen	12 00	
Shirting, 160½ yards	17 33	
Shoes, 5 pairs	15 50	
Slippers	1 00	
Sponge	3 25	
Suits, 3⅛ dozen	559 00	
Suspenders, 4 dozen	15 00	
Swiss	1 75	
Tape, 14 boxes	5 65	
Tarletan, 56 yards	17 20	
Thimbles	50	
Thread and cotton	53 03	
Tooth brushes	25	
Trunk	1 25	
Vests	6 00	
Wages, foreman shoe-shop	475 00	
Whalebone	25	
Worsted	1 60	
		2,008 48

Furniture.

Ash barrel	$6 50	
Bed pan and urinal	3 00	
Blankets, 51 pairs	243 95	
Brooms, 17 dozen	70 25	
Bureau	32 50	
Cambric, 22 yards	2 20	
Carpet cleaning	25 00	
Carpet mat	1 00	
Churn	3 50	
Clock	15 00	
Clock tablets	2 00	
Cornice, 15 feet	7 50	
Cotton mops, 4 dozen	11 50	
Crockery and glassware	188 20	
Crumb cloth	11 00	
Curtain bands	1 25	
Cutlery and plated ware	38 75	
Cylinder desk	70 00	
Damask, 105 yards	57 89	
Door mats	4 00	
Drinking troughs	3 20	
Dusting brushes, 2 dozen	11 50	
Dust pans, 1 dozen	2 50	
Feather dusters, 1 7-12 dozen	41 48	
Feather pillows, 1½ dozen	45 90	
Fire buckets, axes, and hose	88 00	
Furniture varnish	4 00	
Glue, glue-pots, and brushes	3 70	
Ingrain, 2 yards	2 50	
Kitchen hardware and furniture	18 75	
Lamps and chimneys	62 05	
Looking-glasses	6 00	
Making hair mattress and hassock	5 50	
Mattresses, 19	114 35	
Meat hatchet	2 50	
Carried forward	$1,206 92	$48,090 62

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$1,206 92	$48,090 62
Mop handles, 1 dozen	3 25	
Mosquito net, 3 yards	2 90	
Mouse and rat traps	75	
Napkins, 8 dozen	20 25	
Oilcloth, 8 yards	6 63	
Pails, 4 dozen	13 75	
Picture knobs and cord	6 37	
Plumbing tools	43 25	
Preserve cans, 13 dozen	47 50	
Refrigerator	40 00	
Rugs	10 25	
Sash cord	10 25	
Scrubbing brushes, 2 dozen	8 75	
Sewing machine	57 75	
Sheeting, 522¼ yards	128 56	
Stools, 3 dozen	19 50	
Stoves	144 25	
Table	2 50	
Thermometer	50	
Tinware and repairs	129 03	
Towels, 6 dozen	21 50	
Toweling, 418 yards	51 58	
Turning	3 00	
Vases	5 25	
Window awnings, 8	80 00	
Wire-cloth, 255 feet	15 29	
Woodware	1 00	
		2,080 53
Building and Repairs.		
Cement, 1 barrel	$3 50	
Copper wire, 2 pounds	1 50	
Door springs	25	
Glass and putty	80 71	
Hose, 20 feet	5 00	
Iron trough and plug	61 75	
Lard oil, 1 gallon	1 25	
Laths, two thousand	7 50	
Lime, 2 barrels	3 75	
Locks and hinges	25	
Lumber, 27,427 feet	644 36	
Painting	208 90	
Paints, brushes, and oils	22 36	
Packing	2 87	
Plastering	66 65	
Plumbing, steam, and gas-fitting	138 62	
Red lead	75	
Sashes	4 00	
Shingles 4,000	12 13	
Sewer pipe, etc.	10 50	
Smokestack	54 00	
Varnish	25	
Wages, foreman of cabinet shop	1,636 06	
Zinc, 3 sheets	5 25	
		2,972 16
Fuel and Lights.		
Candles, 40 pounds	$5 20	
Coal, 163 680-2240 tons	2,201 59	
Coal oil, 270 gallons	113 75	
Freight, hauling, and weighing gasolene	26 00	
Gasolene, 3,058 gallons	902 44	
Gasolene tank	12 00	
Lamp wicks	3 90	
Lard oil, 3 gallons	6 50	
Matches, 10 gross	19 00	
Carried forward	$3,290 38	$53,143 31

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$3,290 38	$53,143 31
Wages of engineer	945 00	
Wood, 7 cords	105 00	
		4,340 38
Stable Account.		
Barley, ground, 10,345 pounds	$179 81	
Bran, 31,900 pounds	323 47	
Brooms	1 50	
Castrating hogs	1 00	
Chamois skins	1 50	
Cracked corn, 1,543 pounds	32 54	
Curry-combs and brushes	7 40	
Harness and repairs	65 62	
Harness oil	1 75	
Hay, 23 tons	359 57	
Hogs, 23	55 00	
Horses, 1 span	385 00	
Lap blankets and dusters	7 50	
Oats, 8,469 pounds	198 11	
Repairs to wagon	40 00	
Rope, 14 pounds	2 80	
Services of stallion and bull	77 50	
Shorts, 85 pounds	1 49	
Sponge	75	
Straw, 206 bales	112 90	
Wheat, 135 pounds	3 17	
Use of rake	2 00	
Veterinary services	26 55	
Wages, stableman and dairyman	1,328 33	
Whip	3 00	
		3,218 26
Laundry.		
Baskets and repairs	$36 05	
Bluing, 76 pounds	22 61	
Brushes, 4 dozen	11 00	
Clock	3 50	
Clothes-line	2 00	
Clothes-pins, 2 boxes	3 50	
Clothes-wringers, 2	24 50	
Flat irons, 4	2 40	
Fluting irons	50	
Fluting machines	9 50	
Ironing range	30 00	
Mangle	70 00	
Repairs to fluting machine	1 50	
Sal soda, 2,233 pounds	59 53	
Soap, 4,508 pounds	267 73	
Starch, 1,092 pounds	107 31	
Starch pail	1 75	
Wages	1,975 25	
Washboards	1 00	
Washing	35 25	
Wax	3 75	
		2,668 63
Hospital and Appointments.		
Board paper	$8 96	
Chimney	23 40	
Doors and windows	44 88	
Furniture	100 00	
Hardware	23 88	
Lumber, 9,085 feet	262 79	
Mouldings	26 45	
Mantel	25 00	
Paint	25 50	
Plastering	90 72	
Carried forward	$631 58	$63,370 58

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$631 58	$63,370 58
Plumbing	48 16	
Shingles, 10 M	35 00	
Turned post	2 50	
Valley for roof	1 54	
		718 78

Miscellaneous.

Advertising	$3 15
Atomizer	6 00
Bale rope, 272 pounds	39 27
Baling hay	19 80
Binding music and books	36 75
Blacksmithing	311 50
Books, stationery, school apparatus, and supplies	824 84
Carbolic acid	13 25
Cartage and wharfage	81 08
Car tickets	25 30
Cash to pupils	49 00
Charges for "Fire Extinguisher"	.3 00
Christmas expenses	27 20
Consultation visit	10 00
Convention assessment	2 75
Cutting hay	11 50
Dentistry	15 00
Destroying squirrels	1 00
Diplomas	72 50
Expense of Clerk to city	20 25
Expense of pupils returning to and from school	144 00
Expense of exhibition before the Legislature	214 45
Expense of pupils to concert, fair, and opera	16 95
Expense of pupils to dentist	1 50
Expenses to Sacramento	11 15
Express charges	133 00
Fares	43 25
Farm and garden implements	124 35
Fireworks	54 68
Flea powder	35
Flower pots	3 35
Fly paper	12 40
Freight on supplies	106 57
Fruit, shade and ornamental trees	31 90
Fruit wax	4 80
Funeral expenses of pupil Bailey	20 00
Hardware	166 71
Hens for poultry yard	21 00
Honor rolls and tickets	52 75
Horse keeping	76 95
Medicine and drugs	141 20
Music	55 61
Music-boards and stools	19 00
Musical Examiner	5 00
Plans	4 50
Plowing	29 25
Postage stamps, and rent of post-office box	56 95
Printing	49 90
Repairing and tuning musical instruments	53 10
Repairs to carriage and buggy	69 05
Seed oats, 1,525 pounds	26 68
Seeds and plants	33 52
Silicon	1 50
Squirrel and other poisons	18 10
Squirrel knives	7 00
Stove polish	75
Subscription, Deaf and Dumb Annals	57 25
Surveying	12 50
Syringe	3 25
Carried forward	$3,459 36 $64,089 36

CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Brought forward	$3,459 36	$64,089 36
Telegrams	99 17	
Tools for cabinet shop	3 00	
Traveling expenses	181 25	
Toilet articles	4 80	
Twine	1 00	
Vaccination points	22 80	
Wire netting	13 75	
Wrappers	2 25	
		3,785 38

Office Expenses.

Carriage hire	$112 50	
Collection charges	98 90	
Insurance	396 50	
Interest	2,343 59	
Printing	7 50	
Treasurer's salary	1,000 00	
		3,958 99

Expenses of New Buildings.

Advertising	$230 25		
Principal's expenses east	527 70		
Rent of office	17 50		
		$775 45	
Water supply		440 30	
			1,215 75
			$73,049 48

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

GENERAL FUND.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind of California.

RECEIPTS.

From State treasury, on appropriation for support	$75,000 00	
From State treasury, on appropriation for improvement of grounds, etc.	2,500 00	
From State treasury, on appropriation reimbursing the Board of Directors for expenditures upon temporary building	27,000 00	
		$104,500 00
From Principal, on account of pupils	$2,904 75	
From Principal, on account of shops and miscellaneous sources	581 84	
		3,486 59
From advances by Union Savings Bank on account of Controller's warrants		38,063 54
		$146,050 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and wages		37,483 51
For supplies		30,391 23
For water supply		440 30
For interest		2,343 59
For advances by Union Savings Bank		57,093 55
Directors' expenses	218 90	
Miscellaneous	1,171 95	
Salary of Treasurer	1,000 00	
		2,390 85
Transferred to special deposit, Shop Fund	885 31	
Transferred to special deposit, Improvement Fund	3,470 50	
		4,355 81
Balance, cash on hand		11,551 29
		$146,050 13

H. A. PALMER, Treasurer.

June 30th, 1877.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION

SINCE JULY 1ST, 1875.

NAMES.	Towns.	Counties.
Deaf and Dumb—Males.		
Aldersley, Lyell	Sulphur Creek	Colusa.
Aronsohn, Martin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Aronson Moses	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Best, William C.	Suisun	Solano.
Black, Joseph French	Pleasanton	Alameda.
Christiansen, Lewis O.	Hollister	San Benito.
Christeen, Frederick William	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Colby, Edwin	Carson City	Ormsby, Nevada.
Cronin, Edmond	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Crosby, George Lawrence	Napa	Napa.
Cummins, Alva C.	Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Demaree, Louis Franklin	Dixon	Solano.
D'Estrella, Theophilus	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dickerson, Benjamin F.	Millville	Shasta.
Feehan, James Thomas	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Funkenstein, Leon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gard, Peter	Marysville	Yuba.
Gautier, Paul Lewis	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Grady, Theodore	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hannah, Andrew Milligan	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hill, Eldridge B.	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Hill, Mahlon S.	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Hoke, Harmon A.	West Butte	Sutter.
Holman, Willis G.	Linden	San Joaquin.
Lambert, Norman	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Lander, James	Soulsbyville	Tuolumne.
Lynch, William Holden	Tres Pinos	Monterey.
Mast, Herman X.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McCabe, James	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McClure, William C.	Unionville	Humboldt, Nevada.
McCormick, Francis	Sonora	Tuolumne.
McKail, James	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Moesser, George E.	Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Oldham, William G.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Palmer, Lewis Arthur	Wilmington	Los Angeles.
Rahmstorf, George Hy.	Altamont Station	Alameda.
Redman, William W.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Reichsrath, Charles	Alameda	Alameda.
Robinson, John Westley	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Rosenbaum, Nathan	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Santa Cruz, José	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schlamm, Solomon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schleweck, Simon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schreiner, Henry	Freeport	Sacramento.
Selig, Kossuth	San Francisco	San Francisco.

List of Pupils—Continued.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Shattuck, Frank B.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Shoaf, George Anton	Virginia City	Storey, Nevada.
Sievers, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Smith, Charles T.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Sullivan, Torrence W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taber, Henry W.	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Tilden, Douglas	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Willetts, Joshua M.	Carson City	Ormsby, Nevada.
Winslow, William H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Wood, Benjamin M.	San Buenaventura	Ventura.
Wright, Albert H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Deaf and Dumb—Females.		
Aronsohn, Caroline	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Awbrey, Eliza Bell	San José	Santa Clara.
Ayers, Dora	Stony Point	Sonoma.
Bailey, Sarah Jane	San José	Santa Clara.
Bartels, Laura A.	Oakland	Alameda.
Boothe, Meta M.	Pope Valley	Napa.
Botto, Orelia	Sutter Creek	Amador.
Budd, Charlotte	Covelo	Mendocino.
Bradley, Arrenia J.	Lovelock	Butte.
Bradley, Catherine	Lovelock	Butte.
Coulter, Dora N.	San Andreas	Calaveras.
Cronin, Ellen	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Darling, Sarah T. J.	Bear Valley	Mariposa.
Foland, Katie May	San Juan	San Benito.
Ford, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gilbert, Angele	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Goss, Nancy Jane	Los Nietos	Los Angeles.
Hawkins, Sallie	King's River	Fresno.
Henning, Emma Francis	Point Arenas	Mendocino.
Jones, Sophia A.	Oakland	Alameda.
Kerby, Mary	Beckworth	Plumas.
Lewis, Josephine	Ellis Station	San Joaquin.
Lucas, Maggie	Woodland	Yolo.
Madigann, Emma Jane	Mayfield	Santa Clara.
McTigue, Augusta	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Munson, Mary Elizabeth	Eureka	Humboldt.
Prout, Fanny E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Roesler, Annie K.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ross, Nellie	Napa	Napa.
Uhl, Anna M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Warren, Annie	Orange	Los Angeles.
Wallace, Gertrude Janet	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Blind—Males.		
Andrews, Luke	Woodland	Yolo.
Butterfield, Leonard S.	Oakland	Alameda.
Butterfield, Alonzo	Oakland	Alameda.
Casson, William Henry	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Catoir, Jacob	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Damewood, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dodds, Orrin	Melrose	Alameda.
Foley, Dennis	Eureka	Humboldt.
Hodgson, Joseph	Sherlock	Mariposa.
Jackson, Stephen	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Knoblock, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lerch, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Loucks, Gid. L.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Martin, Clement P.	Vallejo	Solano.
Moore, John T.	San Francisco	San Francisco.

List of Pupils—Continued.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Nagle, Harry M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Orth, Louis	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Otero, Ehudaldo	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Smith, William H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Staggs, William Amos	Denverton	Solano.
Thomas, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Towle, William Henry	San José	Santa Clara.
Weider, Daniel, Jr.	Oakland	Alameda.
Blind—Females.		
Aitken, Maggie	Benicia Arsenal	Solano.
Clement, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dalton, Nellie A.	Vallejo	Solano.
Fennel, Annie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Haney, Louise	Bath	Placer.
Hardin, Nannie	Petaluma	Sonoma.
Maloney, Catherine E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Morrison, Margaret E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Penny, Ada	San José	Santa Clara.
Tenney, Mary Anne	San Francisco	San Francisco.

RECAPITULATION.

Deaf and Dumb.		
Males	56	
Females	32	
		88
Blind.		
Males	23	
Females	10	
		33
Total		121

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Oakland a steam ferry plies almost every hour in the day, and from the latter city a horse railroad is now constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

First—The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb, or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

Second—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Third—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

Fourth—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Fifth—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

Sixth—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal; to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed.

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
7. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grand-parents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping-cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and post-office address of his parents?
10. What are the number and names of their children?

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of State Harbor Commissioners

FOR

THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1877.

REPORT.

To Hon. William Irwin,
Governor of the State of California:

In compliance with section two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven of the Political Code, the Board of State Harbor Commissioners submit their report for the two fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The details will appear in the following tabular statements: A, B, C, D, and E.

TABLE A.

Board of State Harbor Commissioners' Biennial Report, showing the receipts and disbursements for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

	1875–6.	1876–7.	Total.
Montgomery and Francisco Wharf	$3,070 35	$4,691 20	$7,761 55
North Point Wharf	15,021 10	13,804 55	28,825 65
Battery Street Wharf	11,109 22	10,127 25	21,236 47
Front Street Wharf	47,591 51	20,985 41	68,576 92
Green and Union Street Wharf	4,624 54	40,151 24	44,775 78
Vallejo, "Front to Davis," Street Wharf	2,120 10		2,120 10
Vallejo Street Wharf	23,147 13	24,378 00	47,525 13
Broadway Street Wharf	23,261 53	22,299 55	45,561 08
Pacific Street Wharf	27,906 55	39,862 85	67,769 40
Jackson Street Wharf	18,672 80	12,258 00	30,930 80
Washington Street Wharf	12,091 62	19,575 91	31,667 53
Oakland Ferries	22,964 59	36,220 25	59,184 84
Market Street Wharf	14,987 59	13,454 00	28,441 59
La Rue's Wharf	9,475 00	6,050 00	15,525 00
Mission Street Wharf	15,987 18	21,081 04	37,068 22
Howard Street Wharf	13,760 91	13,847 39	27,608 30
East Street, "La Rue's to Howard," Wharf	6,436 09	6,243 02	12,679 11
East Street Commutation Tolls	12,000 00	12,000 00	24,000 00
Folsom Street Wharf	7,747 25	12,162 87	19,910 12
Harrison and Spear Street Wharf	21,948 19	28,059 21	50,007 40
Main Street Wharf	11,967 66	22,862 75	34,830 41
Second and Berry Streets Wharf	1,106 55	2,017 35	3,123 90
Channel Street Wharf		3,959 65	3,959 65
Channel Street, "South," Wharf		4,014 60	4,014 60
Stuart Street Wharf	1,200 00	1,200 00	2,400 00
Bay and Francisco Streets Wharf	120 00		120 00
Fisherman's Wharf	907 00		907 00
Union Lumber Association	1,800 00	4,266 66	6,066 66
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	7,500 00	7,500 00	15,000 00
Central Pacific Railroad	28,933 73	30,173 40	59,107 13
Merchants' Dry Dock	3,300 00	3,300 00	6,600 00
United States Barge Office, Front Street	240 00	240 00	480 00
Space for buildings		2,750 00	2,750 00
Space for scales	107 50	362 00	469 50
Ticket redemption	250 00	250 00	500 00
Legal expense	8 75		8 75
Urgent repairs, for sale of old lumber	123 05	263 30	386 35
Steam Dredger Purchase Account: For dredging, sale of old scow, boiler, old iron, etc.	100 00	5,168 30	5,268 30
Steam Dredger Expense Account: Received for dredging	491 25	1,934 90	2,426 15
Construction Account: Sale of old shed and lumber		336 00	336 00
Office Appropriation: Sale of old stove		20 00	20 00
Expense Account: Amount received rent of office		216 60	216 60
	$372,078 74	$448,087 25	$820,165 99
S. F. Harbor Imp. Fund, amount drawn	146,716 69	266,661 37	413,378 06
			$1,233,544 05

TABLE A.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1875–6.	1876–7.	Total.
Salaries of Wharfingers and Collectors	$36,116 95	$41,823 28	$77,940 23
Salaries of Commissioners and Secretary	12,880 00	13,200 00	26,080 00
Salaries of special counsel	2,316 66	2,333 34	4,650 00
Salaries of Chief Engineer and Assistant	1,000 00	3,500 00	4,500 00
Salaries of Chief Wharfinger and Assistant	1,300 00	4,800 00	6,100 00
Expense Account: Rent, fuel, stationery, etc.	4,135 34	5,210 69	9,346 03
Urgent repairs	22,531 42	25,122 65	47,654 07
Construction Account	139,468 83	258,900 40	398,369 23
Dredging under contract	9,439 71		9,439 71
Steam Dredger (Purchase Account)		15,354 45	15,354 45
Steam Dredger (repairs and current expenses)	31,362 99	25,252 94	56,615 93
Cleaning wharves	4,403 00	1,825 90	6,228 90
Legal expense	70 40	196 00	266 40
Sea Wall Account	2,189 08	1,619 70	3,808 78
Profit and loss (recovering pig iron)	565 47		565 47
Office appropriation	598 25	2,811 35	3,409 60
Expenses paid (removing vessels)	240 00	70 00	310 00
Overpaid dockage returned		98 50	98 50
Overpaid tolls returned	12 50	34 65	47 15
Rent of wharf offices paid	25 00	150 00	175 00
Wharf offices and furniture	370 89	1,203 39	1,574 28
Gas used on Washington Street Wharf		140 05	140 05
Ground-rent for Pacific Street Wharf office	250 00		250 00
Harbormaster's Expense Account	68 50	192 00	260 50
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, amount remitted	249,450 44	310,909 33	560,359 77
	$518,795 43	$714,748 62	$1,233,544 05

TABLE B.

Statement of the amount paid on account of construction and repairs for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1877.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.	Total.
July 9, 1875	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	$35 20	
July 20, 1875	W. H. Martin & Co.	Ferry slips—on account	35,000 00	
July 24, 1875	P. H. Cooty	Services supervising construction	100 00	
July 24, 1875	Peter Johnson	Placing timber at Spear Street Wharf	130 50	
July 24, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	100 00	
July 28, 1875	E. C. Boobar & Co.	Widening Spear Street Wharf	19,155 02	
July 29, 1875	Angel, Palmer & Co.	Drawings for hydraulic hoisting gear	96 00	
August 12, 1875	C. L. Crisman	Shed at Oakland ferries	5,157 50	
August 25, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
August 26, 1876	W. H. Martin & Co.	Constructing ferry slips	11,936 25	
August 30, 1875	W. H. Martin & Co.	Raising and planking East Street	6,463 50	
August 30, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	12 00	
August 31, 1875	W. H. Martin & Co.	Ferry slips at foot of Market Street Wharf	8,493 71	
September 3, 1875	W. S. Phelps & Co.	Wheels, etc., for ferry slips	96 71	
September 9, 1875	J. Morton & Co.	Moving pig iron to test ferry slip aprons	32 50	
September 16, 1875	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	44 00	
September 25, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	76 00	
October 9, 1875	Frank Nicholas	Asphaltum on caps and stringers	31 00	
October 21, 1875	M. Kershaw	Asphaltum used in construction—on account	17 25	
October 25, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	100 00	
October 25, 1875	Frank Nicholas	Asphaltum used in construction—on account	29 75	
October 27, 1875	Sheldon & Graves	Widening Davis and Pacific Street Wharves	15,000 00	
November 4, 1875	Sheldon & Graves	Widening Davis and Pacific Street Wharves	412 19	
November 11, 1875	Sheldon & Graves	Widening Davis and Pacific Street Wharves	4,500 00	
November 19, 1875	A. Crawford	Coal tar for construction	27 95	
November 24, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
December 3, 1875	Sheldon & Graves	Widening Pacific and Davis Street Wharves	1,136 18	
December 11, 1875	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	39 00	
December 21, 1875	F. P. Swett & Co.	Repairing Market Street Wharf	5,957 39	
December 22, 1875	J. M. Monroe	Shed on Green Street Wharf	1,463 00	

December 24, 1875	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	104 00	
December 30, 1875	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	118 20	
December 31, 1875	David C. Keller	Shed on Front Street Wharf	1,746 00	
January 15, 1876	David C. Keller	Constructing shed on Market Street Wharf	899 00	
January 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	104 00	
February 5, 1876	W. H. Martin & Co.	Repairing Battery Street Wharf	5,092 19	
February 5, 1876	David C. Keller	Constructing shed on Market and Broadway Street Wharves	3,273 00	
February 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	120 00	
April 20, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Repairing Howard, Mission, and other wharves	4,568 24	
May 19, 1876	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	21 60	
June 17, 1876	F. P. Swett & Co.	Constructing wharf foot of Montgomery Street	7,460 00	
June 24, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	104 00	
		Amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876		$139,468 83
July 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
August 2, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	General repairs under contract	18,661 46	
August 10, 1876	F. W. Morgan	Plans for wharves	24 00	
August 18, 1876	Winterburn & Co.	Printing specifications for construction	35 50	
August 21, 1876	B. Dore & Co.	Printing specifications for construction	5 00	
August 22, 1876	Thomas & Co.	Printing specifications for construction	13 00	
August 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
September 12, 1876	Henry F. Williams	Purchase of Channel Street Wharf	7,500 00	
September 16, 1876	W. H. Martin & Co.	Constructing Bryant Street Wharf	9,125 00	
September 16, 1876	E. C. Boobar & Co.	Constructing Pacific Street Wharf—on account	5,000 00	
September 21, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Constructing Washington Street Wharf—on account	10,000 00	
September 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	104 00	
September 25, 1876	Robert H. Moore	Services supervising construction	92 00	
October 7, 1876	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	62 25	
October 9, 1876	E. C. Boobar & Co.	Constructing Pacific Street Wharf—on account	10,000 00	
October 10, 1876	W. H. Martin & Co.	Constructing Wharf North Ferry Slips	5,912 00	
October 11, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Constructing Washington Street Wharf—on account	15,000 00	
October 13, 1876	F. P. Swett & Co.	Pulling submerged piles	859 00	
October 20, 1876	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	24 00	
October 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Supervising construction	104 00	
October 25, 1876	R. H. Moore	Supervising construction	68 00	
October 28, 1876	W. S. Moss	Advertising for construction	155 00	
November 3, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Constructing Washington Street Wharf	7,389 00	
November 17, 1876	J. L. Zeigler	Moving shed on Davis Street	490 00	
November 20, 1876	A. Helmer	Constructing shed on Washington Street Wharf—on account	3,500 00	
November 25, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
		Amount carried forward	$94,446 71	$139,468 83

TABLE B—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of	Amount.	Total.
		Amount brought forward	$94,446 71	$139,468 83
November 25, 1876	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	57 00	
November 27, 1876	A. Helmer	Constructing shed on Washington Street Wharf—on account	2,000 00	
December 2, 1876	E. C. Boobar & Co.	Constructing Pacific Street Wharf	15,388 00	
December 6, 1876	A. Helmer	Constructing shed on Washington Street Wharf	4,888 00	
December 8, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Removal of old Washington Street Wharf—on account	2,000 00	
December 16, 1876	F. P. Swett & Co.	Removal of old Jackson Street Wharf—on account	1,200 00	
December 21, 1876	A. Helmer	Sheds over ferry aprons—on account	2,000 00	
December 23, 1876	H. C. Holmes	Supervising construction	100 00	
December 23, 1876	John Donahue	Supervising construction	69 00	
December 28, 1876	Sheldon & Graves	Removal of old Washington Street Wharf—on account	2,000 00	
January 5, 1877	A. Helmer	Constructing sheds over ferry aprons	1,380 00	
January 9, 1877	F. P. Swett & Co.	Removing old Jackson Street Wharf	1,500 00	
January 10, 1877	North Pacific Transportation Co.	Purchase of lease of Folsom Street Wharf	3,000 00	
January 12, 1877	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	26 00	
January 17, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Washington Street Wharf—on account	1,500 00	
January 25, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	75 00	
January 25, 1877	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
February 6, 1877	F. P. Swett & Co.	Removal of Jackson Street Wharf—on account	1,200 00	
February 21, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removal of Washington Street Wharf—on account	1,676 00	
February 24, 1877	Hyde & Chester	Removing shed—North Ferry Slips	550 00	
February 24, 1877	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	108 00	
February 24, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	81 00	
February 28, 1877	F. P. Swett & Co.	Constructing Jackson Street Wharf—on account	5,000 00	
March 14, 1877	Adams & Taylor	Constructing Jackson Street Wharf—on account	10,000 00	
March 14, 1877	Sweet & Fulton	Removing old Jackson Street Wharf—on account	1,500 00	
March 16, 1877	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	44 00	
March 21, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Pacific Street Wharf—on account	2,000 00	
March 24, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	75 00	
March 24, 1877	M. E. Bassett	Services supervising construction	33 00	
March 31, 1877	H. C. Holmes	Services supervising construction	12 00	
April 3, 1877	Adams & Taylor	Constructing Jackson Street Wharf—on account	10,000 00	
April 5, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Pacific Street Wharf—on account	1,500 00	
April 13, 1877	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	35 00	
April 17, 1877	Adams & Taylor	Constructing Jackson Street Wharf—in full	8,725 00	
April 25, 1877	M. E. Bassett	Services supervising construction	81 00	
April 25, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	87 00	
April 26, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing three ferry slips—on account	10,000 00	
April 26, 1877	F. P. Swett & Co.	Removing old Jackson Street Wharf—on account	2,172 50	
April 26, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Pacific Street Wharf—on account	2,000 00	
April 30, 1877	J. K. Pryor	Gas fixtures for Washington Street Wharf	503 14	
May 4, 1877	N. P. Perine	Covering Jackson Street Wharf—asphaltum	1,196 25	
May 4, 1877	Adams & Taylor	Fender piles for Jackson Street Wharf	170 50	
May 11, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	16,000 00	
May 11, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Pacific Street Wharf—on account	1,000 00	
May 18, 1877	San Francisco Gaslight Company	Service pipe for Washington Street Wharf	84 80	
May 25, 1877	M. E. Bassett	Services supervising construction	81 00	
May 25, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	78 00	
May 25, 1877	W. S. Moss	Advertising for construction	55 50	
May 25, 1877	Chrisman & Satterfield	Shed Jackson Street Wharf—on account	2,500 00	
May 25, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	8,000 00	
May 31, 1877	Sheldon & Graves	Removing old Pacific Street Wharf—on account	1,000 00	
June 7, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	8,000 00	
June 8, 1877	San Francisco Call	Advertising for construction	67 50	
June 11, 1877	J. L. Zeigler	Removing shed to new ferry slips	610 00	
June 14, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	8,000 00	
June 21, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	8,000 00	
June 25, 1877	M. E. Bassett	Services supervising construction	78 00	
June 25, 1877	M. W. Bell	Services supervising construction	60 00	
June 26, 1877	John Donahue	Services supervising construction	78 00	
June 27, 1877	Chrisman & Satterfield	Shed on Washington Street Wharf	6,720 00	
June 30, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	Constructing ferry slips—on account	8,000 00	
		Amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877		258,900 40
		Amount paid for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1877		$398,369 23

TABLE C.

Statement of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1877. Dr.

July 1, 1875	To balance on hand in State, Wharf, and Dock Fund, and afterwards transferred to the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		$182,018 24
July 1, 1875	To balance on hand in San Francisco Harbor Protection Fund, and afterwards transferred to San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		3,309 98
July 12, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	$3,500 00	
July 13, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	2,000 00	
July 30, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	2,000 00	
July 31, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,500 00	
August 3, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
August 4, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,698 65	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for July		17,698 65
August 12, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,500 00	
August 14, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	6,000 00	
August 21, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
September 1, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,000 00	
September 2, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	716 82	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for August		22,216 82
September 15, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
September 28, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
October 2, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,707 98	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for September		23,707 98
October 14, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,000 00	
October 27, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,500 00	
November 2, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,173 15	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for October		21,673 15
November 16, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
November 26, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	

December 2, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,204 42	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for November		24,204 42
December 17, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	10,000 00	
December 31, 1875	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,000 00	
January 3, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,066 82	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for December		23,066 82
January 15, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	6,000 00	
January 21, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,000 00	
February 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,939 04	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for January		19,939 04
February 17, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,500 00	
March 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	10,815 57	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for February		18,315 57
March 15, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
March 29, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
April 3, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,721 94	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for March		18,721 94
April 12, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
April 26, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,500 00	
May 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,818 00	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for April		19,318 00
May 17, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
May 29, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,500 00	
June 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,011 19	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for May		22,511 19
June 14, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
June 26, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
July 1, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,076 86	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for June		18,076 86
July 15, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	6,000 00	
July 27, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
July 29, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
	Amount carried forward	$14,000 00	$434,778 66

TABLE C—Continued.

DR.

	Amount brought forward	$14,000 00	$434,778 66
August 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,133 95	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for July		25,133 95
August 15, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,000 00	
August 16, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
September 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	15,722 19	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for August		27,722 19
September 14, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
September 16, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
September 26, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
September 30, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
October 3, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,582 46	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for September		33,582 46
October 16, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
October 18, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
October 23, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	3,000 00	
November 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,407 63	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for October		28,407 63
November 14, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	9,000 00	
November 25, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
December 2, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	12,990 98	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for November		29,990 98
December 14, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	10,000 00	
December 29, 1876	To amount remitted by Commissioners	7,000 00	
January 3, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,807 16	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for December		25,807 16
January 16, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	10,000 00	
January 26, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	5,000 00	
February 2, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	12,970 83	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for January		27,970 83
February 15, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	10,000 00	

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March 2, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	12,154 98	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for February		22,154 98
March 15, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
March 26, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,000 00	
April 3, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,134 44	
	Total amount remitted for March		23,134 44
April 17, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
May 2, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	13,269 40	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for April		21,269 40
May 15, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	6,000 00	
May 26, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,000 00	
June 2, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	12,652 21	
	Total remitted by Commissioners for May		22,652 21
June 14, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	8,000 00	
June 26, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	4,000 00	
July 3, 1877	To amount remitted by Commissioners	11,083 10	
	Total amount remitted by Commissioners for June		23,083 10
	Total amount remitted		$745,687 99

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TABLE C.—Continued.

Cr.

Date.	Order.	No.	Contract.	Amount.
			Amount brought forward	$387,988 06
June 21, 1877	Alex. Hay	57	Building mud scow—in full	2,670 00
June 21, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	58	New ferry slips foot of Market Street—on account	8,000 00
June 27, 1877	Chrisman & Satterfield	59	Shed on Jackson Street Wharf—in full	6,720 00
June 30, 1877	Talcott & Onderdonk	60	New ferry slips foot of Market Street—on account	8,000 00
				$413,378 06
			Balance in San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	332,309 93
				$745,687 99

TABLE D.

Statement of cost of dredging.

Fiscal Year.	Labor.	Repairs.	Coal.	Ship chandlery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number yards removed.	Hours worked.	Cost per yard.
1874–5	$11,663 97	$10,362 99	$8,639 00	$1,386 64	$1,301 25	$33,835 71	302,429	2,348¾	10 76–100
1875–6	11,932 98	7,639 43	8,224 04	1,660 85	1,905 74	31,363 19	342,638	2,634	9 15–10
1876–7	11,980 99	4,041 44	5,971 71	1,582 10	1,676 79	25,253 03	280,197	2,478½	9 1–100

In eighteen hundred and seventy-six and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the Tug Anasha was virtually rebuilt, at a cost of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-five cents, which amount is not included in the above item for repairs.

In eighteen hundred and seventy-six and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the dredger was employed some time in finding old piles, which had been broken off below the surface of the mud, in the docks between Pacific, Jackson, and Washington Street Wharves, and in the new ferry slips.

TABLE E.

Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements.

Fiscal years—From the organization of the Commission	Receipts—From dockage, tolls, wharfage, rents, etc.	Expenses—Salaries Commissioners, Secretary, Engineer, Clerk (and law fees), Wharfingers, Collectors, fuel, rent, printing, stationery	Percentage—Per year	Construction and repairs—Building wharves, bulkheads, sheds etc., and repairs on the same	Sea-wall	Dredging—All dredging up to 1874 was done under contract; since, by Commissioners	Purchase of dredger, scows, and repairs	Miscellaneous	Remitted State Treasurer	Drawn from State Treasurer
1863–4	$117,848 28	$25,354 84	21.50	$67,599 82				$676 25	$71,897 39	$47,680 02
1864–5	177,393 66	32,439 10	18.28	80,875 15					123,365 23	62,334 82
1865–6	183,716 80	35,531 42	19.02	19,065 42	$3,607 00	$44,106 50			132,023 96	47,568 50
1866–7	336,409 36	41,233 95	11.95	88,525 78	266 50	10,300 00		330 62	268,573 45	64,345 94
1867–8	294,304 28	55,531 92	18.87	82,791 27	250,991 97	41,021 00		561 18	217,528 06	354,121 12
1868–9	287,890 53	52,130 77	18.11	38,779 83	262,323 13	32,338 00			212,532 07	310,213 27
1869–70	252,649 56	54,684 40	21.65	35,545 04	165,892 68	80,100 00			180,623 37	272,670 93
1870–1	148,917 03	37,782 65	25.37	53,693 31		35,258 00			96,097 20	73,914 13
1871–2	195,031 14	61,006 70	31.28	28,146 62		53,944 40			105,877 82	53,944 40
1872–3	190,330 47	69,858 63	36.50	78,776 28		32,293 20			91,042 59	80,640 23
1873–4	265,709 06	77,938 05	29.33	104,175 98	2,321 85	42,478 56	$34,070 00	6,344 01	166,150 23	168,769 62
1874–5	373,541 72	68,617 14	18.37	209,540 80	1,078 25	33,835 71	3,725 00	924 99	245,369 00	189,549 17
1875–6	372,078 74	65,976 57	17.73	162,000 25		40,802 70		565 47	249,450 44	146,716 69
1876–7	448,087 25	79,208 85	17.68	284,023 05		25,252 94	15,354 45		310,909 33	266,661 37
	$2,643,907 88	$757,293 99		$1,333,538 60	$686,481 38	$471,731 01	$53,149 45	$9,402 52	$2,471,440 14	$2,139,130 21
Balance in treasury										332,309 93
										$2,471,440 14

Note.—May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, rates of dockage, tolls, wharfage, and rents were reduced fifty per cent by Act of Legislature.

Of the receipts of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, fifty thousand dollars in currency (equal to forty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold), was received of wharf companies as compromise in settlement of suits.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and forty-nine cents of Miscellaneous is amount paid for furniture for general office and toll-houses. Six thousand and thirty dollars of Miscellaneous is amount paid for wheat damaged by falling off Main Street Wharf. Seventy-five dollars of Miscellaneous is amount paid for damage to horse falling through wharf. Five hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-seven cents of Miscellaneous is amount paid for loss of pig iron at Battery Street Wharf.

The item of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents includes repairs on Tug Anasha, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-five cents; and cost of a mud scow, three thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. Total, fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty five cents.

STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—1864 to 1877.

Entering the Golden Gate from foreign and domestic ports, taken from the books in the Merchants' Exchange.

Year.	Number of Tons.
1864	739,190
1865	708,556
1866	748,283
1867	906,025
1868	1,106,825
1869	1,173,833
1870	1,067,888
1871	1,076,283
1872	1,247,719
1873	1,303,310
1874	1,557,108
1875	1,568,231
1876	1,794,234
1877 -- (six months)	796,717

The Board also submit the following statement, furnished by Hon. T. B. Shannon, Collector of the Port, showing the commerce of San Francisco for a number of years past:

Table A.		Table B.		Table C.		Table D.	
Imports of Foreign Merchandise		Exports of Foreign Merchandise to Foreign Countries.		Exports of Domestic Merchandise to Foreign Countries.		Exports of Domestic Merchandise, via Panama to the Atlantic Ports of the United States.	
Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1868	$18,723,738	1868	$2,823,475	1868	$18,761,085	1868	$31,634,654
1869	19,733,850	1869	4,206,062	1869	34,141,150	1869	9,794,831
1870	19,714,001	1870	3,445,297	1870	28,637,929	1870	2,950,419
1871	29,445,583	1871	2,380,072	1871	16,175,852	1871	2,200,677
1872	39,704,854	1872	1,853,818	1872	41,177,650	1872	4,078,519
1873	32,129,214	1873	3,855,257	1873	32,462,927	1873	1,808,475
1874	31,529,631	1874	3,288,344	1874	30,311,920	1874	2,550,307
1875	35,708,626	1875	2,576,456	1875	31,120,510	1875	1,948,625
1876	37,606,540	1876	3,600,216	1876	34,141,901	1876	1,448,790
1877		1877		1877		1877	
8 mos	23,594,685	8 mos	2,655,597	8 mos	27,354,726	6 mos	1,360,278
Total	$287,890,722	Total.	$30,684,594	Total.	$294,285,650	Total.	$59,775,575

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

During past two years the receipts from all sources amount to	820,165 99
And the disbursements to	673,184 28
Amount remitted to State treasury	560,359 77
Amount drawn from State treasury	413,378 06
Increase of fund in State treasury	146,981 71
Amount in State treasury June 30th, 1875	185,328 22
Amount in State treasury June 30th, 1877	332,309 93

The last biennial report gave a comparative statement of receipts and disbursements from the organization of the Board down to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. The Board has inserted the statement in this Report, continuing it down to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. It will be well to reproduce it in every successive report, as it is not only a summary of the business of the Board from its organization, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, but enables a comparison to be made between the business of the several years.

It shows that since June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, there has been a constant increase in the revenue, although in May of that year the rates of dockage and tolls were reduced fifty per cent.; that the revenue for the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is the largest ever collected for a like period since the organization of the Board, in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, exceeding that of the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by four hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty cents ($418,599 40); of the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, by four hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and four dollars and thirty-eight cents ($434,804 38); of the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, by one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-one cents ($180,915 21). It shows, further, that the percentage of cost in the collection of the revenue has been decreasing for the past four years; that for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, it was seventeen and sixty-eight one-hundredths ($17\frac{68}{100}$) per cent., which is the lowest rate since the organization of the Board, except for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, when the rate was reduced by a large amount having been received from the old wharf companies, in settlement of claims for several years illegal use and occupation of certain portions of the water front.

SEA-WALL.

During the past two years no further work has been done on the sea-wall.

By section two thousand five hundred and thirty-two Political Code, amended at the last session of the Legislature, a special commission, consisting of the Governor, Mayor of San Francisco, and the Harbor Commissioners, was appointed to select and locate a new line for a harbor embankment, or sea-wall, around the city front. After much careful consideration this has been done, all the members of the special commission concurring in the line adopted.

As directed by section two thousand five hundred and thirty-

eight Political Code, as amended in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, two maps of survey, showing the change in the water front line, were duly authenticated on September twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one of which has been filed in the office of the Recorder of the City and County of San Francisco, and the other in the office of the Harbor Commissioners. A detailed description of the line accompanies these maps.

The position of this new line, and the considerations growing out of such change of the water front, will be presented in a separate report. At present it is sufficient to say that the construction of the sea-wall may now be resumed, and within a few years the most needed part be completed, if the Legislature will provide the means.

WHARVES.

During the past two years the old wharves at the foot of Pacific, Jackson, and Washington Streets have been removed, as they were in a dilapidated condition. New wharves have been built at the same points, at right angles to the new water front line, and of such length as to conform to a general pier-head line. The Jackson and Washington Street wharves have been covered with sheds, as the Board have concentrated there the fruit, vegetable, and market produce trade, which required protection from the weather. The Board intend to pursue the same policy, as far as possible, with other branches of business, believing that such concentration will enable vessels to be more quickly docked after arrival, and their cargoes to be handled with greater dispatch and convenience, thereby saving both time and money. It may, too, relieve the Board from insisting on a rigid enforcement of the oftentimes inconvenient rule, that merchandise must be removed from the wharf within twenty-four hours after landing. The ability to exercise a discretion in this particular will especially accommodate some of our home products, as lumber, hay, bricks, wood, etc.

Three new slips for ferry boats have also been constructed at the foot of Market Street, as those already constructed were found to be inadequate to the accommodation of the increased travel to Oakland, and other points on the bay. Nearly all the travel is thus concentrated at the foot of Market Street, which is the terminus of all the street railroads.

These slips have been located with reference to the new water front line, and no more of them will be needed for years to come.

The construction of these new slips required the removal of the Market Street Wharf and La Rue's Wharf. The latter was replaced by a new one adjoining the new ferry slips on the south. A wharf was also constructed adjoining the old ferry slips on the north.

Other construction work done is as follows:

Widening Spear Street front.
Sheds along the front of the Oakland ferry slips.
Widening Davis and Pacific Streets fronts.
Widening Montgomery Street front.
Widening Bryant Street front.
Wharf along Channel Street (purchased).

The cost of these structures is as follows:

Pacific Street Wharf		$30,388 00
Washington Street Wharf	$32,389 00	
Shed on same	10,388 00	
		42,777 00
Jackson Street Wharf	$33,725 00	
Shed on same	9,125 00	
		42,850 00
Three ferry slips and wharf on south side		96,990 00
Wharf, north side of ferry slips		5,912 00
Widening Spear Street front		19,155 02
Shed along front of ferry slips		5,157 50
Widening Davis and Pacific Street fronts		21,048 37
Widening Montgomery Street front		7,460 00
Widening Bryant Street front		9,125 00
Channel Street Wharf (purchased)		7,500 00

The Construction Account (Statement B) does not include a portion of the cost of the three southern ferry slips paid after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, but includes sixty-six thousand dollars, balance due on the northern ferry slips paid during the present fiscal term.

The cost of removing superstructure and pulling up piles of old wharves has been as follows:

Washington Street Wharf	$7,176 00
Jackson Street Wharf	8,431 50
Pacific Street Wharf	7,500 00

The removal of La Rue's and Market Street Wharves was included in the contract for the three southern ferry slips.

These structures are the first of the system of piers connected with the new water front, and all the work and materials were required to be of the very best kind.

Notwithstanding this large expenditure for new structures, the Harbor Improvement Fund has been increased from one hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents on June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to three hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and nine dollars and ninety-two cents, on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the rates of dockage and tolls being the same, except a reduction on salt and wool.

The rest of the wharves and the outer half of the streets on the water-front are in a fair condition. Constant repairs at a cost of forty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, have been needed, such is the excessive wear and tear. In hopes of lessening such costs, one course of six-inch planking has been resorted to, instead of a course of four-inch. So far it has proved more economical.

Additional wharves are very much needed now, and the growing commerce of the city, as shown in the tonnage statement herewith submitted, is making the need greater every year. The repeal of the provision that the wharves should be projected only from the end of the streets, and the establishment of the new water front line, will now enable the Board to economize space by constructing piers on a regular system. This they propose to do at once, utilizing the old wharves so far as the new system will permit. A map will be submitted with the report on the new water front line, showing the location of these new piers.

There are certain branches of business, such as lumber, wood, hay,

and bricks, which require special accommodation. They need much room and exemption from the rule of immediate removal on being landed, and some early provision must be made for their accommodation. Our predecessors, for this purpose, asked of the Supervisors of the city a lease of the China Basin, which had been granted to the city, but the application was refused; the present Board renewed it, stating the necessity, but it was again refused. It cannot be doubted that China Basin and the adjacent water front is the very place where these branches of business should be concentrated. No part of the water front so entirely meets their special needs. The Board should be permitted to improve it for this purpose. It cannot be sold at all, nor leased by the city for more than five years, which virtually withdraws it from commercial use. The special commission located the new sea-wall line across its front, and were unanimously of opinion that the Basin should be retained with free access to it through the sea-wall when constructed. The time of such construction is very uncertain, and may be distant, while the need for its being utilized is immediate and pressing. The subject is submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

Whatever action be taken, no divided jurisdiction over it or the streets bounding on it, should be allowed to exist between the city and the Harbor Commissioners. If it was good policy at all for the State to assume the management of the water front—a proposition which cannot be seriously questioned—then it follows that such jurisdiction should be exclusive of all other control. Concurrent jurisdiction is always a source of trouble. At this very moment parties are resisting the collection of tolls and dockage, on the plea of exemption by reason of special grants and leases made by the Legislature. If there be no remedy for the past error, at least there should be none such committed in the future.

These remarks apply with equal force to Central Basin, also granted to the city, although the necessity for utilizing it is not so pressing.

Under authority of section two thousand five hundred and twenty-five of the Political Code, the wharf on the north side of Channel Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, eight hundred and twenty-five feet long by thirty feet wide, was purchased from the private owner for seven thousand five hundred dollars, which was the value fixed on it by the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Some spaces on the wharves and water front streets, which are subjected to great wear, are being covered with an asphaltum preparation in hopes of protecting the planking. The cost for an inch thickness is six cents a square foot, with a guarantee that it shall be kept in order for three years at the contractors' expense.

Some piles, covered in different ways with asphaltum, have been driven at points specially infested by the Teredo and Limnoria, in hopes of discovering some escape from their ravages.

Both are experiments, and will not be generally adopted until their efficacy has been assured.

DREDGING.

A statement is submitted showing the details of the dredging department since June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at which date the contract system was abandoned. It will be seen that a reduction in cost has been made every year.

The cost per cubic yard of mud removed (including all repairs and running expenses) is as follows:

For the fiscal year 1874–5 ..... $10\frac{76}{100}$ cents.
For the fiscal year 1875–6 ..... $9\frac{15}{100}$ cents.
For the fiscal year 1876–7 ..... $9\frac{1}{100}$ cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and eighteen hundred and seventy-four the cost per cubic yard was thirty-six cents, and in the last biennial report it is stated that advertisements for bids had failed to elicit any offer less than thirty-one cents per cubic yard.

It is to be noted, however, that the sum of seven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents ($7,158 95) was received from the lessees under the State for dredging done for them, which, if credited to the dredging account as earnings, would reduce the cost for the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, to seven and ninety-four one-hundredths ($7\frac{94}{100}$) cents per cubic yard.

When the present Board took office the hull of the tug-boat Anasha, used for towing the mud scows to the dump ground, was found in such bad condition that at first it seemed necessary to condemn her, but an inspection made by competent persons showed that she might be rendered serviceable for years by certain repairs, which they indicated. This was done, and accounts for the item of repairs, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-five cents ($11,684 45).

It has been found that the present dredger and tug-boat, worked to their utmost capacity, cannot keep a sufficient depth of water in the docks. This, together with the excavation of a channel for the sea-wall, which should, and probably will, soon be commenced, and the necessity of dredging the basins to render them available, has induced the Board to construct another dredger and tug-boat and scows of larger capacity. They are now under way, and their cost will appear in the accounts two years hence.

For the protection of the vessels, wharves, and other property along the water front, a steam fire pump of the most approved style, with hose connections, has been placed on the present tug-boat, and the tug-boat about to be built will be similarly provided. At some moment this expenditure will be far more than repaid in the saving of property.

The present plan of dredging the docks, by dumping the mud into another part of the bay, has been very unsatisfactory to the Board. The present law fixes the dump ground at any point of not less than fifteen fathoms of water; but it is difficult to say where this dumped mud finds a lodgment. Some of it, probably, finds its way back to the docks, only to be redredged. The Board believe that a plan can be devised for landing the mud ashore, and filling in the tidal flats in the southern part of the city front. It may turn out to be practicable to deposit it on the inside of the sea-wall when constructed, thus assisting to fill up the two hundred-foot thoroughfare, which the new water front line contemplates being laid out along the whole City Front.

The Board will continue to give the subject the attention its importance demands.

In view of the constant supplies and repairs required in the dredging department, the Board has appointed a reliable man, and of large experience as a mechanic, to supervise the details. No repairs are done except by his order and under his inspection, and the purchase of all supplies is made by him, and no bill is audited and allowed by the Board unless his written approval be attached thereto.

The Board feel assured that the saving thus effected will far more than justify his salary.

CLEANING WHARVES.

There has been a large reduction in the past two years in this account. The last biennial report states the cost:

For the year ending June 30th, 1874	$11,574 50
For the year ending June 30th, 1875	4,333 12
Total for two years	$15,907 62

The present biennial report shows the cost:

For the year ending June 30th, 1876	$4,403 00	
For the year ending June 30th, 1877	1,825 90	
		$6,228 90
Difference		$9,678 72

The Board believe that, in this respect, the condition of the wharves, for the past two years, will compare favorably with that of any two previous years.

LEASES.

Adopting the words of the last biennial report, the Board "deprecates the policy of leasing, by special Act of the Legislature or otherwise, portions of the water front, as such leases conflict detrimentally with the general system of collecting revenue for harbor improvements; afford no conveniences to commerce superior to those furnished under the general system; discriminate in favor of the lessees against others engaged in commercial pursuits; lessen the revenue, and give to the favored lessees control of larger portions of the city front than their business requires."

Under such leases not less than four thousand seven hundred and sixty-four feet of the water front are now held, subject, virtually, to no State control.

The Act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, amendatory of the Political Code, directed the Commissioners "to see that the lessees or their successors or assigns do not exercise rights and privileges that are not conferred by said leases."

Early attention was given to this subject, and it soon became apparent that the Board, in several cases, disagreed with the lessees as to the nature and extent of the "rights and privileges" claimed by them. Without going into detail, it will be sufficient to say that the questions which have arisen are in process of decision by the Courts.

Two cases, however, require more special comment.

By the Act of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Legislature directed the Board to reduce the rates of dockage and tolls fifty per cent. on the general public wharves, and added that they may make a proportionate reduction of the rents of the leased wharves. On this Act the Board took the advice of their

attorney, who gave an opinion that it was mandatory on them to reduce also such rents. Thereupon, in eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Board passed a resolution reducing tho rent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to six hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; of the California and Oregon Steamship Company, from one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to six hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; and of the Union Lumber Association from eight hundred dollars to four hundred dollars per month—such reduction to continue at the pleasure of the Board.

Not satisfied with the correctness of this opinion, or the policy of such reduction, a resolution was passed by the present Board rescinding the former resolution and restoring the rents. To test the legal questions involved, agreed cases were submitted to the Courts. That of the Union Lumber Association is still undecided in the Supreme Court. That of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was decided in favor of the State, thereby increasing the Harbor Fund by about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars during the unexpired term of the lease.

No case was made with the California and Oregon Steamship Company, as they desired to treat for a surrender of their lease. The Board agreed to pay three thousand dollars for the surrender of the lease and premises, and took possession early in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Since such surrender, the net receipts to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, about five and one-half months, have been (exclusive of some repairs) about seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-dollars, and for the months of July, August, and September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, have been four thousand two hundred and one dollars and twenty cents. These figures amply justify the purchase, and forcibly illustrate the extreme impolicy, financially, of leasing any portion of the water front. Very properly, the authority of leasing is denied to the Board, and in no case should be exercised by the Legislature.

RATES OF DOCKAGE AND TOLLS.

Although not coming within the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, it may be mentioned that the Board reduced the dockage on all water craft below seventy-five tons. These small vessels are engaged mainly in the transportation of wood, bricks, hay, and market produce on the bay and its tributaries, at quite cheap rates, and their dockage charges were largely out of proportion to those of coast-wise and foreign vessels. The average reduction is about sixty-six per cent. on the former rates.

It may be mentioned, also, that the tolls have been reduced on wool and salt.

The Board is authorized "to fix and regulate from time to time the rates of dockage, wharfage, cranage, tolls, and rents," but the rates are not to exceed those established July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. These words seem to imply uniformity as nearly as may be, in the rates of dockage, without regard to the character of the vessel. Yet, there is a great difference between the accommodations required by sailing vessels and ferry steamboats. The former need

for their business only common wharves, without sheds; after making fast to the wharf they remain there quietly till the day of departure, entailing only ordinary wear and tear. Not so, however, with the latter; they require sheds and expensive slips, and their entrance and exit many times a day, with more or less headway, entails heavy cost on the Harbor Fund.

It seems to the Board that there is just ground for some discrimination as to their respective rates of dockage. There is no legal objection in the way, for it has recently been decided by the United States Supreme Court (20 Wall Rep. p. 577), that dockage and wharfage do not come within the constitutional prohibition of levying tonnage duties; it being held that such charges are imposed merely for the use of structures designed for the safer and quicker handling of the ship's cargo. It is, therefore, entirely a matter of State regulation, and the classification of vessels and their respective rates of dockage are legitimate subjects of legislative action. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the matter.

LOTS ON EAST STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS.

By the Act of third of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the Governor, the Mayor of the City, and the Harbor Commissioners, were appointed a Board of Arbitration, to compromise and settle with the claimants of these lots, and to obtain from them a conveyance of the same to the State, for a price to be fixed by the arbitrators, and paid out of the Harbor Improvement Fund.

Several conferences were had with the owners and their attorneys, and their legal title and the good faith of the sale was discussed. On this latter point the testimony of one of the State Commissioners and of the auctioneer who made the sale, and other persons, was heard. Without detailing the facts, it is sufficient to say, that the Board was satisfied that the State Commissioners sold, and the purchasers bought the lots and paid the purchase money to the State in good faith, and under a misapprehension as to the true location of the red line of the Beach and Water Lot Act of twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; that in the twenty odd years of quiet occupation, under deeds from the State to their grantors, the owners had filled in and reclaimed the lots from the waters of the bay, at much expense, thereby giving the lots a value far beyond their original cost.

A suit had been brought by the Harbor Commissioners to eject the owners, for the reason that the lots projected into and obstructed East Street. To do this they relied on the alleged defective title to the lots. The purpose of the Act of third of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, was to re-acquire so much of the lots as would be needed for opening East Street. But when the Board of Arbitration came to consider the matter it appeared very probable, that in consequence of the proposed straightening of the water front line at that point, little or no part of the lots would be needed for an unobstructed thoroughfare along the water front, and that the re-acquisition of the land, at anything like its present value, would entail a heavy charge on the Harbor Improvement Fund. For these reasons the Board of Arbitration decided to proceed no further in the matter. But recognizing the right of the parties to some adjustment under the Act, they deemed it but right to dismiss the suit before alluded

to, without prejudice to the rights of either party, and this has been done.

If the thoroughfare along the new water front is two hundred feet wide, then a small triangular piece of the land at the northeast corner of the block will be needed, but compensation will be made by a much larger triangular piece, which will be added to the southeast corner of the same block. If the street is retained at its present width of one hundred and fifty feet, then none of the land will be needed.

If the State chooses to assert a title to the land, irrespective of any need of it for a street, it can renew the litigation without prejudice to any of its rights.

LITIGATION.

The accompanying report of the attorney of the Board shows against whom and on what cause of action suits have been brought. Generally, it may be said, that they grow out of the resistance to the jurisdiction of the Board, extended by the amended section two thousand five hundred and twenty-four, Political Code, from the foot of Second, Third, and Fourth Streets, to the southern boundary of the city and county; or the exercise of rights and privileges by the lessees of the State not conferred by their leases.

The State should not be subjected to the necessity of bringing suit for the collection of the harbor revenue any more than of its general revenue. Yet the Board is advised that the proceedings for the enforcement of the liens against vessels for dockage, and against goods and merchandise for tolls and wharfage, are very defective, and need amendments. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited to the subject.

GENERAL.

The present Act, in the main, is a good one, and a great improvement on the former Acts on the same subject. One of its good features is the contract system, after public advertisement for proposals in all cases where the cost of the work would exceed three thousand dollars. That amount per month is allowed to be expended in repairs of urgent necessity. The Board has looked rather to the *urgent necessity* than the *cost*, and where the urgency did not exist, whatever was the cost, the system of inviting proposals was adhered to.

The abolition of the whole system of collecting tolls on merchandise passing on and off the wharves would be a great improvement. It would simplify the business of the Board, and reduce the cost of collection. Such authority is conferred on the Board, but they do not yet see how it can be discreetly exercised. The subject will continue to receive their attention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. BLANDING,
BRUCE B. LEE,
A. M. BURNS.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1st, 1877.

To the Honorable Board of State Harbor Commissioners:

The following report, showing the condition of the litigation pertaining to the jurisdiction of your office, is respectfully submitted.

Cases pending in the Courts, when I assumed the duties of my office, on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and a synopsis of the proceedings therein respectively:

Soule et al., State Harbor Commissioners, vs. *B. Holiday, Jr.—Nineteenth District Court.*

Action commenced May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, to recover three hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-seven cents dockage. Judgment by default October twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. December first, default set aside. Cause still pending.

People vs. *Klumke, et al.—Fourth District Court.*

This action was brought to recover possession of a portion of the city front, and damages. Judgment was rendered for plaintiffs, and without damages. Upon appeal by defendants to the Supreme Court, judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The cause was, by direction of the Board, dismissed November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Soule et al., State Harbor Commissioners, vs. *Pope and Talbot—Nineteenth District Court.*

Commenced March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to recover three hundred and ninety-two dollars, tolls and wharfage.

Soule et al., State Harbor Commissioners, vs. *Pope and Talbot—Nineteenth District Court.*

Commenced December eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to recover one thousand and four dollars and fifty cents, tolls.

The above cases against Pope and Talbot, were argued and submitted to the Court on the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and are yet undecided.

The issues in the two cases are identical, and involve the right of the Board to collect dockage and wharfage at Berry Street Wharf.

Soule et al., State Harbor Commissioners, vs. *The San Francisco Gas Light Company—Nineteenth District Court.*

Commenced July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to recover four hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents, tolls. On the calendar for trial.

Soule et al., State Harbor Commissioners, vs. *The San Francisco Gas Light Company—Nineteenth District Court.*

Commenced December eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to recover one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine and sixteen one-hundredths dollars, tolls. On calendar for trial.

People vs. *Mattocks—Police Court.*

Prosecution for obstructing East Street, commenced November second, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Defendant was convicted, and on appeal to the County Court the judgment was affirmed.

Pacific Transfer Company vs. *The Board of State Harbor Commissioners—Twelfth District Court.*

This action was brought June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to recover two hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifteen cents, tolls paid by plaintiff, and to restrain defendants from collecting tolls for the passage of its vehicles over the wharves whilst engaged in transporting travelers' baggage. The Court rendered judgment for defendants, and plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court. On the twenty-fifth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the appeal was argued and submitted. Decision reserved.

CASES COMMENCED SINCE OCTOBER TENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

The People vs. *The San Francisco Gas Light Company—Nineteenth District Court.*

Commenced October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and now on the calendar for trial.

This case is to recover three hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents, tolls, and the same questions are involved as in the two preceding cases of the same title.

The principal question is in regard to the rate of wharfage authorized to be collected on coal landed upon the wharf, plaintiff claiming ten cents per ton, and defendant contending that the rates established by the Board fix six and one-fourth cents per ton wharfage on coal.

The People vs. *The Union Lumber Association—Fifteenth District Court.*

This is an agreed case to determine as the ultimate question of the monthly rental due from defendant to plaintiff for the lease of the

wharf at the foot of Beale Street, plaintiff claiming eight hundred dollars per month, defendants admitting their right to four hundred per month and resisting the balance.

Defendants had judgment in the District Court, and plaintiffs appealed. The appeal was argued and submitted on the twelfth of March last, and is not yet decided.

The People vs. *Pope and Talbot—Nineteenth District Court.*

This is an action to recover two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three and eleven one-hundredths dollars, tolls and wharfage, and is similar in all respects to the other cases against the same defendants hereinbefore cited. On the calendar for trial.

The People vs. *The Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Ninetcenth District Court.*

This was an agreed case, and was finally determined by the Supreme Court on the twenty-ninth day of August last in favor of the plaintiffs. By this decision an important question is determined, and the people gain six hundred and twenty-five dollars ($625 00) per month from the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two—aggregating one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars ($115,000 00).

The People vs. *The Southern Pacific Railroad Company—Nineteenth District Court.*

The People vs. *Hooper et al.—Nineteenth District Court.*

The two cases last mentioned, were submitted upon agreed statements on the tenth of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. *Proforma* decisions rendered against plaintiffs, and appeals taken to the Supreme Court.

The question submitted in the former is, whether or not the Board of State Harbor Commissioners have the right to collect dockage, wharfage, and tolls at defendants' wharf; and, in the latter case, whether the Board has the right to collect dockage from vessels occupying berths in Channel Street, opposite Block Forty-three—defendants' premises.

The People vs. *Turner, Kennedy, and Shaw—Twelfth District Court.*

This case was brought in Justice's Court, and on the eleventh of June, last, transferred, on motion of defendants, to the Twelfth District Court. The right of the Board to collect wharfage at Channel Street Wharf is contested in this case. Not determined.

The People vs. *H. F. Williams—Nineteenth District Court.*

This is an agreed case to determine the right of the Board to collect dockage and wharfage in Channel Street, on the south side of Block Seventeen. On the Calender for trial.

Several suits of minor importance have been brought in the Justice's Court, and, in most instances, the demands have been paid. A few are yet pending.

The crowded condition of the Court Calendars has prevented as speedy a determination of the suits referred to as was desirable, but all are now in a fair way to be adjudicated without much longer delay.

The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section eight hundred and thirteen *et seq.* for the collection of dockage and anchorage, and section two thousand five hundred and twenty-four of the Political Code, making the charge for wharfage and tolls a lien on merchandise landed on the wharves, are inadequate, and ought to be amended so as in the one case to provide for a judgment *in rem.* against the delinquent vessel, and in the other for the sale of the merchandise, after short notice to the owner or consignee.

Respectfully,

J. B. LAMAR,
Attorney for the Board.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR

THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877.

T

To His Excellency,
WILLIAM IRWIN,
Governor of California:

The Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of California, appointed under an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to provide for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of this State," approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy, respectfully submit their Fourth Biennial Report.

REPORT.

SALMON (SALMO QUINNAT).

Before the discovery of the gold mines in California, nearly all of the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers were the spawning beds of the salmon. Soon after mining commenced the sediment deposited by gold washing covered the gravel bottoms of the streams, The fish found no proper place on which to deposit its eggs, and after three or four years became extinct in those tributaries. The instinct of the fish leads it to return from the ocean to the stream in which it was born for purposes of reproduction. If this place, for any reason, is rendered unfit, it will not seek a new and appropriate place. In eighteen hundred and fifty the salmon resorted in vast numbers to the Feather, Yuba, American, Mokolumne, and Tuolumne Rivers for purposes of spawning, and many places, such as Salmon Falls, on the American, were named from the abundance of these fish. On the Yuba River, as late as eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the miners obtained a large supply of food from this source. At the present time no salmon enter these streams. It would be safe to estimate that one-half the streams in this State to which salmon formerly resorted for spawning, have, for this purpose, been destroyed by mining. As mining is the more important industry, of course, for this evil there is no remedy, other than by artificial means to increase the supply in those tributaries that are still the resort of these fish. The principal spawning grounds remaining, are the McCloud, Klamath, Little Sacramento, and Pit Rivers in the northern part of the State, and the San Joaquin and Merced in the southern. The short streams entering into the ocean from the Coast Range of mountains from Point Conception, in latitude 34° 20′ north to the boundary of Oregon, are also spawning grounds for salmon. The fish of the coast streams deposit their eggs in January and February, during the winter rains, when the streams are full, while the salmon of the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin spawn in August and September, when the water is at its lowest stage. The salmon of the short coast rivers do not average as large as the Sacramento salmon, but they are probably the same fish with habits modified to suit the streams to which they resort.

The *salmo quinnat* readily adapts itself to a life in fresh water, and reproduces its kind where it has no opportunity to go to the ocean. When the dams were constructed on the small streams that go to make the reservoirs of San Andreas and Pillarcitos—which supply the City of San Francisco with water—as also when the dam was constructed on the San Leandro, to supply the City of Oakland, the young of the salmon that had spawned the year previous to the erec-

tion of these dams, remained in the reservoirs and grew to weigh, frequently, as much as ten pounds; these reproduced until the reservoirs have been stocked. As the supply of fish increased the quantities of food lessened, so that the salmon have gradually decreased in weight until now, after nine years, they do not average more than two pounds. From the fact that, when food was in abundance, they grew to weigh from eight to twelve pounds, and that, as they increased in numbers, they averaged less in size, but still continued to spawn and produce young fish, it would seem that the Sacramento salmon may be successfully introduced into large lakes in the interior of the continent, where, in consequence of dams or other obstructions, they would be prevented from reaching the ocean. The history of this fish in these small reservoirs shows, that all that is requisite for their successful increase is the abundant supply of food, to be found in larger bodies of fresh water. Salmon, fully mature, weighing two pounds, and filled with ripe eggs, were taken, in September, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, in the waters of San Leandro Reservoir. These fish were hatched in the stream which supplies the reservoir, and by no possibility had ever been to the ocean. The San Leandro is a coast stream, not exceeding fifteen miles in length, and empties into the Bay of San Francisco. It contains water in the winter and spring, at which time, before the reservoir was constructed, the salmon sought its sources for the purpose of spawning. There was never sufficient water in the months of August or September to permit the fish to reach their spawning grounds. After the construction of the reservoir, large numbers of salmon that came in from the ocean in January and February were caught at the foot of the dam and transported alive and placed in the reservoir above. The descendants of these fish thus detained in fresh water and not permitted to go to the ocean, have so far modified the habits of their ancestors that they now spawn in September, instead of in January and February. Inasmuch as these fish spawn in the McCloud, in the headwaters of the Sacramento, and at the sources of the San Joaquin, in the Sierra Nevada, in September, and in the short coast range rivers, in January and February, and as, when changed to other waters, their eggs ripen at a time when the conditions of their new homes are most favorable for reproduction, they show a plastic adaptability, looking to their future distribution, of much practical, as well as scientific, importance.

The statistics hereafter given of the temperature of the water through which the Sacramento and San Joaquin salmon pass to reach their spawning grounds, show that they swim for hundreds of miles through the second hottest valley in the United States, during the hottest portion of the year, where the mean temperature of the air is 92° Fahrenheit, and of the water, 75°. These statistics have been obtained from the record kept by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and are for the months of August and September of the years eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. They are of importance as showing that the Sacramento salmon will enter rivers for spawning purposes, where the water is so warm that the eastern salmon (*salmo salar*), if it were to meet it, would turn back to the ocean. They are also of importance as illustrating the probability that there are many streams on the Atlantic Coast, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, into which this fish could be successfully introduced.

Mr. Livingston Stone, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, in charge of the government hatching establishment on the McCloud River, reports officially that, in his opinion, all of the salmon of that river die after depositing their spawn. This is possibly true, but it does not account for the fact, that in the spawning season the McCloud contains grilse and fish evidently of three, four, and five years old, unless we are to imagine that some salmon, after being hatched and going to the ocean, remain there two, three, or more years without returning to the parent stream for purposes of spawning. Beyond doubt the salmon that spawn in the coast streams go back to the ocean, as they are frequently taken in the lagoons at the mouths of these rivers on their return. Somewhere on the tributaries of the Sacramento or San Joaquin, there are salmon that do not die after the act of spawning, for they are frequently taken in the nets of the fishermen in the brackish waters at Collinsville and Rio Vista, on their return from their spawning grounds. If it were the fact that the Sacramento salmon so widely differed from other fish that it spawned but once and then died, it would detract from its value. This subject is one of importance, but at present the facts are so obscure that we have made considerable effort to obtain the opinions and the result of the observations of the men who are practically engaged in the taking of salmon in the Sacramento River.

The following, from the letter of a fisherman who has pursued the business of taking salmon for the San Francisco market during more than fifteen years, gives some facts and his theory, based on his observations. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, he says: "As to the return of the seed salmon to the sea after depositing the spawn, I am inclined to the opinion of Mr. Stone, so far as the greater part of the female fish is concerned. I think very few of these, but many, though not all, of the males return. I should judge that five per cent. of females and twenty per cent. of males might be an approximation. I express this opinion diffidently. It is based on the style of fish caught in the lower part of the river (from Sacramento to Collinsville). After about the twentieth of September, of the fish then dropping down the nets catch but few, for the reason that the net is drifting with the current, and the fish are doing the same thing, and in consequence, as a rule, the two do not come together, and the greater part of the return fish escape. When the run is upward, the net drifts with the current, and the fish swim against it, and the rule is reversed. The percentage named above is not that of return fish caught, but of fish that I estimate may have returned, judging by the very few return fish that are caught. It is a very cloudy subject to all fishermen. I have heard perhaps a thousand discussions on the river, at all times of day and night, at the head of the 'drift,' among men of the largest experience—men right in the teeth of the business—men born to a boat and net, and grown gray and grizzled in their use—upon the point you raise, and the average conclusion always was that nobody quite knew how it was. Of one thing I am convinced, to wit, that return fish need no protection from the drifting gill net. Not one fish in ten could be caught in that way. No such thing as a run of salmon down the river ever occurs. The normal position of salmon is head to the current. Though drifting with the current, his head is toward it. In the light (or darkness) of these facts, you see how difficult it is to say, positively, what proportion of these fish that have delivered seed, return to the ocean. No man can say posi-

tively that the mass do not return. That some return is beyond doubt of a reasonable nature. If they all perish, it is certain that many survive long enough to reach the fishing grounds lying in the bays nearest the ocean. But I fail to see why the value of the California salmon is affected by the fact (if it is a fact), that the fish never spawn but once. I have a theory of the salmon of this river. It may not be scientific, but it is mine, and I can give reasons for it. It is this: the female salmon seldom or never spawns but once. The exceptions to the rule, if any, are few, and the second product of these exceptions is found in a salmon differing slightly from the mass of fish found in the river. A goodly, though not the larger part of the male salmon that have assisted in reproduction, return to the ocean and 'live long and grow broad,' and return to the river many times. On their return these fish constitute that class far above the average size. They reach thirty, forty, fifty, and even a greater number of pounds in weight, while the average weight for which our meshes are sized is from sixteen to twenty pounds. The female spawn is not ripe for delivery, nor the male fish sufficiently mature for milting, until they have made repeated trips between the ocean and the river. The yearly broods return periodically and in regular cycles; the youngest fishes arrive earliest in the season, which begins about the first of November, and do not penetrate far the first time. In the order of their birth, the other broods arrive and return to the sea, until in August and September, the great seed run, consisting of mature fish, always on time, always urgent in their movements and purposes, passes up to the headwaters. Salmon of different ages are always coming in and going out to the sea. The older the fish the longer his stay in fresh water. The younger the fish (after he once leaves for the ocean), the more of flirting about the bays and brackish water near the mouths of the river, with short excursions up the river. The foregoing is the outline of a theory, though it is derived from, and apparently justified by, known truths in the history of the Sacramento salmon during the last twenty years. I believe it to be correct; that is to say, that in any year representations of the brood of any other year not yet extinct, enter the river, and that not one-fifth of the fish that enter the river in any given year go to the headwaters that year, but that more than four-fifths return to the ocean, and, consequently, that of all the fish that come in to the river each year, but about one-fifth go to the headwaters for purposes of reproduction."

The habits of the Sacramento salmon, while on their spawning grounds in the McCloud River, have been closely observed by Deputy United States Fish Commissioner Livingston Stone, and the result of his investigations has been published by Congress in the Report of the United States Fish Commissioner Spencer F. Baird. But little is known of their habits while in the ocean. They probably feed on shoals not many miles from the shore. They are occasionally taken in the nets of fishermen in the ocean not far from the Golden Gate. Many grilse, and a few mature fish, make their appearance in the bay of San Francisco in December and remain several weeks feeding upon smelts and other small fish. During this period thousands are taken with hook and bait on lines from the Oakland pier and other wharves. Many more are also taken in the nets of fishermen. After leaving the salt water of the bay they go to the brackish waters where the currents of the Sacramento and San Joaquin meet the

tide from the ocean. After entering the fresh water of the river they cease to feed. No food has ever been found in all the tens of thousands caught in the Sacramento. As it is of importance to obtain a knowledge of the habits of the salmon while it remains at the mouths of the rivers, playing back and forth between brackish and fresh water, before it makes its long and perilous journey to the head of the stream, we select from our correspondence extracts from a letter from Mr. Samuel N. Norton, of Rio Vista. Mr. Norton is a practical fisherman of many years experience, and the record of his close observation is of much value. He says: "I will give you a synopsis of one year's trip with the salmon, showing the general habits of the fish in all years while remaining in or passing through that part of the Sacramento River lying between its mouths and the point where the Feather River empties into it. For this purpose the Georgiana Slough, the Three-mile Slough around the head of Sherman Island, the San Joaquin River between these sloughs and the bay, and the Montezuma Slough leading into the northern arm of Suisun Bay from the Sacramento River, are considered as mouths of the river with like functions and processes as the main trunk of the river. Indeed, some of the best fishing ground, at certain seasons, is found in the Montezuma, Three-Mile and San Joaquin. To commence with an anachronism, the spring run begins in the fall! In November and December a very few small (as fishermen use the word—say twelve or fourteen pounds each) bright salmon appear in the river, and if no rains occur, or only slight rains, an increase in their numbers is noticed, yet they are always very scarce in those months. There are never enough to half supply the local demand of the San Francisco and other home markets. At first, in November, we pick up occasionally on their return, the last dregs of the old seed run which occurred during August and September. These are usually male fish, very dark, ill-conditioned, lank-jawed, disconsolate looking fellows, who through misfortune, incompetency or other cause,—to me not more than presumable,—seemed to have failed in their mission up the river, or to have fallen into disgrace. The last of these soon disappear. The bright ones are the *avant couriers* of the great spring run, which thus, as I said, begins in the fall. With the first heavy rains the fish that have penetrated the river recede, or as we say, back down before the thick muddy stream, retreat to tide-water in the bays and remain there reconnoitering and waiting a steady river current. Now is the time for good fishing in the bay and just in the mouths of the river. The fish are not very plentiful, but none being caught within the river proper, there is a great demand and great price against a small area of fishing ground, where all that had before penetrated the river are now concentrated. When the river becomes steady, that is, neither rising nor falling, the fish start up again, no matter how high the water may be, and by the varying moods of the river in sudden rise or fall, is the spring run mainly governed. Sudden rise or fall alike will check them. Thus it often happens that for many weeks the fish will be taken in numbers at Benicia and Collinsville, in smaller numbers at Rio Vista, and none at all farther up. Again, there have been seasons when a steady run commenced in the early part of January, and by an almost uniform rate of increase reached its culmination in May. But this is exceptional. The spring run may be stated as commenc-

ing in November and ending in July, and having its greatest strength in May. Under the most favorable conditions the months of November and December might be classed 'very scarce;' January and February, 'scarce;' March, 'not scarce;' April, 'plenty;' May, 'very plenty;' June, 'not scarce;' July, 'scarce.' Under unfavorable conditions, November, December, January, and February would have almost none at all; March, 'scarce;' April, 'not scarce;' May, 'plenty;' June, 'scarce;' July, 'almost none at all.' In defining the terms here adopted, let them be applied to the product of the labor of two men with their boat and net per day: 'Almost none at all' would mean two fish per week; 'very scarce,' two fish per day; 'scarce,' six fish per day; 'not scarce,' eighteen per day; 'plenty,' thirty-six per day; 'very plenty,' seventy-two per day. There are times in the hight of the run, when a greater number than is here named might be caught with ease, but these are exceptional. In the great run three years ago, three hundred salmon per day might be caught with ease; but in no other year, since the Anglo-American occupation, has there been such a run. It must not be understood that salmon can be caught at all times by fishing for them, even in the most limited numbers above stated. There are times when one could not be caught in a month, if life were at stake upon it. I only intend to give a fair idea of the average business. You will readily deduce from it that there are not more than two months, during the spring run, when fish can be caught in excess of the demand for home consumption. After the subsidence of the spring run in July they are often found in great numbers near the confluence of the Feather River with the Sacramento. They have a taste for variety, it would seem, and the marked difference between the cool, muddy water of the former and the warmer, limpid and clear stream of the latter, affords them great satisfaction. During the first half of August the mature seed fish start for the spawning grounds. All along the line, from the ocean to the most advanced posts along the river, the word (if fishes have words—if not, then wag) is onward and upward. They are on business, and on time; they do not shy much, nor stop for trifles; they rush at a drifting gill net determined to do or die, and of course generally die, if the net is sound. The run of August and September I have before described. As for the few belated fellows that are about in October, they might as well be caught as not—and so, my year is out."

At the time our last report was made, Mr. Charles Crocker had requested us to cause to be hatched, at his expense, and placed in streams that do not reach the ocean, a half million of Sacramento salmon. One half of these we determined to put in Kern River, which empties into Buena Vista and Tulare Lakes, and the other half in the Truckee River, which empties into Pyramid Lake, in the State of Nevada. The quarter of a million of eggs sent to Kern River, where their hatching was to be completed, unfortunately were lost. At the point on the river selected for hatching, the water contains too much alkali, it is supposed, and all the eggs died within twenty-four hours from the time they were placed in the hatching troughs. The other quarter of a million sent to the Truckee, were successfully hatched out and turned into that stream. They will go to Pyramid Lake the present season. They should return during the summer of 1878, and we are confident they will be taken in the Truckee weighing five or six pounds. Pyramid Lake is a body of water forty miles long and averaging ten miles in width, and has no

outlet. It contains an abundance of food. This experiment will demonstrate how large the Sacramento salmon will grow, with plenty of food, when confined entirely to fresh water.

Since the organization of the Commission, we have caused to be hatched and placed in the streams of this State eight million three hundred and fifty thousand young salmon. These include one million paid for in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and presented by ex-Governor Leland Stanford. As the salmon is our most important food fish, we deemed it of the greatest importance to keep up the supply. The numbers of fishermen are yearly increasing, as are also the numbers of persons who are consuming the fish. As railroad facilities are increased, and reach new points, the market becomes extended. The sea lions and seals at the outlet of the bay, being preserved and protected by law, are also increasing. They now number thousands, and as each requires from ten to thirty pounds of fish daily, it was a serious question whether we could keep up the supply by the addition of two and a half million artificially hatched each year. Since our last report, a salmon "cannery" has been established on the Sacramento, at Collinsville, and another opposite the City of Sacramento. This Collinsville canning establishment reports as having canned this year eight thousand five hundred and forty-two cases, of four dozen cans in a case, equivalent to thirty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight fish, weighing five hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds.

Under the enlightened superintendence of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, the Sacramento salmon is being widely distributed to streams throughout the United States. The government establishment on the McCloud River annually hatches from six to ten million eggs. These are distributed to all States having appropriate waters, whose Legislatures have appointed Fish Commissioners. From this source the State of California has received, as a donation, a half million fish each year since eighteen hundred and seventy-four. In addition, we have expended a large part of our appropriation annually, in payment for the hatching of one or two million young fish, which, through the kindness of Professor Baird, have been furnished at the actual cost of hatching. The introduction of more than eight million young salmon into the headwaters of the Sacramento, since the organization of the Commission, in addition to the natural increase, has had the effect to keep up the supply, and reduce the local market price of these fish. It is reported that the "cannery" at Collinsville has purchased all the salmon it could consume during the past season at from twenty-five to forty cents each.

Over-fishing, the absence of any close season, and no effort at artificial increase, has at last had an effect on the salmon of the Columbia River, in Oregon, and complaint is made that this river, once thought inexhaustible, has begun to fail in its accustomed supply. This decrease has been so marked during the season that the "canners" have been compelled to pay from thirty to fifty cents each for salmon. In the absence of legislation, the canning companies on this river have subscribed twenty thousand dollars, which have been placed under the control of Mr. Livingston Stone, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, to be expended in artificial hatching, and restocking that stream. Fortunately, intelligent legislation in California made provision for continuing the supply of fish in the Sacra-

mento before there was any marked decrease by over-fishing. It is not disputed that the salmon were more numerous in the Sacramento before their spawning grounds on the American, Yuba, Feather, and other rivers had been destroyed by mining. After the fish were destroyed in these tributaries, the supply of the State had to come from the other tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, on which there was no mining, and these latter streams furnished the normal supply. Before these became exhausted, the natural increase was supplemented by artificial hatching.

In this connection a fact, of much practical as well as scientific importance, may be stated as showing the advantages in numbers to be obtained by artificial hatching in comparison with the increase by natural methods. In eighteen hundred and seventy-six, Mr. Myron Green, foreman for Mr. Livingston Stone, United States Deputy Fish Commissioner, at the McCloud River, having observed in the river a favorite gravel bed where many salmon were depositing their eggs, carefully dug up the gravel and several thousand eggs. He separated the eggs from the gravel and placed the former, after counting them, in the hatching boxes. After twenty-four hours he found large numbers of these eggs turning white, showing that the milt had failed to come in contact with the eggs. After throwing out all the eggs found not to be fecund, there were left eight per cent. of the whole number gathered, which were found to be fertile. When the eggs and milt are artificially brought in contact out of the water, it would be carelessness or inexperience that would prevent ninety-five per cent. of the eggs from being fertilized.

The following tables will show the numbers and weight of salmon transported on the railroads and steamboats from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to the Cities of San Francisco and Stockton, from points on the river below the Cities of Sacramento and Stockton, from November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and from November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. They do not include the catch of the fisheries at Tehama or near the mouth of the Feather River, nor do they include the fish taken on the upper waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, nor the salmon brought to market by fishermen in their own boats; therefore, to the totals should be added at least twenty-five per cent. to show an approximation of the actual catch:

STATEMENT

Of salmon transported from the following stations on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to San Francisco and Sacramento, from November 1st, 1875, to August 1st, 1876.

FROM THE FOLLOWING STATIONS TO SAN FRANCISCO:

Collinsville, New York of Pacific, Rio Vista, Emmaton, Jersey Landing, Antioch, Benicia, Clarksburgh, Courtland, Martinez, Kentucky, Bradford, Sacramento, Vallejo, and Webbs.

127,843 loose salmon, weighing	3,196,075 lbs.
2,433 boxes of salmon, weighing	486,030 lbs.
3,118 sacks and baskets of salmon, weighing	311,800 lbs.
158 barrels of cured salmon, weighing	31,600 lbs.
512 barrels and boxes of smoked and dried salmon, weighing	102,644 lbs.
Total	4,128,149 lbs.

FROM THE FOLLOWING STATIONS TO SACRAMENTO:

Courtland, Benicia, Rio Vista, Collinsville, Emmaton, and Clarksburgh.

1,116 loose salmon, weighing	29,150 lbs.
106 baskets and sacks of salmon, weighing	10,600 lbs.
53 barrels of salmon, weighing	12,850 lbs.
414 boxes of salmon, weighing	57,440 lbs.

FROM ANTIOCH TO STOCKTON.

70 loose salmon, weighing	1,750 lbs.
46 boxes of salmon, weighing	9,200 lbs.
Total weight of salmon	4,249,139 lbs.

NUMBER OF STURGEON.

5,466 loose sturgeon	274,375 lbs.

STATEMENT

Of salmon transported from the following stations on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to San Francisco and Sacramento, from November 1st. 1876, to August 1st, 1877.

FROM THE FOLLOWING STATIONS TO SAN FRANCISCO:

Collinsville, New York of Pacific, Rio Vista, Emmaton, Jersey Landing, Antioch, Benicia, Clarksburgh, Courtland, Martinez, Kentucky, Bradford, Sacramento, Vallejo, and Webbs.

143,998 loose salmon, weighing	3,599,950 lbs.
1,903 boxes of salmon, weighing	384,300 lbs.
3,454 sacks and baskets of salmon, weighing	345,400 lbs.
128 barrels of cured salmon, weighing	25,600 lbs.
653 barrels and boxes of smoked and dried salmon, weighing	132,788 lbs.
8,542 boxes canned salmon, weighing	546,688 lbs.
Total	5,034,726 lbs.

FROM THE FOLLOWING STATIONS TO SACRAMENTO:

Courtland, Benicia, Rio Vista, Collinsville, Emmaton, and Clarksburgh.

1,511 loose salmon, weighing	37,775 lbs.
208 baskets of salmon, weighing	20,800 lbs.
414 boxes of salmon, weighing	74,350 lbs.
47 barrels of salmon, weighing	11,950 lbs.

FROM ANTIOCH TO STOCKTON.

106 loose salmon, weighing	2,650 lbs.
63 boxes of salmon, weighing	12,600 lbs.
Total weight of salmon	5,194,851 lbs.

NUMBER OF STURGEON.

5,913 loose sturgeon, weighing	295,650 lbs.

In our last report, after adding twenty-five per cent. to the statements of the catch which we obtained, we showed the total weight as transported from the same places, from November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, to August, first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to be five million ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one pounds. Adding the same percentage to the totals in the above tables, and they show the catch from November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to be five million three hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-three pounds, and from November first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, six million four hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds.

This shows a gain of more than a million of pounds in the legal catch over any year since the organization of the Commission, and may be ascribed to the fact that our waters are now beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the millions of salmon hatched artificially and turned into the headwaters. We have no means of ascertaining the weight of fish taken out of season, but estimate that between August first and November first of this year, not less than two million pounds were taken in defiance of law.

CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON.

We are informed that a determined effort will be made to induce the Legislature to alter the time of the close season, so that fishing for salmon may be permitted in August and September, and that the close season may be changed from these months to July. With this object in view, it is reported that the proprietors of the present "canneries" and capitalists, who have in contemplation the construction of other "canneries," have been obtaining the evidence of fishermen, to present to the Legislature, to show that July is the proper month when fishing should not be permitted.

As we have shown, in July the spring run of fish has about ceased and the fall run but commencing. It is one of the months when fish are most scarce. To permit unlimited fishing during all the months in the year except July would have the effect of exhausting our rivers of salmon within ten years. It is a simple proposition that if some of the ripe fish are not permitted to reach their spawning grounds, they cannot reproduce naturally, neither can the United States nor the State obtain eggs from which to restock the river by artificial hatching. One of the fishermen who was approached with the object of obtaining his testimony in favor of a change to July, wrote to the Commissioners September thirtieth, as follows: "The close season should never, on any possible pretense or persuasion, be pressed outside the months of August and September to give opportunity for fishing in those months. Right there is the life of the matter. The regularity, the multitudes and urgency of the seed run, the consequent ease and certainty of the catch, the fine weather for work, all present a weighty temptation to both catcher and canner." The object of a close season is, that some of the fish may be permitted to reach the headwaters to spawn. If they are not allowed to do so the race will soon be extinct. Cupidity and desire for immediate profit should not be permitted to influence legislation with the ultimate result of the extinction of the last fish. The interest of the public is that the fish be continued in the river. A change in the law that will omit August and September from the close season cannot but result in material and permanent injury.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR AND WATER.

The following statistics will be found of much importance. They exhibit the temperature of the water and air at two stations, each on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, taken for three years during the months the great army of salmon are passing up to their spawning grounds. They will show conclusively that the Sacramento salmon lives for weeks, if not months, in water much warmer than any other fish of the same family. They also show the strong probability that these fish may be successfully introduced into rivers in still lower latitudes than those of which they are native—without doubt into the waters that flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and with many prospects of success into the rivers of Europe emptying into the Mediterranean:

TEMPERATURE—(FAHRENHEIT).

Railroad Crossing at Sacramento, Sacramento River, latitude 38° 35′ N., longitude 121° 30′ W.

	August.									September.								
	1875.			1876.			1877.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom
Maximum	106°	81°	81°	98°	80°	79°	99°	80°	80°	96°	75°	75°	97°	75°	75°	105°	77°	77°
Minimum	71	75	75	75	72	71	80	73	73	72	71	71	73	70	69.50	76	70	70
Mean	92.96	78.83	78.83	87.93	76.40	75.37	91.54	77.22	77.22	88.93	73	73	85.53	72.13	71.30	90.56	73.76	73.76

TEMPERATURE.

Railroad Crossing at Tehama, Sacramento River, latitude 40° 01′ 30″ N., longitude 122° 06′ W.

	August.									September.								
	1875.			1876.			1877.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom
Maximum	104°	78°	78°	100°	74°	74°	100°	76°	76°	99°	70°	70°	98°	70°	70°	104°	72°	72°
Minimum	78	70	70	69	68	68	84	69	69	80	66	66	70	66	66	80	66	66
Mean	95.64	75.51	75.51	91.38	70.61	70.61	93.74	72.90	72.90	90.63	69.60	69.60	87.26	67.66	67.66	91.23	68.73	68.73

TEMPERATURE.

Lower Railroad Crossing, San Joaquin River, latitude 37° 50′ N., longitude 121° 22′ W.

	August.									September.								
	1875.			1876.			1877.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom
Maximum	98°	82°	81°	97°	79°	78°	95°	81°	81°	94°	78°	78°	93°	75°	75°	102°	78°	78°
Minimum	73	72	71	75	75	74	78	71	71	73	72	72	73	70	69	70	71	71
Mean	88.16	78.67	78.3	86.16	76.93	76.09	89.58	77.87	77.87	85.63	74.08	74.43	83.43	72.56	72.06	87	73.80	73.80

TEMPERATURE.

Upper Railroad Crossing, San Joaquin River, latitude 36° 52′ N., longitude 119° 54′ W.

	August.									September.								
	1875.			1876.			1877.			1875.			1876.			1877.		
	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom	Air	Water at Surface	Water at Bottom
Maximum	107°	84°	83°	111°	77°	76°	112°	77°	76°	104°	82°	83°	108°	78°	77°	105°	78°	77°
Minimum	82	74	73	81	73	72	90	73	72	82	74	73	80	74	73	76	75	74
Mean	100.61	80.67	79.67	101.09	74.96	73.96	99.64	75.80	74.80	95.53	78.83	77.83	94.00	76.76	75.76	92.96	76.63	75.63

ILLEGAL FISHING.

There is a prevalent opinion throughout the State, that it is the especial duty of the Fish Commissioners to act as local police in each neighborhood and prevent violations of the law in relation to fishing during the close season. Much time is consumed in answering questions on this subject, and informing correspondents by letter that it is the duty of every citizen to see that the law is obeyed. We believe the law which prohibits the catching or having in possession salmon from August first to November first has been more extensively violated during the present year than ever before. It is true the fish are not sold openly in the city markets, but we are informed that the fishermen have erected salting establishments and smoke-houses in various by-places on the sloughs between the Sacramento and San Joaquin, where the work of salting and smoking has been prosecuted more extensively than in any previous year. We learned that the canning establishment of Messrs. Emerson Corville & Co., at Collinsville, only made a pretense of ceasing work on the first of August, and that they secretly persisted in violating the law. We caused them to be arrested and fined, upon which they quit work and promised hereafter to obey the law. The canning establishment near Sacramento was also reported as at work during the close season. The proprietors have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento, and will be fined, if found guilty, during the next term of Court. It is well known that salmon, during the spawning season, are unfit for food. The fish canned, salted, or smoked at this period, if consumed or sold, will have the effect of giving the Sacramento salmon a bad reputation in the market. For this reason the "canners" on the Columbia River cease work on the first of August in their own interest, and without any requirement of law. It is useless for the State to hatch fish and turn them into the river if there is no time in the year when they are permitted to reach their spawning grounds for purposes of reproduction. It would seem that when the State expends money in filling the river with valuable fish for the benefit of the public, and especially for the benefit of fishermen, that there should be sufficient intelligence and public spirit among local officers and the fishermen themselves to see the law obeyed and give the fish an opportunity to keep up the supply. If the Commissioners are to expend the appropriation in prosecuting violations of the law there will be no money to pay for the hatching of additional fish. Many of the fishermen acknowledge the justice and ultimate benefit of an observance of the law, and obey it, but very properly complain that their work ceases, while those who violate it reap a greater benefit.

The following extracts from a letter received by the Commissioners from a fisherman who has followed the business of catching salmon on the Sacramento and San Joaquin for the San Francisco market during twenty years, will illustrate that, at least, the more intelligent and thoughtful of these men acknowledge the necessity of an observance of the law. His letter also gives facts of importance as to the habits of the Sacramento salmon. Writing from Rio Vista, August 17th, 1877, he says: "I understand the 'cannery' has shut down, but the greed for salmon is so great, I would not trust them without watching. As to the fishermen, they will be salting them all along the banks of the Sacramento and Lower San Joaquin (as far up as

the mouth of the Mokelumne) unless especial means are taken to prevent it. The Three-mile Slough, leading from one river to the other, around the head of Sherman Island, is also fine fishing ground, and more retired from public observation than any other. Many of the fishermen started off with their tanks, etc., the very day the 'cannery' was reported to have stopped. Many of them are energetic, restless men, and the idea of doing something sly or contrary to law gives zest to their labor. Right here where I write a few boards have been thrown up shed-fashion by a party I need not now name. You may well believe salted salmon will be under it if some stranger does not prevent it. You may rest assured that the people who reside here will not be known as the initial instruments in punishing anyone for the violation of the salmon laws, although there are many who feel it ought to be respected. No doubt, public feeling and practice will occupy about the same status at Collinsville and wherever salmon fishing is a business. As I wrote to you the other day, now (August) is the time to protect the salmon. In review of long experience and observation I opine that of all the salmon passing in the months of August, September and October, more than ninety per cent. pass between August tenth and October first. The seed run is always on time, not being like the spring run, accelerated or retarded by the differing moods of the river, caused by the winter and spring rains. If during the last named period (August tenth to October first) the law were rigidly enforced, you would find seed enough for home use and a good part of all creation beside. Indeed, I think that one month out of the thickest of them, say August twentieth to September twentieth, would be quite sufficient, and therein I differ with you in opinion, no doubt. But you have not, perhaps, observed in person, as I have, the multitudes and urgency of the run at that time; and this is almost uniform—it has not varied in time ten days in twenty years. Now, during the period of four or six weeks, the State, in view of the magnitude of the producing interest involved, ought surely to provide beyond peradventure for the enforcement of the law. The statute names the taking or possession of salmon a crime, but in the public mind this crime is only an illegal act. You cannot force sentiment by act of the Legislature. The absence of sentiment excuses the citizens' apathy, and between ignorance and cupidity the salmon will suffer unless special agents of the State do for the public what the public have not yet quite learned they ought to do for themselves. Strangers are the best agents for this business. Citizens living in a fishing neighborhood do not feel like subjecting themselves to the enmity and revenge of a rough class by complaint. And, again, in this salting business, the criminal acts are beyond observation, except by express intention, as the fish are caught chiefly in the night, and the salteries are usually situated away from public highways and thoroughfares."

We have expended a part of the appropriation in prosecuting offenders against the law, but the field is so large and the profit so great, that but little good has been accomplished. The more fish hatched and placed in the river, the more numerous the fishermen, and the greater, apparently, the desire to make a profit from a violation of the law. As has been stated, unless the fish are allowed, in their season, to reach their spawning grounds, the rivers will be exhausted Until the fishermen realize that the object of the law in creating a close season is the perpetuation and increase of the num-

bers of fish, the law will continue to be violated. We see no remedy at present except, hereafter, to devote a larger portion of the appropriation in preventing illegal fishing, and in prosecuting offenders against the law. This will require the use of a part of the appropriation which should be devoted to increasing the number of fish placed in the river. If it is expected that the Commission shall employ special means to enforce an observance of the law, and also employ attorneys to prosecute offenders, it is necessary that the appropriation should be increased. It is not now sufficient for these purposes, and also for the hatching of any large quantity of salmon with which to keep pace with increased fishing and the increasing numbers of sea lions. We have consulted with many of the fishermen, and they admit that the law creating a close season should be obeyed, provided all be made to obey it. It is but proper to say, however, that they, at the same time, urge that the close season for salmon (August first to November first) is too long a period. In correspondence with one of these men, who has made a business of fishing for salmon on the Sacramento and San Joaquin for many years past, as to the necessity for an observance of the law, he says: "I do not wish to be known as urging the enforcement of the law, or as a special informer against any party who has violated it. My reasons for this reservation affect alike my own peace and safety and that of many persons whom, I know, have no worse intention than to earn a living and obey the law, provided that others, less honest, are prevented from violating it with impunity. Your idea of a patrol boat, or boats, with officers, is the correct one, and I firmly believe that if, by this or other means, the prohibition were strictly maintained from Benicia upward, wherever there are practical fishing grounds, during the period of one month at the right time, that the perpetuation of salmon in our rivers would be abundantly secured. Between the tenth of August and first of October more than ninety per cent. of the seed run passes, and has not failed to pass, during twenty years of my observation. If the whole of the seed run is not wanted for seed, they ought not to be so used, for the fish is just as good food then as at any other time, only the wastage is something more, the spawn being larger. On the Columbia River I understand that the fall run is almost or quite worthless. Not so on the Sacramento. Well, we may be proud of our river; it is the paradise of the salmon, and they seem determined to resist the devils—who also seem determined to drive them out—better than could be expected; but they will need help in the future. The nets for taking them are being multiplied and improved. The fishing grounds are better known than formerly. Such obstructions as snags in the river bottom are less common—many of them having been broken off or taken up by the nets and put out of the way, or covered by sediment, so that a wider and longer sweep may be taken by the drifting net. Altogether, the salmon is sure to be exterminated, fight he ever so persistently, unless we help him. Surely the State can afford to guard him effectually one month in the year. The cupidity of the fish speculator, who only cares for the greatest number of cases he can pack and ship, should not be allowed to influence the statement of that time. Let it be somewhere between the tenth of August and the first of October. By the way, it seems to me that at the extreme upper waters, on the spawning grounds, the fish should be protected during their entire stay, excepting as needed solely for the purpose

of artificial hatching. But of this you are a better judge than I can be."

While not agreeing with this intelligent fisherman as to the propriety of shortening the close season, we fully concur as to the absolute necessity of a patrol to prevent unlawful fishing while the salmon are passing up to their spawning grounds. We also concur in his suggestion that the salmon should be protected on their breeding beds. The most important spawning ground left in this State is the McCloud River, in Shasta County. Its banks are mainly composed of lava and limestone, and, so far as known, they contain no mines. By some inadvertence or intentional manipulation, this county was exempted from the law creating a close season for salmon, and the fish are persistently taken in this county for market, while in the act of reproduction on their spawning beds. We respectfully urge that Shasta County be reincorporated in the law, and that no salmon be allowed to be taken there during the close season, except for purposes of artificial propagation.

The Chinese and others continue to use nets of a mesh much finer than is allowed by law, and the young of all kinds of salt water fish that spawn in the bays and estuaries, are persistently caught, dried, and shipped to China. The records of the Custom House show that there were shipped to China, from San Francisco, during the year ending July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, dried fish and dried shell fish valued at two hundred and ninety-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

We have caused several arrests to be made for violations of this law, but it is impossible for the Commissioners to act as local police on all parts of the bay and rivers, and we see no remedy except in increasing the penalties for violations of the law, involving even, if necessary, the destruction of the nets, when used out of season. Unless in some way the wise provisions of the statute are compelled to be observed, we can see no reason why our present abundance of fish will not decrease, as they have decreased in other States, in consequence of the disregard of wise enactments made for their preservation and increase. Ordinarily salmon should reach their spawning grounds on the McCloud and Little Sacramento by the twentieth of August. As will be seen by the statistics heretofore stated, the catch was never so great as during the past fishing season. At the commencement of the close season, August first, the river was filled with fish, yet they were not permitted to reach their spawning places. Mr. Myron Green, the deputy in charge of the United States fish hatching establishment on the McCloud, reported, September fifteenth, that there were ten salmon in the McCloud in eighteen hundred and seventy-six to one in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. Up to that time but five million eggs had been taken, while nearly ten million had been taken in a corresponding period in eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The fish were in the Lower Sacramento more numerous than ever before, but they were caught, canned, salted, and smoked, in defiance of the law. It is estimated that the "canneries" took fifty thousand after the first of August, and that there were salted and smoked on the banks of the sloughs and other by-places, at least one hundred thousand more. If this is to continue, the Government hatching works will have to be removed to the Columbia, and we will be compelled to import eggs from some

other State, even to keep up a partial supply of salmon in the Sacramento River.

In addition to making the penalties more severe for violations of the law, we would recommend that the law be so amended that it shall be made a misdemeanor to fish for salmon with nets or traps between sunset on Saturday and sunrise on Monday of each week. This would give the salmon the freedom of the river one day in the week, do no injury to the fishermen, and go far towards continuing the supply in our rivers.

SHAD (ALOSA PRÆSTABILIS).

Shad, in their season, are becoming quite numerous in the Sacramento River. The experiment of their importation to this coast has resulted satisfactorily. The river is of proper temperature, and furnishes an abundance of food for the young fish before they go to the ocean. There can be no doubt that the first shad brought from the Hudson River in eighteen hundred and seventy-one have been to the ocean, returned and spawned. No shad were placed in the river during the years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, yet shad two years old were quite numerous this year, and they must have been the product of the first importation. It may be safely asserted that we now have shad born in the Sacramento. As it is illegal to take this fish prior to December of this year, probably there has been no systematic fishing for them, yet numbers have been accidentally caught in traps and nets; probably not less than one thousand were thus taken during the winter and spring of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. They return from the ocean at an earlier season of the year than in the northern Atlantic States, in this respect corresponding to the periods when they return to the rivers of South Carolina and Georgia. The first reported this year were taken in Sonoma Creek, January sixth; the latest, two at Sacramento, June twentieth. These latter were full grown fish, a male and female, on their return to the ocean after having visited their spawning grounds. There were placed in the Sacramento River, at Tehama, in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, fifteen thousand young shad; in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, thirty-five thousand; in eighteen hundred and seventy-six one hundred and twenty thousand, and in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven one hundred and fifteen thousand—in all, up to the present time, two hundred and eighty-five thousand. All of these were donations from the United States Government, but in some cases we have paid all, and in others a part of the cost of transportation. We hoped during the past summer to import at least three hundred thousand, and had all the arrangements made for this purpose, but failed in consequence of the "railroad strikes," which unfortunately took place at the time the young shad were ready for shipment. We are frequently urged to make larger importations of shad, and fill the rivers immediately. This is impossible with the appropriation at our disposal. The eggs of the shad, after being taken, are hatched in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, while floating in the water, and the young almost immediately require food. From the Hudson to California in seven days, is the greatest distance and longest time that young shad have yet been transported. With the utmost care and attention it is doubtful if they could be kept alive

another day. We can, therefore, only receive in one shipment the eggs of the fish that can be caught in one night's fishing. This rarely exceeds one hundred thousand. As the cost of the passages of the necessary attendants from the Atlantic and their return, with express charges, etc., equals twelve hundred dollars, we have not felt authorized to make more than one importation a year. We believe, however, that by eighteen hundred and seventy-eight shad will be sufficiently numerous in the Sacramento to warrant the attempt at taking ripe fish for the purpose of artificial hatching in our own waters. Should we be successful, we can save the expense and risk of importation, and all our appropriate rivers can, in a few years, be filled with this valuable fish. Having this in view, we would respectfully ask that you recommend the passage of a law restricting the catching of shad at all other times except between January first and April first, of each year. This, if faithfully observed, would give a part of the fish an opportunity to reach their spawning places.

It is well known that salmon, after going to the ocean, invariably return to the river of their birth for purposes of reproduction, and this was supposed to be the instinct of the shad, yet we have information of a shad having been taken at Wilmington, and others in Russian River and in the Columbia, points on the coast separated by more than four hundred miles. It may be possible that as these fish become more numerous they will return in schools to the Sacramento, the young following their elders who have once made the journey. Should they continue to enter different rivers on their return from the ocean they will soon stock all on the coast that are appropriate to them.

WHITEFISH (COREGONAS ALBA).

In January last we received from the United States Fish Commissioner a donation of three hundred thousand eggs of the whitefish. These were successfully hatched under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. Woodbury, at the State hatching house at Berkeley, and the young fish were distributed as follows: Seventy-five thousand in Donner Lake; fifty thousand in Sereno and other lakes near the Summit, in Placer County; and one hundred and seventy-five thousand in Lake Tahoe. Including twenty-five thousand placed in Clear Lake in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and twenty-five thousand in Tulare Lake in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, there have been planted in the waters of this State three hundred and fifty thousand of these valuable food fish. We believe they have lived in Clear Lake, also in Tulare. It was reported in a Lake County paper, that a whitefish was taken in Clear Lake April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, which measured a foot in length. We have no positive information that they have found a congenial home in Tulare Lake, but have heard reports that a few have been seen. As these fish can only be taken with a net, and as these are rarely used on these lakes, their waters will have an opportunity to become fully stocked before they are extensively fished. There can hardly be any doubt but they will succeed in Tahoe and other lakes near the summit of the Sierra—the climate, water, and food being not dissimilar to those of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, in which they are indigenous. These fish live upon small crustacea,

found on the rocky and gravel bottoms of lakes. They grow to weigh an average of one and a half pounds, and constitute the most important food fish of the people living near the great lakes. Professor Baird, in his report to Congress, says: "Few fishes of North America will better repay efforts for their multiplication." We are promised a further supply of eggs during the present winter, and shall continue receiving eggs, and hatching and distributing these fish to all the mountain lakes that are accessible during the winter months.

CATFISH (PIMELODUS CATTUS).

The seventy-four Schuykill catfish imported in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and placed in lakes near Sacramento, have increased to a vast extent. They already furnish an important addition to the fish food supply of the City of Sacramento and vicinity. From the increase we have distributed eight thousand four hundred to appropriate waters, in the Counties of Napa, Monterey, Los Angeles, Fresno, Tulare, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Alameda, San Diego, Yolo, Santa Barbara, and Siskiyou. These, should they thrive and increase as they have in Sacramento, will furnish an abundance of valuable food in the warm waters of the lakes and sloughs of the interior, and replace the bony and worthless chubs and suckers that now inhabit these places. It may be proper to call attention to the fact that these fish have become so numerous in the lakes near Sacramento that they can now be obtained in any quantity for stocking other appropriate waters in any part of the State.

CARP.

In exchange for California trout eggs sent to the Department of Agriculture of Japan, we received, in May last, eighty-eight Japanese carp. These were all young fish. We have had them placed in the aquarium, at Woodward's Garden, where they are regularly fed and cared for. When they shall have arrived at maturity they will be placed in some appropriate lake or slough in the interior, and their increase will be used to stock the warm waters of our valleys. Mr. Sekizawa Akeiko, of the Agricultural Department of Japan, in writing to us of these fish, says: "They grow very fast. In three years they may be a foot and a half in length. We consider them one of the best fish in fresh water."

Professor Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, imported from the headwaters of the Danube a number of the king carp. These are now breeding in ponds at Druid Hill, near Baltimore. The increase will be ready for distribution during the coming summer. We are promised a large consignment. The king carp is considered the most valuable and delicately flavored food fish of the carp family. These and the Japanese carp, when they can be distributed to all the sloughs, reservoirs, and lakes of the interior, will furnish a valuable increase of fish food. They will be a very excellent substitute for the worthless and unpalatable fish of the warm waters of the great valleys in the interior of the State.

AWA (CHANOS CYPRINELLA) AND MULLET.

In exchange for some salmon and trout eggs, sent to the Hawaiian Islands, we received, in July last, nearly one hundred fish called "awa." These we placed in a small stream at Bridgeport, in Solano County, where they could have free access to brackish and salt water. They are said to be the most valuable food fish of the Hawaiian Islands, of fine flavor, and thrive in fresh, brackish, and salt water. Where they have access to salt water, they grow to weigh an average of five pounds. We have reason to believe they will find congenial homes, and grow and multiply in the waters of this State. In December, we are promised a consignment of the Hawaiian Islands mullet, said to be a superior food fish, which also lives equally well in fresh or salt water.

TROUT.

In January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, we purchased one hundred and thirty-three thousand Eastern trout eggs (*salmo fontinalis*), which were received in good condition, and hatched at the State hatching house, at Berkeley. We also purchased forty-five thousand eggs of the McCloud River trout (*salmo irridea*), which were hatched at the same place. The former we caused to be distributed in proper streams in Siskiyou, Contra Costa, Alameda, Placer, Nevada, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Monterey, Los Angeles, San Diego, Yuba, and Santa Clara Counties. The latter in streams in Tulare, Placer, Sonoma, Mendocino, Santa Clara, and Monterey Counties. The McCloud River trout is a valuable fish, of fine flavor, and, often reaching four pounds in weight. It grows more rapidly than any other trout with which we are acquainted. No more valuable variety of trout could be distributed. So many of our streams have been depleted of trout by mining, sawdust, and illegal fishing, that more should be done towards restocking them. But the salmon has so much commercial value, and gives employment to so many people, that we have felt it to be necessary to devote the greater part of the appropriation to keeping up the supply of this fish.

BLACK BASS, EELS, AND LOBSTERS, ETC.

The black bass placed in Napa and Alameda Creeks have increased; many have been caught, and by June, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the young can be planted in other appropriate streams. It is said that a few eels have been caught, but they have not become numerous. We hear reports of a few lobsters having been taken in the Bay of San Francisco, near Redwood, but none have as yet been brought to us for identification. It is also reported that tautog have been seen in the market of San Francisco. A majority of the varieties of fish imported from the Atlantic States have become acclimated, and are increasing in our waters. If any portion of the appropriation can be spared from the hatching of salmon, we will make another attempt at the importation of a car load of lobsters and eels. Sufficient experience has now been had to insure success in bringing lobsters alive across the continent. Could they be successfully introduced in quantities into the waters of the Pacific Coast they would be a valuable acquisition to our food supply.

HATCHING-HOUSE.

We find the State hatching-house, at Berkeley, to be too small for the quantities of fish required to be hatched. In addition, the supply of water is uncertain and unreliable. During the last spring the State nearly suffered a serious loss of young fish in consequence of the failure of water. We are under obligations to Mr. Chabot, of the San Leandro Water Works, for facilities afforded us in this emergency, and to our Foreman, Mr. J. G. Woodbury, for his ready resources and untiring energy in saving the young fish then in the hatching troughs. Should the Legislature make the necessary appropriation, we deem it advisable to procure a proper location with an abundant supply of water on which to erect a larger State hatching-house.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

We would urge that the fishery interests of this State are so important, and are increasing so rapidly, that at each session, the Legislature will be importuned to make changes in the laws which regulate this industry. It appears to be, therefore, necessary that each House should now have a standing committee on fisheries. Such committees could take testimony which would be valuable, and they could then prepare intelligent and enlightened legislation, which would have the effect of continuing and increasing the supply of food fish in our waters. Other coast States have found this to be not only necessary but profitable.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is an account of the receipts and expenditures since the last report:

RECEIPTS.

August 4, 1875—By cash on hand last report	$1,295 42
February 9, 1877—By cash appropriation for fiscal year	5,000 00
January 6, 1877—By cash returned, express on salmon eggs for New Zealand	11 50
February 7, 1877—By cash returned, express on salmon eggs for New Zealand	13 00
May 31, 1877—By cash returned, Sportman's Club	2 25
July 10, 1877—By cash appropriation for fiscal year	5,000 00
	$11,322 17

EXPENDITURES.

October 7, 1875—To expenses, 250,000 salmon eggs to Kern River	$51 00	
October 7, 1875—To telegram to Bakersfield	1 00	
October 10, 1875—To Myron Green, balance expenses to Kern River	69 51	
December 10, 1875—To W. Bassett, expense transporting catfish	10 00	
January 11, 1876—To W. F. Hubbard, labor salmon hatching on Truckee	150 00	
January 11, 1876—To telegram to L. Stone	1 12	
February 8, 1876—To A. Preece, copying report for State Printer	50 00	
February 8, 1876—To discount on sale of silver	6 25	
February 8, 1876—To L. Stone, on account purchase of trout eggs	111 25	
February 8, 1876—To W. F. Hubbard, balance in full hatching salmon eggs	279 25	
February 8, 1876—To expressage on salmon trays to Redding	3 00	
February 8, 1876—To L. Stone, balance in full on trout eggs	87 52	
March 17, 1876—To J. G. Woodbury, transporting trout to Lake and Napa Counties	82 35	
March 22, 1876—To express and telegram	1 15	
March 29, 1876—To expenses incurred by J. D. Farwell	53 36	
Carried forward	$956 76	$11,322 17

Brought forward	$956 76	$11,322 17
July 8, 1876—To drayage and freight on air pump for shad	38 80	
July 27, 1876—To telegram to Holyoke, Mass., on shad	13 60	
August 8, 1876—To labor and ice for shad at Sacramento	4 75	
August 10, 1876—To Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage on shad from Holyoke, Mass.	146 60	
August 12, 1876—To fare and expenses of Clark and Bean with shad	421 44	
August 12, 1876—To return fare of Clark and Bean to Washington	228 60	
October 18, 1876—To prosecutions under salmon law, freight, telegram, etc.	46 75	
December 12, 1876—To David Griffin, labor and care trout	50 00	
January 4, 1877—To telegrams December 12th, 22d, and January 4th	7 65	
January 4, 1877—To express on whitefish eggs from Michigan	23 00	
January 4, 1877—To wire cloth and repairs to hatching house	45 35	
January 4, 1877—To express on trout eggs from New Hampshire	39 67	
January 9, 1877—To wire cloth, fares of Woodbury, and telegrams to New Hampshire	27 32	
January 10, 1877—To telegram to Michigan, etc., wire cloth	4 85	
January 15, 1877—To Woodbury, one month's salary, hatching	150 00	
January 17, 1877—To express on whitefish eggs from Michigan, drayage and telegram	27 64	
January 23, 1877—To Ellis, one month's labor, $60, express on trout eggs from New Hampshire, etc.	105 50	
January 24, 1877—To Livingston Stone, on account of transportation of lobsters	142 50	
January 27, 1877—To Expense of transporting whitefish to Donner Lake	30 00	
February 5, 1877—To carpenter work on hatching house, freight, etc.,	53 55	
February 9, 1877—To Livingston Stone, hatching 1,500,000 salmon	1,500 00	
February 19, 877—To express on trout eggs, New Hampshire, and telegram	27 05	
February 12, 1877—To express on land-locked salmon eggs, Maine, and telegrams	16 15	
February 14, 1877—To transporting whitefish to Tahoe, Capital Savings Bank advanced	98 11	
February 28, 1877—To freight, cans, transporting trout, and telegram	7 65	
February 28, 1877—To Woodbury, salary, $150; Ellis, labor, $60; and transporting fish, etc.	258 70	
March 5, 1877—To Stone and Hooper, 133,400 trout eggs, New Hampshire	481 71	
March 5, 1877—To transporting trout to South Yuba and American, etc.	22 32	
March 19, 1877—To Woodbury, salary one month	150 00	
March 26, 1877—To transporting trout and whitefish, etc.	47 20	
March 26, 1877—To iron pipe for hatching house, express, and telegrams	101 72	
March 28, 1877—To Seth Green, balance due, $50 50; Ellis, one month's labor, $60	110 50	
March 28, 1877—To express, etc., on cans and fish	6 04	
March 28, 1877—To ice used in transporting fish	32 95	
April 13, 1877—To Ellis, six days' labor, $12; express and telegrams, $8 90	20 90	
April 15, 1877—To Woodbury, salary $150, and freight on eggs and fish, $23 75	173 50	
April 23, 1877—To fish to Russian River, cartage, etc.	14 70	
April 27, 1877—To expense of trout to North Fork of American River	10 75	
May 1, 1877—To fourteen days' labor to Dunn, and freight on distributing fish	82 15	
May 28, 1877—To express charges and labor	33 10	
May 30, 1877—Importation of carp from Japan	30 00	
May 31, 1877—To Woodbury, two weeks' services and telegram	75 80	
June 23, 1877—To expenses, fares, and labor on shad, Sacramento and Tehama	96 00	
July 10, 1877—To discount on silver	27 50	
July 12, 1877—To Clark and assistants, shad at Tehama, ice and telegram	79 55	
July 17, 1877—To Whittier, catching and distributing catfish	41 25	
July 20, 1877—To Green, 45,000 McCloud trout eggs, etc.	182 00	
July 27, 1877—To expenses, importation and distribution of fish, Honolulu	25 50	
Carried forward	$9,317 13	$11,322 17

Brought forward	$ 9,317 13	$11,322 17
July 31, 1877—To purchase twenty cans for transporting fish	100 00	
August 14, 1877—To catching and distributing 1,000 catfish	83 00	
August 16, 1877—To H. D. Dunn, prosecution violations of salmon law	100 00	
August 31, 1877—To N. Lovely, two weeks' labor	25 65	
September 8, 1877—To N. Lovely and assistant, one week	28 00	
September 9, 1877—To Henry Pitzer, catching and distributing 7,000 catfish	50 00	
September 21, 1877—To Lovely and Bradley, ten days work at Collinsville	43 00	
October 3, 1877—To Young, gathering statistics	40 00	
October 3, 1877—To fares and expenses of witnesses, People vs. Corville	54 38	
October 6, 1877—To Flynn, twenty days, witness, People vs. Corville, and express	52 50	
October 6, 1877—To Cowdery & Preston, People vs. Labella, Garibaldi & Corville	242 75	
October 11, 1877—To Kimber and Whittier, catfish for Siskiyou, and ice	55 63	
October 19, 1877—To fees of Sheriff of San Joaquin, serving notices	2 60	
October 19, 1877—To Purser Australia, care of fish	2 50	
October 29, 1877—To United States, on account hatching salmon	500 00	
November 2, 1877—To freight, fish cans, and cartage	1 25	
November 8, 1877—To J. D. Farwell, bill transporting trout, Alameda	10 65	
November 16, 1877—To H. C. Marks, copying report	50 00	
November 16, 1877—Amount on hand to balance	3,563 13	
	$11,322 17	$11,322 17

This balance of three thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirteen cents will be consumed in payments to become due for the salmon now hatching on McCloud River, and in the expense to be incurred in the hatching of white fish eggs, and other fish eggs promised to be donated by the United States during the present winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. REDDING,
S. R. THROCKMORTON,
J. D. FARWELL,
Commissioners of Fisheries.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 10, 1877.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

UNITED STATES.

Spencer F. Baird ..... Washington, D. C.

ARKANSAS.

N. H. Fish ..... Pine Bluffs.
J. R. Steelman ..... Little Rock.
N. B. Pearce ..... Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA.

S. R. Throckmorton ..... San Francisco.
B. B. Redding ..... San Francisco.
J. D. Farwell ..... San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

William M. Hudson ..... Hartford.
Robert G. Pike ..... Middletown.
James A. Bill ..... Lyme.

GEORGIA.

Thomas P. James .....
(Duties embracing the work of the fish interest assigned to Commissioner of Agriculture.)

IOWA.

Samuel B. Evans ..... Ottumwa.
B. F. Shaw ..... Anamora.
Charles A. Haynes ..... Waterloo.

KENTUCKY.

Pack Thomas ..... Louisville.

MAINE.

E. M. Stillwell ..... Bangor.
Henry O. Stanfield ..... Dixfield

MARYLAND.

T. B. Ferguson ..... Baltimore.
T. W. Downes ..... Denton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore Lyman ..... Brookline.
Asa French ..... South Braintree.
E. A. Brackett ..... Winchester.

MICHIGAN.

George Clark ..... Ecorse.
A. J. Kellogg ..... Allegan.
E. R. Miller ..... Richland.

MINNESOTA.

R. O. Sweeney ..... St. Paul.
Robert Owesly .....
William Golcher .....

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Colonel Samuel Webber ..... Manchester.
Albina H. Powers ..... Grantham.
Luther H. Hayes ..... Milton.

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Horatio Seymour ..... Utica.
Robert R. Roosevelt ..... New York City.
Edward M. Smitts ..... Rochester.

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B. P. Howell ..... Woodbury.
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G. A. Anderson ..... Trenton.
George Ricardo ..... Hackensack.

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John C. Fisher ..... Coshocton.
John H. Klipput ..... Columbus.
Robert Cummings ..... Toledo.

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J. H. Reeder ..... Easton.
B. L. Hewett ..... Hollidaysburg.
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RHODE ISLAND.

Newton Dexter ..... Providence.
Alfred A. Reed, Jr. ..... Providence.
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(Superintendent of Fisheries, Zion's Co-operative Society.)

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A. Moseley ..... Richmond.
W. B. Robertson ..... Lynchburg.
M. G. Ellyzer ..... Blacksburg.

WISCONSIN.

William Welch ..... Madison.
A. Palmer ..... Bescobel.
P. R. Hoy ..... Racine.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. F. Whitcher ..... Ottawa.
W. H. Vining ..... St. John's, N. B.
(Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.)

CHINESE IMMIGRATION;

Its Social, Moral, and Political Effect.

REPORT

TO THE

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

OF ITS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE : : : F. P. THOMPSON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1878.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. CREED HAYMOND, Chairman	Sacramento.
Hon. FRANK McCOPPIN	San Francisco.
Hon. W. M. PIERSON	San Francisco.
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Hon. GEORGE H. ROGERS	San Francisco.
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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee, appointed at the last session of the Senate, and charged with the investigation of questions connected with Chinese immigration to this State, beg leave to submit the following report:

Since the adjournment of the Senate we have been in session at San Francisco and Sacramento, and have taken a large amount of reliable testimony bearing upon the subject.

We have transmitted to the Governor, to be sent to the Congress of the United States, a memorial (prepared for the committee by Senator Pierson) setting forth the views of your committee.

We have also prepared an address to the people of the United States, in which your committee discuss at length the questions involved.

Of these documents, more than ten thousand copies have been by your committee distributed through the mails to members of Congress, Governors of States, and to the newspapers of the Union. Copies of these documents are herewith submitted.

Since the preparation of the memorial and address the Congregational Church of this State has, in an authoritative manner, given to the world the opinion of its large and respectable membership upon the subject under consideration. This being the first expression upon the subject by a church organization, and one that will go far to dissipate an erroneous impression that exists in religious circles in the East, we have deemed it advisable to submit herewith the resolutions unanimously adopted at the recent session of the General Association of Congregational Churches and ministers in California, and also a very able address delivered before that body by Rev. S. V. Blakeslee.

We also herewith submit for your consideration—

1. An Essay on Chinese Immigration, by Judge Boalt, a distinguished member of the San Francisco Bar.

2. A series of able papers upon the subject, by H. N. Clement, of San Francisco, which lately appeared in the Argonaut, a literary journal published in that city.

3. The opinions of Professor Draper and Goldwin Smith, as to the dangers of this immigration.

4. An extract from an editorial of the London Times.

5. A paper read at the annual meeting of the Social Science Association of America, held at Saratoga, New York, September seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, by the Hon. Edwin B. Mead, a

member of the Congressional Committee charged with the investigation of this subject.

We note a marked change in the expressions of the Eastern press since the circulation of the testimony taken by this committee, and are confident that the interest of our people in this behalf will speedily receive fit recognition at the hands of the General Government.

Since the presentation of our first report to the Governor of this State the popular feeling against Chinese immigration has steadily increased. Wherever organization has enabled voice to be given to this sentiment it has been heard in unmistakable tones. Religious, social, and labor organizations throughout the State have united in protests against this growing evil, and we can safely assert that, with the exception of those who have been directly employed as counsel by the Chinese companies, public opinion in California is wholly and entirely in direct repugnance to this class of immigration. Not in the form of force or violence, not in the spirit of mob or massacre, but in an earnest and emphatic appeal to the law-maker, the treaty-making power—the Federal Government—to turn back this tide and to free the land from what is a monstrous evil and promises to be a lasting curse.

The people of California have patiently endured this burden for years; they will continue patiently to endure it until all peaceable and lawful means have been exhausted. The late ebullitions of riotous feeling in our large cities toward the Chinese are not to be construed as meeting with the approbation of the people of this State. Threats of fire and sword have proceeded from a very few—not from the people. The public at large have but one disposition upon this grave subject, and that is an open and pronounced demand upon the Federal Government for relief; and they sincerely believe that that demand will be listened to and granted.

The sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of the committee. Of that sum eighteen hundred and forty dollars has been expended, as follows:

Paid Phonographic Reporter	$1,000 00
Paid Sergeant-at-Arms	250 00
Paid postage and mailing expenses	436 86
Paid Bradley & Rulofson	50 00
Paid for reporting for use of committee speeches delivered in Union Hall, April, 1876	65 60
Paid for stationery, expressage, telegrams, etc	37 55
	$1,840 01

A detailed account of these expenditures will, by our Secretary, be submitted to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to which we respectfully ask this portion of our report be referred.

Respectfully submitted.

HAYMOND,
LEWIS,
DONOVAN,
McCOPPIN,
ROGERS,
PIERSON,
EVANS,
} Committee.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

UPON THE

EVILS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE EVILS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the People of the United States, other than those of the State of California:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the Senate of the State of California, the Hon. Creed Haymond, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, with power to sit at any time or place within the State, and the said committee shall make inquiry:

1. As to the number of Chinese in this State, and the effect their presence has upon the social and political condition of the State.
2. As to the probable result of Chinese immigration upon the country, if such immigration be not discouraged.
3. As to the means of exclusion, if such committee should be of the opinion that the presence of the Chinese element in our midst is detrimental to the interests of the country.
4. As to such other matters as, in the judgment of the committee, have a bearing upon the question of Chinese immigration. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee * * * shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which memorial must set out at length the facts in relation to the subject of this inquiry, and such conclusions as the committee may have arrived at as to the policy and means of excluding Chinese from the country. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee is authorized and directed to have printed, at the State Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies of such memorial, and of the testimony taken by said committee, to furnish copies thereof to the leading newspapers of the United States, five copies to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and to deposit two thousand copies with the Secretary of State of California for general distribution. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall * * * furnish to the Governor of the State of California two copies of said memorial, properly engrossed, and the Governor upon receipt thereof, be requested to transmit, through the proper channels, one of said copies to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the United States. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and examine witnesses under oath, and that a majority of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Resolved, That said committee report to the Senate, at its next session, the proceedings had hereunder.

To the investigation with which we were charged—*quasi judicial* in its character, and in the unsettled state of the country of the highest importance—we addressed ourselves, having but one object in view,

the ascertainment of truth. The facts herein stated are found from evidence adduced before us by all parties in interest. The results in the memorial to the Congress of the United States and this paper stated are the solemn convictions that have been forced upon our minds.

NUMBER OF CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There are in the State of California over one hundred thousand subjects of the Empire of China. Of this number, all but about three thousand are male adults, and that three thousand are females held in slavery by their own people for the basest purposes. The male adult Chinese population in this State very nearly equals the number of voters in the State. Their influence upon our interests are much more serious than it would be if this population was made up of families. Then, according to the accepted ratio, it would only represent a male adult population of about twenty thousand. This is a view of the situation not fairly presented as yet to the citizens of our sister States.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CHINESE UPON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

It has often been said that the State of California is the "Child of the Union." It is certainly true that her citizens are the representatives of society as it exists in the other States. They brought with them to this State that love of law and order which is part of the traditions of our race, and far from eastern civilization have founded upon the Pacific Coast a State Government and municipal governments which for a quarter of a century and more have compared favorably with any known to civilization. The laws have been enforced, financial obligations have been met with religious fidelity, and in all things governmental we have been worthy—we urge it with a just pride—of that exalted station which the States of this Union have taken in the world's empire. We call the attention of the Representatives in Congress from our sister States to these facts, that when they come to the consideration of the grave problem forced upon this State, and upon the Union, they may not attribute the evils which have resulted in this State from Chinese immigration to anything peculiar to the people or government of this State, or to any lack of willingness or ability upon the part of either to grapple with the question. The accident of locality brought the evil to our door, as it might have brought it or some other to yours.

All must admit that the safety of our institutions depends upon the homogeneity, culture, and moral character of our people. It is true that the Republic has invited the people of foreign countries to our borders, but the invitation was given with the well founded hope that they would, in time, by association with our people, and through the influence of our public schools, become assimilated to our native population.

The Chinese came without any special invitation. They came before we had time to consider the propriety of their admission to our country. If any one ever hoped they would assimilate with our people that hope has long since been dispelled.

The Chinese have now lived among us, in considerable numbers,

for a quarter of a century, and yet they remain separate, distinct from, and antagonistic to our people in thinking, mode of life, in tastes and principles, and are as far from assimilation as when they first arrived.

They fail to comprehend our system of government; they perform no duties of citizenship; they are not available as jurymen; cannot be called upon as a *posse comitatus* to preserve order, nor be relied upon as soldiers.

They do not comprehend or appreciate our social ideas, and they contribute but little to the support of any of our institutions, public or private.

They bring no children with them, and there is, therefore, no possibility of influencing them by our ordinary educational appliances.

There is, indeed, no point of contact between the Chinese and our people through which we can Americanize them. The rigidity which characterizes these people forbids the hope of any essential change in their relations to our own people or our government.

We respectfully submit the admitted proposition that no nation, much less a republic, can safely permit the presence of a large and increasing element among its people which cannot be assimilated or made to comprehend the responsibilities of citizenship.

The great mass of the Chinese residents of California are not amenable to our laws. It is almost impossible to procure the conviction of Chinese criminals, and we are never sure that a conviction, even when obtained, is in accordance with justice.

This difficulty arises out of our ignorance of the Chinese language, and the fact that their moral ideas are wholly distinct from our own. They do not recognize the sanctity of an oath, and utterly fail to comprehend the crime of perjury. Bribery, intimidation, and other methods of baffling judicial action, are considered by them as perfectly legitimate. It is an established fact that the administration of justice among the Chinese is almost impossible, and we are, therefore, unable to protect them against the persecutions of their own countrymen, or punish them for offenses against our own people. This anomalous condition, in which the authority of law is so generally vacated, imperils the existence of our republican institutions to a degree hitherto unknown among us.

This mass of aliens are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered, and are found to be antagonistic to our legal system.

These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our Courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

They invoke the processes of law only to punish the independent action of their subjects; and it is claimed that they execute the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of

the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and National authorities.

Their government in the main may be just, but is subject to the terrible abuse which always belongs to irresponsible personal government. But whether just or unjust, the fact remains, that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic.

That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

James R. Rogers, a San Francisco officer of intelligence and experience, testifies as follows, (see volume of testimony herewith transmitted, p. 61):

A.—I do not know of my own knowledge that such a tribunal exists (secret Chinese tribunal). I only know that when a Chinaman swears differently from what they want him to his life is in danger. They sometimes use our Courts to enforce their orders, just as policy may direct. They have no regard for our laws, and obey them, so far as they do, only through fear.

D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and one of the ablest and most experienced criminal lawyers in the State, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 82 and 83):

Q.—In your official capacity, have you been brought into contact with Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir; I have looked on my docket for two years, and I find that of seven hundred cases that I examined before the Grand Jury one hundred and twenty were Chinese, principally burglaries, grand larcenies, and murders—chiefly burglary. They are very adroit and expert thieves. I have not had time to examine for the last two and a half years, but the proportion has largely increased during that time.

Q.—Do you find any difficulty in the administration of justice, where they are concerned?

A.—Yes, sir. In capital cases, particularly, we are met with perjury. I have no doubt but that they act under the direction of superiors, and swear as ordered. In many cases witnesses are spirited away, or alibis are proven. They can produce so many witnesses as to create a doubt in the minds of jurymen, and thus escape justice. In cases where I have four or five witnesses for the prosecution, they will bring in ten or fifteen on the part of the defense. They seem to think that numbers must succeed, and it very frequently so happens. It frequently occurs that before the Grand Jury, or on preliminary examination, witnesses swear so as to convict, but on the trial they turn square around and swear the other way. I have heard it said that they have secret tribunals where they settle all these things, but I know nothing of that. It is my impression that something of the kind exists, and I think they sometimes use our

Courts to enforce their decrees. I have had to appeal to Executive clemency for pardon for Chinamen sent to the State Prison by false swearing, under circumstances which led me to believe them to have been the victims of some organization of that kind.

Q.—Innocent men can be convicted?

A.—Yes; and I have no doubt innocent men are convicted through the medium of perjury and "jobs" fixed up on them. I have had doubts, during the last three months, in cases of magnitude, involving long terms of imprisonment.

Q.—Among reputable lawyers of this city, who have had experience with Chinese testimony in the Courts, what value has that testimony, standing by itself?

A.—By itself, and without being corroborated by extrinsic facts or white testimony, it is very unreliable.

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco, and who has been attached to the police force of that city for twenty years, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 112): "That it is generally believed that the Chinese have a Court where differences are settled; and that, if, in secret, it determines to convict or acquit a Chinaman (on trial before our Courts) that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men upon perjured evidence."

Ah Dan, the Chinese interpreter of one of the Sacramento Courts, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 121 and 122):

Q.—Do you know District Attorney Jones?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him last week that some of them threatened to kill you?

A.—Yes, sir; some of them. A man came to me a few days ago and told me they were going to kill a Police Court interpreter, advising me to leave the city, because he said somebody would come and kill me; some men had put up rewards, and some men whom I did not know were coming from San Francisco to kill me. I was before the Grand Jury and explained the game of "tan," and for this they put up the reward, and I am to be killed by three men from San Francisco I don't know. The reward offered for my life is five or six hundred dollars. I have heard of rewards of this kind being put up here and elsewhere. I have not seen any here, but have in San Francisco. They are in Chinese, and posted up, saying that these men will make agreement, if some man kill another, to pay the murderer so much money. These agreements for murder are red papers written in Chinese, and say they will give so much money on condition you kill so-and-so, naming the person. If the murderer is arrested they will get good counsel to defend him. If he is sent to prison, they will pay him so much money to recompense him, and if he is hung they will send so much money to his relatives in China.

Q.—Did you go to officer Jackson and ask him not to subpœna you, if he could help it, in the Hung Hi case?

A.—Yes. I said to him, "I don't know about the case. If you put me on the stand, and it don't go as they want it, they will blame me."

Q.—Didn't you tell him you were afraid they would kill you?

A.—I did tell him so.
Q.—You were afraid?
A.—Yes, sir. I told Charley O'Neil some put up money to kill me. He told me not to fear—to keep a look out for myself. In case I testify here to all I know, I'm afraid they will kill me.

Mr. Charles T. Jones, who for several years past has been the able and efficient District Attorney of Sacramento County (the county in which is located our State Capitol), testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 124 and 125):

A.—During my term of office I have had considerable to do with Chinese criminals, and always have great difficulty in convicting them of any crime. I remember well the case of Ah Quong, spoken of a few moments ago by Ah Dan. At the time I was defending three parties charged with kidnaping, and I had Ah Quong as interpreter, knowing him to be honest and capable. The circumstances of the case were these: A Chinaman wanted to marry a woman then in a house of prostitution. She desired to marry him, and he went with two of his friends to the house. She went with them. They drove out of town to get married, when the Chinaman who owned her heard of it and started some officers after her. She was arrested and surrendered to these Chinamen, with instructions to bring her into Court next day. I had this man to interpret for me, being well satisfied that she would swear that she was not being kidnapped. The next day the owners brought into Court a woman whom the defendants informed me was not the one at all, but another. The attorneys for the other side insisted that it was, believing the statements of their Chinamen to that effect. The case was postponed for two or three days, when it was shown that the woman offered was not the one taken away. This interpreter told me they would kill him as sure as these defendants were not convicted. We went out of the Court-room, and he told me he was afraid to go on I street. I told him not to go then, but I did not think they would trouble him. Half an hour afterwards he was brought back, shot in the back, and a hatchet having been used on him, mutilating him terribly. This was in broad daylight, about eleven o'clock in the morning, on Third and I streets, one of the most public places in the City of Sacramento. There were hundreds of Chinese around there at the time, but it was difficult, in the prosecution of the case, to get any Chinese testimony at all. It happened that there were a few white men passing at the time, and we were enabled to identify two men, and they were convicted and sent to the State Prison for life, after three trials. They attempted to prove an alibi, and after swearing a large lot of Chinamen they said they had twenty more. The Chinese use the Courts to gain possession of women. Sometimes it happens that where a man is married to a woman, they get out a warrant for his arrest, and before he can get bail they have stolen the woman and carried her off to some distant place. I have had Chinamen come to me to find out how many witnesses I had in cases. If they found out they would get sufficient testimony to override me. Before I was District Attorney I have had Chinese come to me to defend them, and ask me how many witnesses I wanted, and what was necessary to prove in order to acquit.

Q.—Do you often find that upon preliminary examinations and before the Grand Jury there is enough testimony to warrant a conviction, but on the trial these same witnesses swear to an exactly opposite state of facts?
A.—Very frequently.
Q.—To what do you attribute that?
A.—I attribute that to the fact that they had tried the case in Chinese Courts, where it had been finally settled. I have records in my office of a Chinese tribunal of that kind, where they tried offenders according to their own rules, meted out what punishment they deemed proper, etc. These records were captured in a room on I street, between Fourth and Fifth. I had them translated by an interpreter from San Francisco, and used them on the trial of the robbery cases. The records recite that the members enter into a solemn compact not to enter into partnership with a foreigner; that a certain man did so, and the company offers so many round dollars to the man who will kill him. They promise to furnish a man to assist the murderer, and they promise, if he is arrested, they will employ able counsel to defend him. If convicted, he should receive, I think, three dollars for every day he would be confined, and in case he died, certain money would be sent to his relatives. These records appeared in evidence and were admitted; also, a poster that was taken from a house, offering a reward for the killing of this man. This poster was placed on a house in a public street. Being written in Chinese, of course they alone knew its contents, and informed us of them.

Mat. Karcher, for many years past Chief of Police for the City of Sacramento, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 128 and 129):

Q.—Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?
A.—Yes. Of course I could not read Chinese, but I secured some of these posters, and had an interpreter from San Francisco come up here and interpret them. They were rewards for the murder of some Chinamen who did something contrary to their laws. They have their own tribunals where they try Chinamen, and their own laws to govern them. In this way the administration of justice is often defeated entirely, or, at least, to a very great extent. I know this, because I was present at a meeting of one of their tribunals about seven years ago. There was some thirty or forty Chinamen there, one appearing to act as Judge. Finally, the fellow on trial was convicted and had to pay so much money, as a fine for the commission of the offense with which he was charged. Generally, their punishments are in the nature of fines; but sometimes they sentence the defendant to death. In cases in the Police Court we have often found it difficult to make interpreters act. They would tell us that they would be killed if they spoke the truth; that their tribunals would sentence them to death, and pay assassins to dispatch them. About two years and a half or three years ago Ah Quong was killed. During the trial, at which he was interpreter, there were a great many Chinamen. I stationed officers at the doors, and then caused each one to be searched as he came out of the room, the interpreter having told me that he feared they would murder him. Upon these China-

men I found all sorts of weapons—hatchets, pistols, bowie-knives, Chinese swords, and many others. There were forty-five weapons in all, I think, concealed about their persons in all kinds of ways. The interpreter testified in that case, and half an hour after leaving the Court-room he was brought back, shot, and cut with hatchets. He was terribly mutilated, and lived only a few moments after being brought to the station-house. The murderers were arrested, but attempted to prove an alibi, and had a host of Chinese witnesses present for that purpose. Although there were some hundreds of Chinese present at the time of the murder, the prosecution was forced to rely upon the evidence of a few white men who chanced to see the deed committed. We were opposed at every turn by the Chinamen and the Chinese companies. As a general thing it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws with any certainty against those people, while they will themselves use our laws to persecute innocent men who have gained their enmity. They seem to have no ideas concerning the moral obligation of an oath, and care not for our form of swearing.

Lem Schaum, a Christian Chinaman, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 139):

Q.—Do you know anything about notices of rewards being posted up in Chinese quarters in San Francisco or here, for the punishment of certain men—a notice of this kind: Five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars will be given for the assassination or murder of some Chinaman?

A.—I do. That is a Chinese custom. When members of a company do anything against the rules of that company they are punished. Suppose one member of a company comes to me and says: "Go and steal a woman from a Chinaman," and I do so for him. Because I favor him, his enemies prove I stole the woman, and put up a reward of five hundred or one thousand dollars to have me killed. That is the way they do.

Q.—Do they post those rewards up publicly?

A.—I think not; I think they do that in secret.

Q.—Has it been your experience that those secret judgments are carried into execution?

A.—* * Every time.

Q.—Almost every time a judgment is entered that a man shall die, and they offer so much money to have him killed, the man is killed?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—They take every advantage?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is regarded as a death sentence?

A.—Yes, sir. The man knows he has to die, but gets out of the way if he can.

Q.—That makes it difficult for any Chinamen, if they are disposed, to protect women?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If a Chinaman takes a woman to the Mission, that sort of reward will be offered?

A.—Yes, sir; most likely.

Q.—Do you know of their custom of settling cases that get into the

Courts? For instance, a Chinaman is arrested for kidnaping one of these women. Do you know anything about their settling that among themselves and keeping the testimony away from the Courts?

A.—I believe they do that.

Q.—They have some sort of tribunal in which they settle this thing for themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have they a tribunal which punishes for offenses against their customs?

A.—Yes, sir. For instance, suppose I should march myself out and kill a Chinaman. I am brought before the company and made to pay a fine. They take the money and send it back to the family of the killed party to support his mother.

Q.—If you kill a member of the See-yup Company, the See-yup Company will determine, through this tribunal, that you shall pay so much money?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Suppose you pay that money?

A.—Then I will be all right.

Q.—They would not try to punish you by law?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Suppose you refuse to pay the money?

A.—I must go through the American Courts.

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police for San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 112):

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of enforcing laws in cases where the Chinese are concerned?

A.—The Chinese will swear to anything, according to orders. Their testimony is so unreliable that they cannot be believed.

Q.—What is the greatest difficulty in the way of suppressing prostitution and gambling?

A.—To suppress these vices would require a police force so great that the city could not stand the expense. It is difficult to administer justice, because we do not understand their language, and thus all combine to defeat the laws.

Q.—What is their custom of settling cases among themselves, and then refusing to furnish testimony?

A.—It is generally believed to be true that the Chinese have a Court of arbitration where they settle differences.

Q.—After this settlement is made, is it possible to obtain testimony from the Chinese?

A.—If in secret they determine to convict a Chinaman, or to acquit him, that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men through perjured evidence.

Mr. Davis Louderback, for several years past Judge of the Police Court of San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 93):

Q.—What do you know about the habits, customs, and social and moral status of the Chinese population of this city?

A.—I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing.

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice where they are concerned?

A.—As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws, where they are concerned, for that reason. They are very apt, in all cases and under all circumstances, to resort to perjury and the subornation of perjury. They also use our criminal law to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent.

Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, for sixteen years Japanese Consul in San Francisco, and one of the attachés of the Japanese Embassy to the Great Powers, testifies (Evidence, p. 37) that one of the great difficulties about this immigration "is the organization of a foreign hostile force within the territory of the United States. It is a very difficult thing, however, to tell how you are going to administer justice when Chinese tribunals of that kind exist. It is practically impossible. The Chinese are very deceitful, and that very deceit is an indication of a weaker race. A weak man makes up in lying what he lacks in strength. They feel that weakness, and they conceal it by strategy and deceit."

And, again, (Evidence, p. 38):

"The Chinese are bad for us, because they do not assimilate and cannot assimilate with our people. They are a race that cannot mix with other races, and we don't wish them to. The Chinese are bad for us, because they come here without their families. Families are the centers of all that is elevating in mankind, yet here we have a very large Chinese male population. The Chinese females that are here make this element more dangerous still."

And, again, (Evidence, pp. 42 and 43):

Q.—Do you think that they (the Chinese) have any particular love for our institutions?

A.—I don't think they have any at all. They come purely as a matter of gain—as a matter of dollars and cents. If it is profitable, they will come. If it is not profitable, they will not come. The very fact of their retaining their own dress and customs, and keeping themselves so entirely separate, as a people, shows that they have not. Contrast them with the Japanese. The Japanese who go abroad are persons who have money to spend, and they go for pleasure and information. They adopt the manners and customs of Americans. Our dress and our language they seek. The Chinese come abroad, not to spend, but to accumulate. They maintain their own customs and language. The Japanese like our institutions. The Chinese do not, but hate us most cordially, and hate the Japanese more than any other people—a hate which is as cordially returned by the Japanese. There is nothing in common between them. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, the population of China was four hundred and thirteen million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and thirty. That is the latest census that I have any account of.

Q.—Japan is a young, growing country?

A.—Yes, sir. Compared with China, it is like comparing a young, growing nation with an old, dying one. It is generally supposed that they are the same race; but this is not so. They are of absolutely different origin, and there is no sympathy, no similarity between them, They are an enterprising people. I think that the Japanese are of Turkish blood; of the same race as the Turks or Arabians.

HUMAN SLAVERY.

The Chinese have, through certain guilds or companies, established a peculiar, but revolting, kind of slavery upon the Pacific Coast. Hundreds of Chinese women are bought and sold at prices ranging from three to eight hundred dollars. These women are compelled to live as prostitutes for the pecuniary profit of their owners; they are under constant and unceasing surveillance; they are cruelly beaten if they fail to make money for their owners; and they are left to starve and die uncared for when they become sick or unprofitable. The great majority of these slaves do not know that they have rights, though they would be glad to escape if they could. Sometimes they wish to marry and escape with their chosen husband, but they are speedily kidnaped and returned to their owners.

Sometimes their owners invoke the aid of our Courts, arrest the Chinese who seek to marry these women, upon some criminal charge, and keep them in prison until they obtain possession of the women, when the prosecution is suffered to go by default. Warrants are easily procured for these purposes, because our officers are ignorant of the Chinese language, and because of the extraordinary cunning of the Chinamen who control this business. And thus these women are held in slavery for life without hope of relief.

We do not charge the better classes of the Chinese, or the six companies, with complicity in this crime, and we are confident that they desire the suppression of this evil. It is evident, therefore, that this form of slavery is sustained by an organization which is all-powerful as against the six companies and the municipal and State governments of California.

The Rev. Otis Gibson, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a missionary to China, and now at the head of the Chinese Mission of that church in the City of San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 33):

The women as a general thing are held as slaves (referring to the Chinese women in this State). They are bought or stolen in China and brought here. They have a sort of agreement, to cover up the slavery business, but it is all a sham. That paper makes the girl say that she owes you four hundred dollars or so, passage money and outfit from China, and has nothing to pay. I being the girl, this man comes up and offers to lend me the money to pay you if I will agree to serve him, to prostitute my body at his pleasure, wherever he shall put me, for four, five, or six years. For that promise of mine, made on the paper, he hands him the four hundred dollars, and I pay the debt I owe you according to contract. It is also put in the contract that if I am sick fifteen days no account shall be taken of that, but if I am sick more than that I shall make up double. If

I am found to be pregnant within a month, you shall return the money and take me again. If I prove to have epilepsy, leprosy, or am a stone woman, the same thing is done.

Q.—Are these contracts regarded as moral among the people who make them?

A.—Well, there is a certain class of knaves among Chinamen who have no morals at all.

Q.—These contracts are sustained by the great mass of Chinamen here, are they not?

A.—I think there is in existence now—there has been—a company of men engaged in this traffic of women; not the six companies, but a guild like the Washing Company. They have their rules and their regulations, and they stand by each other. One of these companies is called the Hip-ye-Tong. When a Chinaman runs away with a woman from one of these brothels and marries her, he is followed by these companies and asked to pay them her value or look out for the consequences. It is a common thing for them to use the processes of our Courts to protect their interests—their assumed rights. If a woman escapes from a brothel, she is arrested for some crime, and possession is obtained in that way. Where she marries, the chances are that both man and woman will be arrested, or the man will be arrested and the woman run off to some other place. Sometimes Chinese come to me to get married. I don't care to marry them, and, to discourage it have set my price at ten dollars, whereas the Justices' fees are only two dollars. They seem to have a sort of indefinite and unreasonable idea of protection when they come to me.

Q.—You used the term "stone woman." What do you understand by that?

A.—I did not know and asked them. They said it was a woman so naturally disabled that a man could not have any intercourse with her.

Q.—Then, so far as the women are concerned, they are in slavery, with more hard features than have been known to white races?

A.—Yes, sir. And even after the term of prostitution service is up, the owners so manage as to have the women in debt more than ever, so that their slavery becomes life-long. There is no release from it.

Q.—When these people become sick and helpless, what becomes of them?

A.—They are left to die.

Q.—No care taken of them?

A.—Sometimes, where the women have friends.

Q.—Don't the companies take care of them?

A.—Not frequently.

Q.—Is it not a frequent thing that they are put out on the sidewalk to die, or in some room without water or food?

A.—I have heard of such things; I don't know. I don't think they are kind; I think they are very unkind to the sick. Sometimes the women take opium to kill themselves. They do not know they have any rights, but think they must keep their contracts, and believe themselves under obligations to serve in prostitution.

Q.—What is their treatment? Is it harsh?

A.—They have come to the asylum all bruises. They are beaten and punished cruelly if they fail to make money. When they become worn out and unable to make any more money, they are turned out to die.

The Rev. A. W. Loomis, a Presbyterian clergyman, at the head of the Chinese Mission established by his church in San Francisco, says, (Evidence, pp. 55 and 56):

These Chinawomen that you see on the streets here were brought for the accommodation of white people, not for the accommodation of Chinese; and if you pass along the streets where they are to be found, you will see that they are visited not so much by Chinese as by others—sailors and low people. The women are in a condition of servitude. Some of them are inveigled away from home under promise of marriage to men here, and some to be secondary wives, while some are stolen. They are sold here. Many women are taken from the Chinese owners, and are living as wives and as secondary wives. Some have children, and these children are legitimate.

Q.—These women engaged in prostitution are nothing more than slaves to them?

A.—Yes, sir; and every one would go home to-day if she were free and had her passage paid.

Q.—They are not allowed to release themselves from that situation, are they?

A.—I think they are under the surveillance of men and women, so that they cannot get away. They would fear being caught and sold again, and carried off to a condition even worse than now.

Q.—Are not the laws here used to restrain them from getting away—are they not arrested for crime?

A.—Oh, yes. They will trump up a case, have the woman arrested, and bring people to swear what they want. In this way they manage to get possession of her again.

Q.—Have they at any time interfered with the women brought to your mission?

A.—We have not at our Mission, but I think Mr. Gibson has had interference from them.

Q.—Do you know what they do with the women when they become sick and useless?

A.—I do not know. I have seen some on the street that looked in bad condition, and I have heard of their being abandoned to die, but I have never seen any case of that kind.

Q.—Do you know how they treat these people?

A.—I understand they treat them very badly. Women have come to the Home with bruises and marks of violence on their persons. I think their condition is a very hard one.

Q.—Then it is a slavery which, from the very first, destroys body, soul, and everything else?

A.—Yes, sir; and the women would be glad to escape from it if they knew they would be protected.

Mr. Alfred Clark, for nineteen years past connected with the police force of San Francisco, and for the last eight years Clerk of the Chief of Police, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 63): "In regard to the vice of prostitution, I have here a bill of sale of a Chinawoman, and

a translation of the same." Witness submits a paper written in Chinese characters, and reads the translation, as follows:

An agreement to assist the woman Ah Ho, because coming from China to San Francisco she became indebted to her mistress for passage. Ah Ho herself asks Mr. Yee Kwan to advance for her six hundred and thirty dollars, for which Ah Ho distinctly agrees to give her body to Mr. Yee for service of prostitution for a term of four years. There shall be no interest on the money. Ah Ho shall receive no wages. At the expiration of four years Ah Ho shall be her own master. Mr. Yee Kwan shall not hinder or trouble her. If Ah Ho runs away before her time is out, her mistress shall find her and return her, and whatever expense is incurred in finding and returning her Ah Ho shall pay. On this day of agreement Ah Ho, with her own hands, has received from Mr. Yee Kwan six hundred and thirty dollars. If Ah Ho shall be sick at any time for more than ten days, she shall make up by an extra month of service for every ten days sickness. Now, this agreement has proof—this paper received by Ah Ho is witness.

TUNG CHEE.

Twelfth year, ninth month, and fourteenth day (about middle of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.)

The Chinese women are kept in confinement more by fear than by anything else. They believe the contracts to be good and binding, and fear the consequences of any attempt at escape.

Mr. Clark was recalled, and testified as follows, (Evidence, p. 69):

Q.—Suppose a Chinawoman escapes, what do the owners do?
A.—Follow her and take her back. If they fail, they generally have her arrested for larceny, and get possession in that way. They use the processes of our Courts to keep these women in a state of slavery. They do not let them get out of their clutches, however, if they can help it, for they know that there is no legal way of reclaiming them. When they become sick and helpless, there are instances where they have been turned out to die. The bones of women are not returned to China, as are the bones of the men. The six companies do not control this woman business; it is under the management of an independent company, called the Hip-ye-Tong. Whether they import the women or not, I don't know, but they look after affairs here. A Chinaman married a woman at Gibson's, and after the marriage received notice that he must pay for the woman or be dealt with according to the Chinese custom. He was made to believe that he would suffer personally if he did not comply with their demands. Acting upon information, we arrested a number of them, and got some of their books, which we had translated. On the rolls, I think there were one hundred and seventy women. Seven or eight Chinamen were arrested, but all the witnesses we could get for the prosecution did not exceed three or four, and no conviction was had.

He also produced other "bills of sale" similar to the one above quoted, which had been taken by the police.

Mr. Andrew McKenzie, a local officer, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 89):

Q.—How are Chinese women held here?
A.—I think Mr. Rogers can inform you on that point better than I can. He was employed by the Chinese up at the barricoon. * *
Q.—What do you mean by barricoon?
A.—A place where women coming from the ships are placed. It is underneath the joss-house or the old theatre fronting on St. Louis Alley, and running to Dupont Street. They are kept there until apportioned out.
Q.—Is it not a notorious fact that these Chinese prostitutes are held as slaves, subject to the pleasure of their owners?
A.—Yes, sir.

Wong Ben, a Chinaman in the service of the San Francisco police force, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 100):

Q.—Who bring the Chinese women here?
A.—Wong Fook Soi, Bi Chee, An Geo, and Wong Woon.
Q.—What do these men do?
A.—They keep gambling-houses and houses of prostitution.
Q.—To what company do these men belong?
A.—An Geo belongs to the See-yup Company; Wong Woon to the Sam-yup Company. That fellow has got lots of money. He buys women in China for two hundred or three hundred dollars, and brings them out here and sells them for eight hundred or nine hundred dollars, to be prostitutes.
Q.—How do they get those women in China?
A.—In Tartary. They are "big feet" women, and are sometimes bought for ninety dollars. When they bring them out here they sell them for nine hundred dollars.
Q.—What do they do with them?
A.—They make them be prostitutes. If they don't want to be prostitutes they make them be.
Q.—Can they get away?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—What do they do with them when they get sick and can not work any longer?
A.—They don't treat them well at all. They don't take as much care of them, whether they are sick or well, as white people do a dog. Chinawomen in China are treated first rate, but in California these "big feet" women are treated worse than dogs.

Mr. Bovee testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 108):

Q.—Are these prostitutes bought and sold and held in bondage?
A.—Yes; that has always been my idea.
Q.—How do they treat their sick and helpless?
A.—I have seen them thrown out on the street and on the sidewalk, and I have seen them put into little rooms, without light, bedding, or food. They were left to die.
Q.—What opportunities have these women to escape, if they should desire?

A.—I don't see that they have any at all, for where a woman escapes a reward is offered and she is brought back. Where they can get her in no other way they use our Courts.

Charles P. O'Neil, an officer of the Sacramento police force, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 115):

Q.—Do you know how these women are held—whether they are owned by anybody, or whether anybody claims to own them?
A.—Only from heresay. I have heard them (the Chinamen) frequently say that they bought them. On one occasion I was called into a Chinese house, and there saw four hundred and fifty dollars pass between a woman and a man. They wanted me to be a witness to the fact, and I witnessed it. Some time afterwards the woman told me that her boss had sold her for four hundred and fifty dollars. That was the contract I witnessed, but it being in Chinese I did not understand it at the time. The woman soon after committed suicide. She did not like this man to whom she had been sold, and committed suicide by drowning. From my experience as an officer, I know that these women are kept under close surveillance.
Q.—Is it possible for them to escape, or is there any reasonable probability that any of them could escape from that servitude?
A.—No; not without they are protected by the white people. I have known them to attempt to escape, and have known them to have been sent for and brought back. To do this they use different means, principally money. They use, also, the machinery of the American Courts to enforce these contracts, it being customary to have these women arrested for larceny or some crime, in order to get the more secure possession of them. In the prevention of this thing the principal difficulty lies in the fact that we don't understand their language. We do not know what they are getting at, and they will tell such well concocted stories that it is almost impossible to get at the truth as we can with white persons. A Chinaman has a right to go before a magistrate and make out that a crime has been committed by a person, and a magistrate, having no means of ascertaining the truth, must issue his warrant.

This officer also testifies that these women are kept closely confined, and are often beaten; that when one of them became sick or helpless they are turned out to die.
Mat. Karcher, for many years Chief of Police for Sacramento City, testifies, (Evidence, p. 131):

Q.—Do you know what they do with their sick when they become helpless and unable to make more money?
A.—Put them in some out-house, or on the sidewalk, to die.
Q.—Without food or bedding?
A.—Generally. I have found men and women, both, in that condition. I have found them by accident, while hunting for other things—stolen goods, criminals, etc.
Q.—You found women without food or drink, and without covering?
A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And death would have come from disease or starvation, or both?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Is that the common way of disposing of these women when they become useless?
A.—Yes, sir, if not the only way.
Q.—They are less cared for than are useless domestic animals by the white race?
A.—A great deal less.

And, again, Mr. Karcher testifies, (Evidence, p. 128):

A.—Where one is young and good looking, and makes plenty of money, she is well treated. Those who are unable to make much are treated very badly.
Q.—How young are the youngest that you know of as being held?
A.—I have seen them as young as fifteen years.
Q.—What chance have they to escape from this life, if they desire?
A.—They have very little chance.
Q.—Why is that?
A.—Because the Chinese will swear to almost anything, and if one is taken away by another she is simply run off into another locality to be sold into slavery again. Sometimes the farce of marrying is gone through with in order to get the woman, who may be beyond their reach. As soon as the newly-made husband gets possession of his bride, he turns her over to her former owners.
Q.—Do you know of cases where they have had Chinamen arrested and convicted of crime simply because they have interfered with them?
A.—Yes, sir. The arresting officer and the District Attorney have to be very careful lest they be made the instruments of sending innocent men to State Prison.

Mr. Duffield, an officer of the San Francisco police force, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 80):

Q.—How many families are there among the Chinese?
A.—Very few. I have never seen a decent, respectable Chinawoman in my life.
Q.—What is the understanding here in regard to the manner in which these women are held?
A.—They are held in bondage, bought and sold. I have had bills of sale translated by Gibson.
Q.—Is it possible for these women to escape from that life, even if they desire it?
A.—Sometimes the Chief of Police can give some protection, but it is customary for the owners to charge them with crimes in order to get possession of them again. Sometimes they kidnap them, and even unscrupulous white men have been found to assist them.
Q.—Do you know what they do with them when they become sick and helpless?
A.—They put them out on the street to die. I have had charge of the dead myself, on the street. I have seen sick and helpless women turned out in that way.

Lem Schaum, an intelligent Chinaman, a convert to Christianity, educated by Mr. Rowle and the Revs. Drs. Moore and Gamble, of Oakland, in this State, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 136 and 137):

Q.—Do you know how these bad women are brought here?
A.—They are stolen and bought in China, and brought here the same as we buy and sell stock.
Q.—Their condition is a very horrible one, then?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you know how they are treated?
A.—Yes, sir. The parties who own them generally treat them pretty roughly. If they don't go ahead and make money the owners will give them a good thrashing.
Q.—Is it not very common, when those women try to get away, for the people who own them to have them arrested for larceny, and things of that kind?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—They are held by fear of punishment if they try to escape?
A.—Exactly.
Q.—There are cases where Chinamen have cut them all to pieces with knives for running away, are there not?
A.—I have never seen any, but this is what I have heard.
Q.—They torture them?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do they buy and sell these women here?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And hold them in slavery?
A.—Exactly.

Mr. Oliver Jackson, a Sacramento police officer, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 143):

Q.—Do you know how these Chinese prostitutes are held—whether in slavery or not?
A.—I think they are all held in slavery. They are all bought and sold the same as horses and cows, bringing prices according to age and beauty.
Q.—Do you know how they are treated?
A.—As slaves, and punished as the owners may choose.
Q.—What sort of punishments are inflicted?
A.—I do not know, only from hearsay.
Q.—What chance have these women to escape if they should so desire?
A.—Very little chance. Where they do get away they are generally caught and brought back to the owners again.
Q.—Do they resort to the processes of our Courts in order to recover women who have escaped?
A.—Yes, sir; in a great many cases to my knowledge. They will swear out a warrant for her arrest for grand lanceny or some felony. Sometimes it is sworn out against the man who has her, and sometimes against both. As soon as they get possession of the woman, they trifle with the cases until they fall through. It is almost impossible for a woman to escape.

Q.—Do you know what is done with these women when they become sick, helpless, and incurably diseased?
A.—Where they see that they will be of no further use to make money, they turn them out on the sidewalk to die. I have seen men and women also turned out to die in this manner. I have found dead men while searching for stolen property, and have had the Coroner attend to them.

CHINESE PROSTITUTION.

We now come to an aspect of the question more revolting still. We would shrink from the disgusting details did not a sense of duty demand that they be presented. Their lewd women induce, by the cheapness of their offers, thousands of boys and young men to enter their dens, very many of whom are inoculated with venereal diseases of the worst type. Boys of eight and ten years of age have been found with this disease, and some of our physicians treat a half dozen cases daily. The fact that these diseases have their origin chiefly among the Chinese is well established.

The Hon. W. J. Shaw, a distinguished citizen of this State, whose opportunities for investigation have been ample, declares, (Evidence, p. 16): "That prostitution in China is not regarded as a disgrace. but is regarded as a profession or calling. That the condition of the lower classes is as near that of brutes as can be found in any human society." Indeed, the Chinese appear to have very little appreciation of the weaker sex. Says Mr. Shaw, (Evidence, p. 16): "It is nor are occurrence when a girl is born to place it on the street and abandon it to its fate." And, again, (Evidence, p. 19): "The women in China occupy the same position as in most parts of Asia—virtually slaves; mere creatures, to pander to the wishes of the males, and promote their happiness." And Mr. Charles Walcott Brooks, who, from his position, opportunities, and ability, is high authority upon this topic, observes, (Evidence, p. 42): "That the population of China has been decreasing lately, caused, in a great measure, by the scarcity of women. They drown their females as we drown kittens."

Dr. H. H. Toland, a man standing at the head of his profession, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 103 and 104):

"I have practiced medicine in this State twenty-three years."
Q.—And during that time have you had one of the leading positions, from a medical point of view, in this city?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You are the founder of the "Toland Medical University?"
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—A member of the San Francisco Board of Health?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Of what institution were you a graduate?
A.—Transylvania University, Kentucky, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two—one of the first Western Universities that was established at Lexington, Kentucky.
Q.—It has been stated that these Chinese houses of prostitution are open to small boys, and that a great many have been diseased. Do you know anything about that?

A.—I know that is so. I have seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they contracted on Jackson Street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from their parents. They come to me and I help screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them.

Q.—Are these cases of frequent occurrence?

A.—Yes, sir. You will find children from twelve to fifteen that are often diseased. In consequence of neglect, they finally become the worst cases we have to treat.

Q.—What effect will that have upon the health of the community, in the end?

A.—It must have a bad effect, because a great many of these children get secondary syphilis, and it runs until it becomes almost incurable. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes a long time to eradicate it, but when it becomes constitutional, it is an exceedingly difficult thing to cure it. When they come to me for treatment, they sometimes have secondary syphilis; sometimes chancre; sometimes a tertiary form. Under most favorable circumstances it takes two or three years to eradicate syphilis.

Q.—Unless you have complete control of the patient for that time, is it not certain that the seeds of the disease remain in the system through life?

A.—It destroys life. I can show a dozen cases in the County Hospital, where, if they recover, it will be after a long course of treatment, and some of them will not recover at all. The whole system becomes poisoned and debilitated. They are so diseased, and the system is so exhausted, perhaps by a big sore, or something of that sort, that they cannot be cured.

Q.—When syphilis assumes a secondary and tertiary form, what effect will it have upon the children of such persons?

A.—The disease is hereditary, and will be transmitted to the children. I have positive evidence of that in a family that I have been treating, where the children are diseased. The father had the disease when he married a healthy woman, and of three children born every one exhibited symptoms of syphilis.

Q.—From your observation what would you say as to the effect it must have upon this community if these Chinese prostitutes are allowed to remain in the country?

A.—It will fill our hospitals with invalids, and I think it would be a very great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them.

Q.—Judge Hager says, when he was in the United States Senate, and endeavored to take some steps to prevent immigration of this people, he was met by the proposition that their coming to this country tended to advance Christian civilization, and the humanitarians of the East would not aid him for that reason. What is your opinion?

A.—It does not tend to the advancement of Christian civilization, but it has the contrary effect. There is scarcely a single day that there are not a dozen young men come to my office with syphilis or

gonorrhœa. A great many of them have not means to be treated properly and the disease runs on until it becomes constitutional; and in nine cases out of ten it is the ruin of them. I have treated a great many boys, and I have treated the parents. Sometimes the parents would come, and after going through a course of treatment would bring their children.

Mr. Pierson—To what extent do these diseases come from Chinese prostitutes?

A.—I suppose nine-tenths. When these persons come to me I ask them where they got the disease, and they generally tell me that they have been with Chinawomen. They think diseases contracted from Chinawomen are harder to cure than those contracted elsewhere, so they tell me as a matter of self-protection. I am satisfied, from my experience, that nearly all the boys in town, who have venereal disease, contracted it in Chinatown. They have no difficulty there, for the prices are so low that they can go whenever they please. The women do not care how old the boys are, whether five years old or more, so long as they have money.

Q.—Then the maintenance of this population in our midst, instead of advancing civilization, would seem to be a crime against it?

A.—That is my opinion.

Mr. Donovan—Have you ever read or heard of any country in the world where there were so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco?

A.—No, sir. I lived in a town of one hundred and fifty or two hundred students, and we had not many public houses, but the students were not near so diseased, in proportion to their number, as are the boys here in this city.

Mr. Haymond—Can you approximate the number of boys affected here during any given year?

A.—I cannot tell exactly, because my attention has not been particularly directed to it; but I treat half a dozen every day in the year of three hundred and sixty-five days.

Q.—Is not that a fearful condition of things?

A.—It is most frightful. Generally they are improperly treated, and the syphilis or gonorrhœa runs on from week to week until stricture results, and that is almost as bad as constitutional syphilis, because it requires a long time to cure it.

Mr. Gibbs, Chairman of the Committee on San Francisco Hospitals, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 88): "There are many cases of young men in the hospital suffering from syphilis contracted in the Chinese quarter." Mr. David C. Woods testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 113):

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in this State?

A.—Twenty-five years off and on.

Q.—What position do you hold?

A.—Superintendent of the Industrial School.

Q.—How long have you occupied that position?

A.—Two years and three months.

Q.—Do you know anything about the effect the presence of a large Chinese population has upon the boys that are growing up here?

A.—I think it has a very bad effect. I find that the larger propor-

tion of boys who come to the school, large enough to cohabit with women, are afflicted with venereal diseases.

Q.—How many boys are usually in that school?

A.—One hundred and eighty, on an average.

Q.—What proportion do you think are affected with that disease?

A.—I think that, during the time I have been there, fifty have come with venereal diseases.

Q.—Do you attribute that to the presence of Chinese prostitutes in this city?

A.—They tell me so themselves. I question them, and they say they got it in Chinatown.

Q.—What are the ages of those boys?

A.—We have had them as young as thirteen, with gonorrhœa; they have all sorts of venereal diseases. There is no time that I have less than two or four down with them.

Mr. Karcher testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 131):

Q.—Would boys be liable to visit the houses of white prostitutes?

A.—They would not be so liable.

Q.—Why is that?

A.—The prices are higher, and boys of that age will not take the liberties with white women that they do in Chinatown. In addition to that, it can be said on behalf of the white women that they would not allow boys of ten, eleven, or fourteen years of age to enter their houses. No such cases have ever been reported to the police, while the instances where Chinese women have enticed these youths are very frequent. Some three years ago two boys, one thirteen and the other fifteen, were taken from a Chinese house of prostitution and brought to the Station House. One belonged here and the other to San Francisco. I met the San Francisco boy about a month afterwards, and found him suffering from a loathsome disease, which he said he contracted in that house.

Dr. Shorb, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Board of Health of the City of San Francisco, fully corroborates the testimony of Dr. Toland. All physicians agree that the result must be a marked increase of disease in the generation to come.

The people of California are thus compelled to endure a form of slavery more obnoxious than any hitherto known in the history of the world, and we are more helpless in this connection than the Colonies of England which are allowed to govern their internal affairs without interference from the home government.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The Pacific Coast has become a Botany Bay to which the criminal classes of China are brought in large numbers, and the people of this coast are compelled to endure this affliction. We do not claim that all the Chinese belong to the criminal classes, for many well-behaved people are found among them. There are various grades of character among these people: The merchants and business men, who are often worthy of high esteem; the cooks and house servants, who are often bright and trustworthy; a class of laborers who are diligent, a class of laborers who are extremely dishonest, and a large number of professional thieves and fighters.

We are confident that the criminal class outnumber the others in the proportion of seven to one. These criminal classes entail upon our city, county, and State governments an expense that we are not able to bear—indeed, an adequate effort to meet the necessities of the situation would bankrupt our treasuries. Our police force, our constabulary, and the machinery of our judicial system, are overwhelmed by the pressure of these necessities without ascertainable advantage to our people.

An additional and very heavy expense is imposed upon our people by the care of their sick, who are invariably cast into the streets and abandoned by their companions. A further expense is laid upon our people by their refusal to conform to our fire ordinances; indeed, our cities and villages are in constant danger of extensive conflagrations by reason of their mode of living.

And while these people entail upon us these heavy expenses they evade the payment of taxes to an extent not tolerated in any other country. They contribute nothing to the support of our hospitals, and the cost of maintaining the Chinese in our State Prison is in excess of the whole amount of property taxes paid by the Chinese population. And yet we have no means of knowing whether these convicts in our prisons are justly imprisoned or the victims of the malice of their own countrymen.

We claim that these facts, proved by the evidence of good men, show a condition of affairs which threaten, in time, to undermine the foundations of the Republic within the scope of country now occupied by the Chinese.

Upon the topics last referred to, we may be pardoned if we call the attention of Congress to some of the evidence taken before this committee.

Mr. F. F. Low, a distinguished citizen who has held many positions of honor and trust under the State and Federal Government, among which have been that of Governor of California, Representative in Congress, and Minister to China, says, (Evidence, p. 5): "That the immigration comes, with but slight exceptions, from the single Province of Canton, and that it is of the lowest class."

The Rev. Otis Gibson (Evidence, p. 27), testifies as follows:

Q.—From what class is our Chinese immigration?

A.—From the lowest class.

Q.—By that you mean laborers.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you mean degraded in a moral sense?

A.—I think they are the lowest class of people. Most of the Chinese who come to this country are ignorant—very. I do not think there is one in five that can read a page of a book, and not one in ten that can read a small tract, or book, or newspaper through intelligently. Nearly all of them can read the signs over the stores; nearly all can do that much reading, but to take a book and read it, they cannot do it.

Mr. W. J. Shaw says, (Evidence, p. 19):

Regarding their honesty, I can mention this fact, which may interest the Committee: I was assured by all the merchants with whom I conversed on the subject in the towns that I visited in China, where there are foreign merchants residing, that nobody hired a Chinese servant without taking a bond from some responsible person that he would be responsible for any thefts that servant might perpetrate. It was considered there, among those with whom I conversed on the subject, that Chinamen are so constituted that they must sooner or later steal something. It is their nature. Consequently they are not trusted in any house until they bring their bondsmen. When thefts are committed, and they are not of rare occurrence, the bondsmen pay for the things stolen. As far as I know and heard, no one thought of hiring a servant without taking a bond to meet any deficiency caused by theft.

Mr. Altemeyer, an old resident of San Francisco, and a member of the firm of Einstein Brothers & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, a firm that at one time employed from three to five hundred Chinamen, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 50):

Q.—Have you any contract for recompense for anything they steal?
A.—Yes, sir. It is to the effect that in case a man is dishonest, or steals anything, the agent shall be responsible.
Q.—Have you found them dishonest?
A.—I have, in several instances.
Q.—Are they honest or dishonest, as a rule?
A.—They will bear close watching. I think they will take things whenever they can get a chance.
Q.—Has not your company compelled the Chinese company to make up losses amounting to four thousand dollars or five thousand dollars, from your Hayes Street establishment?
A.—Yes, sir; we made the contractors pay for all the goods we did not find. I think we made them pay one thousand dollars. They found a good many of the goods themselves and returned them to us. The goods were found in the boarding and lodging-houses.
Q.—From what you know about Chinamen would you, under any circumstances, be willing to trust them without watching?
A.—No, sir.

Captain R. H. Joy, of Liverpool, and master of the British steamer Crocus, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 76, 77, and 78):

Q.—When did you arrive in California?
A.—Two days ago. I came here in command of the British steamer Crocus.
Q.—Did you bring any Chinese passengers?
A.—Yes, sir; eight hundred and eighty-two.
Q.—What is the character of these people?
A.—They do not hold a very good character in their own country. They were not so much trouble, however, as the papers have represented. The accounts as published were highly embellished. We had a little trouble at first, but very soon stopped that.

Q.—Is this class a desirable one for any country to have?
A.—I don't think it is, because of the low moral condition of the people.
Q.—Have you been in Australia?
A.—I have.
Q.—How are the Chinese treated there?
A.—Not very well. The inhabitants found that they were being crowded out by the Chinese, and have commenced driving them from the country. Large numbers are leaving. I brought two hundred and forty from Singapore, where they came from Australia in the Brisbane. I left them at Hongkong.
Q.—As an Englishman, what would you think if they were to overrun your country?
A.—It would behoove the Englishmen to drive them out.
Q.—Why?
A.—They work for low wages, and they are not the class of people that we would like to have in our own country.
Q.—Why is it they can work for lower wages?
A.—They can live cheaper. A handful of rice, with water, will suffice for their meals.
Mr. Haymond—How do their morals compare with those of the English working classes?
A.—They are very much lower in every way.
Q.—What effect, do you think, the introduction of thirty thousand or forty thousand Chinamen into an English city would have?
A.—Their standard is so much lower, I don't think they would be allowed in any English city, and I hope never to see that happen.
Q.—In the vicinity of Canton, does an immense number of people live on the rivers?
A.—Yes. A great many live in boats, following the occupation of fishermen, and working around the ships.
Q.—What is the character of that people as law-abiding citizens?
A.—The Chinese Government is very rotten, and exercises but little control over these men. The mandarins levy as much tribute as they can on the people around them. I suppose they must pay, in their turn, to some higher authority.
Q.—Are any of them engaged in piracy?
A.—I would not like to say.
Q.—What is the prevailing impression among seamen who visit that port, as a rule?
A.—There are very many different opinions. The general opinion is not very favorable.
Q.—How do these people compare with the same classes of English or German, about their homes?
A.—They are very much lower—far inferior.
Q.—Are their cities and towns clean or dirty?
A.—Very dirty, indeed. When one has been in a Chinese city once, he has no ambition to return to it again.
Q.—Have you visited the Chinese quarters in Australia?
A.—Yes, in Melbourne.
Q.—How are they there?
A.—Very dirty. Of course they are compelled to keep the streets clean, but that is as far as their cleanliness goes. I think the people

are driving them out, now. It is being done by the people themselves, not by the government.

Q.—Are there many women imported to that country?

A.—I never saw any women there at all.

Q.—Do you think they would permit the landing of a ship load of prostitutes?

A.—I think it most certain that they would not.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON THE MORALS OF THE CHINESE.

Bayard Taylor says of them in his work entitled "India, China, and Japan," published in eighteen hundred and fifty-five: "It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface level, and below them are deeps and deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. *Their touch is pollution*, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, *justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil.* Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained, by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries."

CRIMINAL PROPENSITIES OF THE CHINESE.

Mr. D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of San Francisco, testifies, (Evidence, p. 83): "That from seven-tenths to eight-tenths of the Chinese population of San Francisco belong to the criminal classes."

Chief of Police Ellis testifies, (Evidence, p. 111):

Q.—It is in testimony that there are about thirty thousand Chinese living in this city (San Francisco), the most of them residing in seven or eight blocks. Do you know what proportion of that population is criminal?

A.—I should say that there are about one thousand five hundred or two thousand regular criminals.

Q.—Including those who violate the city ordinances in relation to fires and health, and those who live off the wages of the criminal classes, what is the proportion?

A.—I think almost the entire population.

Q.—Excluding from consideration the Chinese quarter, how are the laws and ordinances enforced in this city, as compared with other American cities?

A.—Favorably.

Mr. Duffield (Evidence, p. 48), testifies as follows:

Q.—How is this population (Chinese) as to criminal propensities?

A.—They are a nation of thieves. I have never seen one that would not steal.

Q.—What is the proportion of criminals to the whole number? What is the proportion of men who follow crime for a livelihood?

A.—I call a man who will steal a criminal.

Q.—Then nearly all will be criminals?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of their spiriting away witnesses and compounding crimes?

A.—Yes, sir. They will do it all the time—from the Presidents down.

Q.—Have they some means of settling cases outside of Court?

A.—They all do it.

Q.—And there is no means of getting testimony outside of the Chinese?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And they settle crimes whenever they can do so?

A.—Sometimes one company will prosecute another, but where they can settle for money, they will do it.

Q.—Have they any regard for justice here?

A.—No, sir; not a bit.

Q.—How does their testimony stand in the Courts?

A.—They think no more of taking an oath than they do of eating rice. They have no regard for our oaths at all. Their own oaths they regard as sacred, and the only way you can get them to tell the truth is to cut off a rooster's head and burn China paper. They followed that system here in early days, but not lately.

Q.—Is it not often the case that on a preliminary examination there is testimony enough to convict a man, but when you come to the trial these same witnesses testify exactly the reverse, or else will not testify at all?

A.—Yes, sir.

John L. Durkee, Fire Marshal for twelve years past, of San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 53):

Q.—What has been your experience with fires in the Chinese quarter?

A.—They burn pretty badly. A fire in the Chinese quarter is very troublesome, for the reason that there are so many partitions. Out of an ordinary room they will make two and three stories, and when a fire gets in there it is hard to get at it. They are the most careless people with fire that I ever saw in my life. There are as many fires there as in the balance of the city, and it is a miracle that there are not more.

Q.—You have been through a great many of these buildings, have you not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do they conform to the laws and ordinances of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the fire ordinances?

A.—They don't conform at all. They are more trouble than all the white people put together.

Q.—From what part of the United States did you come?

A.—New York.

Q.—How does the Chinese quarter here compare with the worst parts of New York of twenty-five years ago, in point of cleanliness?

A.—I could not make the comparison, this is so infinitely filthier. I never saw a place so dirty and filthy as our Chinese quarter.

Q.—Do you know the Globe Hotel, and its condition?

A.—I have not been in it for some time, but when I was there, it was like the balance; probably a little worse, if possible.

Q.—How near to the City Hall have the Chinese extended their quarters?

A.—They are within sight and hearing distance all around here, and very close to the business part of town. Property around here is constantly depreciating in value, because of the approach of the Chinese. The whites cannot stand their dirt and the fumes of opium, and are compelled to leave their vicinity. This part of the city has grown very little in eight years, while other portions have grown very much. Houses occupied by Chinese are not fit for white occupation, because of the filth and stench. Chinamen violate the fire ordinances, and unless we catch them in the act we cannot convict. They all swear themselves clear. The only way I can account for our not having a great fire in the Chinese quarter is, that the wood is too filthy and too moist from nastiness to burn. It has too much dirt on it to catch fire.

THEY PAY NO TAXES.

Mr. Badlam, Assessor of San Francisco, testifies, (Evidence, p. 82): "The population of San Francisco is about two hundred and fifty thousand; of that about thirty thousand are Chinese. The Chinese pay about one three-thousandths part of the taxes."

The committee addressed circular letters to each County Assessor in the State, and from returns received, the assessed value of all property, real and personal, assessed to Chinese in this State, does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of State tax is sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars in value, and if the whole tax was paid, the revenue derived by the State from the property tax laid upon property held by Chinese would not exceed nine thousand six hundred dollars.

The assessed value of all the property in the State is, in round numbers, six hundred million.

The total population of the State is about seven hundred and fifty thousand, and the Chinese population is more than one-sixth of the whole.

The Chinese population, amounting to at least one-sixth of the whole population, pays less than one four-hundredth part of the revenue required to support the State Government.

The State appropriates ten thousand dollars per month for the support of the State Prison, the earnings of the prisoners falling that much short of maintaining the prison. It will be seen that the net cost to the State for each prisoner is about thirty cents per day; and this without taking into consideration the cost of prison buildings.

The net cost to the State of keeping one hundred and ninety-eight Chinese prisoners in the State Prison is not less than twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, a sum twelve thousand dollars in excess of the whole amount of the property tax collected from the Chinese population of the State.

SANITARY ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECT.

But we desire to call your attention to the sanitary aspect of the subject. The Chinese herd together in one spot, whether in city or village, until they transform the vicinage into a perfect hive—there they live packed together, a hundred living in a space that would be insufficient for an average American family.

Their place of domicile is filthy in the extreme, and to a degree that cleansing is impossible except by the absolute destruction of the dwellings they occupy. But for the healthfulness of our climate our city populations would have long since been decimated by pestilence from these causes. And we do not know how long this natural protection will suffice us.

In almost every house is found a room devoted to opium smoking, and these places are visited by white boys and women, so that the deadly opium habit is being introduced among our people.

Leprosy, that scourge of eastern nations, exists among them to some extent, and may be greatly increased by immigration and contagion.

Small-pox is domesticated among them by innoculation, and they are rarely free from the disease.

Senator Lewis, a member of this Committee, who made a personal inspection of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 45):

"We went into places so filthy and dirty I cannot see how these people lived there. The fumes of opium, mingled with the odor arising from filth and dirt, made rather a sickening feeling creep over us. I would not go through that quarter again for anything in the world. The whole Chinese quarter is miserably filthy, and I think that the passage of an ordinance removing them from the city, as a nuisance, would be justifiable. I do not understand why a pestilence has not ere this raged there. It is probably owing to the fact that this is one of the most healthy cities in the world. The houses would be unfit for the occupation of white people, for I do not see how it would be possible to cleanse them, unless you burn up the whole quarter, and even then I doubt whether you can get rid of the filth."

Officer Duffield (Evidence, p. 47,) testifies:

Q.—Taking the Chinese quarter as a whole, is it as filthy as it can be?

A.—Yes, sir. It cannot be much dirtier.

Q.—Were you ever in New York City?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any part of that city, as it existed twenty years ago, that could be compared with the Chinese quarter?

A.—No, sir. The Five Points could not be compared with it. The Chinese quarter is dirtier and filthier than the Five Points were.

Mr. Supple testifies, (Evidence, p. 80): "They live in small places, more like hogs than human beings."

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police for San Francisco, testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 111):

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Chinese quarter of this city?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What is their condition in relation to cleanliness?
A.—Very foul and filthy.
Q.—Do you know of any quarter of any American or European city that will compare with it for filth?
A.—No, sir.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

It may be suggested that a remedy for these evils can be found in action by the State Government, or the influence which well regulated society wields in its own defense. To this suggestion there are many conclusive answers. The City of San Francisco is one of the best governed cities in the world. Its police force is as able and efficient as any, and yet the concurrent testimony of its most experienced and reliable officers is, that it is impossible to suppress or punish crimes committed by the Chinese population. This population is chiefly confined to seven or eight blocks. These blocks constitute homes of refuge for the criminal classes. Secret tribunals, when arrests are made, interfere to protect the guilty and to punish the innocent. Our Courts swarm with Chinese witnesses, ready and willing to commit perjury to defeat the ends of justice. In the language of District Attorney Murphy: "Such witnesses, in most cases, raise by their testimony that doubt in the minds of jurors, which, under our system, requires an acquittal." We cannot in this community assume that a man is guilty and punish him. We must proceed according to the forms of law and establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. These are cardinal rules in the administration of criminal jurisprudence by all English speaking people. These rules fail when applied to a people who have no ideas of justice in common with ours; to a people which, in its own land, cannot be restrained from crime and outrage even by the power of a despotic government.

It may be urged that local laws would prevent Chinese prostitution, and the consequences which flow from it. In reply, we beg to submit that in the best goverened cities in the Eastern States all efforts to prevent prostitution have failed. If failure has been the rule without a single exception in the Eastern cities, what success could be expected from local laws on this coast, when the problem to be solved contains every factor known to the evil in the East, and has added that of an alien race which esteems it a legitimate business, and by craft and subtlety uses our laws to protect it. We must meet facts in the face. It is a fact, beyond question, that so long as this traffic in women is permitted there is no power in the State Government sufficient to protect our people from its consequences. The State Government has exhausted every power to that end, and has failed to prevent the importation of these female slaves. Stringent laws were enacted by the State Legislature to prevent this traffic. In eighteen hundred and seventy-four the steamer Japan arrived at the

port of San Francisco from China, having on board twenty-one Chinese women, some of whom had been purchased and some stolen from their homes. The Commissioner of Immigration, acting under the State law, forbid their landing and required their return to their homes. The State Courts sustained his action and the women were about to be returned when a writ of habeas corpus was issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, and upon final hearing the State law was held to be in violation of the Federal laws. The effect of the judgment of the Federal Court was to give these women to their owners, and they were in fact taken to the barracoons and portioned out to their masters. This is probably the first instance in the history of the world in which the "great writ" has been used to consign human beings to a slavery worse than death. Let us remind you that the hearts of the Northern people were stirred when, in obedience to the mandates of the Federal Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, fugitive slaves were returned to their masters. That afterward, during the civil war, the whole power of the Federal Government was used to abolish slavery where it existed by virtue of local laws and the wishes of the people. California's Constitution, framed more than a quarter of a century ago, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within her limits, save as a punishment for crime. Her generous people have always upheld that sentiment. Yet, to-day, within her borders, in defiance of her laws, against the wishes of her people, slavery does exist in a form more loathsome than ever known in a white community. It exists by virtue of the power wielded by Federal Courts. We will not believe that the people of our sister States are cognizant of these horrible facts. We bring them to your attention, and demand, in the name of humanity, that all obstacles placed by the Federal Government to the emancipation of these unfortunate beings, or to the prevention of this traffic in human bodies and souls, be removed. The people of this State have done their duty; the responsibility for a further continuance of this state of affairs rests with the people of our sister States.

CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY NOT ADVANCED.

An idea is abroad that the cause of religion and Christian civilization is to be advanced by the presence of this people in our midst. There is no foundation in fact for the notion that by means of the Chinese on this coast the religion of mercy, love and gracious charity is to be given to the people of the Chinese Empire. We have over one hundred thousand Chinese in this State, and it is more than likely that in the last twenty-five years four times that number have in this State been brought in contact with our people and churches. Yet, of all this vast horde, not four hundred have been brought to a realization of the truths of Christianity. Nor is this the fault of our people. Earnest, faithful, Christian men and women have, with a devotion seldom equaled, given to the cause their best endeavors. Christian missions have been founded, and Christian ministers have labored. The wealth of the churches have been poured out in vain. These great efforts have been futile. It is safe to say that where one soul has been saved, placed to the credit side, by reason of the pres-

ence of the heathen hordes on this coast, a hundred white have been lost by the contamination of their presence. The Rev. Otis Gibson, after nine years of zealous labor, says he has baptized thirty-six persons. (Evidence, p. 34.) The Presbyterian mission in San Francisco, under the charge of the Rev. A. W. Loomis, an earnest and zealous missionary laborer, has in seventeen years made eighty converts.

The Rev. H. H. Rice, of Sacramento, a Presbyterian clergyman of more than ordinary ability, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 161 and 162):

A.—I am a minister of the gospel. I am pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city.

Q.—State generally what efforts have been made by your church towards the conversion of the Chinese in our midst?

A.—There are two classes of efforts being made in relation to Chinese advancement, one secular and the other religious, although they are blended to some extent. We have a night school on Fourth Street, taught by a member of our church, where the Chinese are taught to read, and are given the elements of an ordinary school education. We do not teach them anything about the principles of our government. I believe that ought to be taught by the government. The government ought to sustain Chinese schools, and, as far as possible, modify the ignorance of the Chinese race. The persons attending our school are mostly adults. We think it is our duty, because the Board of Education has not thus far opened the public schools to the Chinese, to educate them, for we are convinced that Chinese immigration, if left to itself, will simply be a flood of heathenism poured on American soil. It is therefore the duty of the government to rise up and control it, and teach the Chinese American customs, and give them an education, in order to civilize them. Our mission night school simply aims to give them a purely secular English education. They must be educated or excluded, and I do not believe it is possible to exclude them. The result of the meeting of the Chinese and the American civilizations is that the Chinese will come to this country, no matter what measures are taken to prevent it. Their education is, therefore, a public necessity, and a move in the nature of self-protection. The burden of educating them ought not, however, to be thrown upon the State of California, but should be sustained by the Federal Government.

Q.—It is exclusion on the one hand, or education on the other?

A.—I will say that it is exclusion or education, and you cannot exclude them.

Q.—You assume that it is a public necessity that they be educated?

A.—It seems so to me.

Q.—Do the Chinese come to this country to live?

A.—No.

Q.—They are here for some temporary purpose?

A.—Yes, sir.

The Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Rector of Grace Church (Episcopal), in Sacramento City, a gentleman of culture and of deservedly high standing in the ministry, and one who has given to the question under consideration deep study, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 163 and 164):

Q.—Have you had occasion to examine the effect which Chinese immigration is having upon the people of this State?

A.—Yes, sir. I have talked with the medical faculty in regard to the subject, and I have considered the question from a religious standpoint. The general moral effect has been very bad upon the young of this country. My judgment is based upon facts I have gained mostly from medical men in this city.

Q.—Men of standing in their profession?

A.—The ablest and best. The general effect, according to all the testimony I have gathered of their presence, has been deplorably bad in that direction. The conversion of the Chinese to Christianity is a consummation hoped for and believed in by every Christian. I have no doubt whatever of the power of the gospel to regenerate the whole Chinese Empire. But Christian men differ as to the method by which this result is to be accomplished—the precise manner of reaching the Chinese. In the opinion of many good observers who have made this subject a study, this great result is to be accomplished through Chinese instrumentality, and in their own country; while others believe that China is to be reached through the conversion of the Chinese in America. The former believe that the character of a nation is not to be changed by mere preaching, but by a steady process of religious training and culture, under teachers of their own race. The missionary work of the past proves the fact that a heathen nation can be generally or permanently transformed only while in a settled condition, and while living in their natural surroundings. Christianity cannot be imposed upon China, but must be put into the Chinese; and this work will be slow until they undertake it themselves. The Chinese in California are not in a favorable condition to hear the gospel. They are here simply for the purpose of making money, and as they find the great body of our own people engaged in the same enterprise, their love of money-getting becomes intensified by contact with our own people. They are, therefore, in a state of intense enthusiasm for gain, and sacrifice, like many of our own countrymen, everything for this one object. The Christian Church in California finds one of its greatest obstacles in this passion among our own people, and if it operates disastrously in the work of converting our own people, it must be even more so in the Chinese work. Again, the Chinese now in this country are continually on the move, and it is almost impossible to keep up a continuous influence upon any one of them. We have control of them only for a few weeks or months, when they go to localities where nothing is or can be done for them. I cannot see, believing as I do in the necessity of thorough Christian training, an opportunity of doing them much good while in this country. Even those who may remain a year or two in the same place live under conditions which neutralize our efforts. The Christian teacher gains their attention only for a few hours, while their old ways and ideas have their continuous attention. They learn lessons, hear sermons, and learn Christian songs, then return to their inaccessible dens, where they again come under the sway of their old system. In my mind it is very doubtful whether a well-trained Christian could maintain his Christian character under similar conditions. Again, the Chinese are very keen observers, and let nothing pass unnoticed. We teach them Christianity, but they see our hoodlumism and crime, and

wonder that our people reject a religion which we seek to give them. They easily discern the fact that the Christian people are in a small minority. The missionaries in all lands have found their greatest obstacle in their own irreligious countrymen, and here the same obstacle operates with increased force. Under these circumstances we have no right to expect special results in the conversion of the Chinese who live among us. Besides, the Christian Church in California is engaged in a severe struggle for its own existence. The nomadic habits of the people, their eager desire to make large fortunes, their lack of religious training, weakens the church very materially. The mass of the people of California came here at an early day, and they lived for many years without church privileges, and do not feel the necessity of churches as the people of older countries do. They do not stop long enough in their struggles to think that their early Christian training at home made them what they are, gave them their sense of right and wrong, imparted to them their great energy and hopefulness, and therefore they undervalue the church. For these and other reasons the Christian Church in California is very weak. The church of the Pacific slope is not organized for the stupendous undertaking of converting the Chinese. The clergy are fearfully overworked, and besides, they have no special training for this peculiar work. The laity do not live long enough in a place to get into harness and learn the art of working among the Chinese. Besides, both men and women in California work harder than the people of any other country; are more intensely occupied, and have less leisure. The Christian Church of the Pacific slope is therefore unprepared for this great emergency. The church has done its best, but that is comparatively little. It is foolish for Christian people in the East to expect much in the work of converting the Chinese, from the church of this country. In my judgment, the Chinese exercise as much influence among the people of this coast in favor of paganism as the church among the Chinese in favor of Christianity. The Christian Church will continue its work as long as the Chinese remain among us, but it will accomplish comparatively little, unless the church of the East throws its whole force into the work. The grand contest, which is to end with the conversion of China, must be carried on in China. The work in California I fear, only retards our final success in China. What they see of Christianity here, from their standpoint, must impress them very unfavorably. As a Christian minister, I take no part in this opposition to the Chinese. The Christian Church believes, of necessity, in the brotherhood of man, and works for the salvation of all men indiscriminately, because they are men for whom Christ died. But this is a doctrine which the State cannot, at present, administer or establish. The State is organized for the protection and development of local institutions, ideas, and interests, and cannot permit the presence of systems that threaten its existence. The church is organized to establish the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world, and means to do it. The Chinese question is, therefore, mainly a question for statesmen, and must be determined from their standpoint.

Q.—Do you think that the missionary work in California has been well and faithfully done, and that it has borne as good fruits as possible, under the circumstances?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Do you know anything about the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese?

A.—I have had more intimate associations with the Japanese than with the Chinese, and there is certainly a very wide difference between the two nations.

Q.—Do the Chinese have any appreciation of a republican form of government?

A.—I have never found one that had the faintest conception of what it was.

Q.—How are the Japanese?

A.—They seem to have an instinctive knowledge of our institutions. I have read essays by even young Japanese girls, and they seem to have an instinctive insight into things as they are. As far as I have seen the Japanese, they have come to the conclusion that the secret of all our greatness is in the Christian religion. I talked with one of the most distinguished Japanese gentlemen that ever came to this country, and he told me that while they might carry over a great many of our fine arts and fine things, still they could not retain them unless they took our Christianity to sustain them. In dress and appearance, Japanese coming here try to imitate Americans. They stop at hotels, etc., and live like Americans. I am utterly amazed at the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese. I am convinced that through Japan we are to work the conversion of China.

Q.—What do you think of Senator Sargent's proposition to restrict immigration to ten on a ship?

A.—It would be certainly a very desirable thing, if it can be done. If further immigration were stopped, I think that the churches, by a concerted action, could reach these Chinese here, and, perhaps, make our efforts in China of more avail. The nomadic habits of those here are a great drawback. There is scarcely a Chinaman here that has not been in from ten to twenty places on the coast, and it is very difficult to Christianize such roamers.

Mr. Andrew Aitken, an old and much esteemed resident of Sacramento, testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 157 to 160):

Q.—What knowledge have you as to the efforts made on this coast by the Christian people to convert and bring to Christianity the Chinese people?

A.—My knowledge, as far as I have assisted and observed the labors of others, is that it is beneficial.

Q.—What is beneficial—what has been done?

A.—Teaching them to read the English language, studying scripture, and quite a number have been converted to Christianity. There have been nine of them made members of the Presbyterian Church; of that number, one has died.

Q.—For what length of time have you observed these matters?

A.—I have been giving my personal attention for about three years—two years and a half or three years. I have been Superintendent of the Chinese School in the Presbyterian Church. That school is on the corner of Sixth and L streets, and is under the management of the Presbyterian Session.

Q.—How long is it since it was established?
A.—About two years and a half or three years.
Q.—How many Chinamen are attending it?
A.—On an average, about sixty last year; sometimes more and sometimes less; mostly adults.
Q.—Eight or nine Chinamen have been converted?
A.—Nine joined our church, one died, and eight are now members. The first named joined three years ago, and the balance within a year and a half. Generally, the same persons attend school regularly. There is a class that we call the "Bible class," composed of some six or seven, that are always there.
Q.—During the time that you have known of these missionary efforts have the members of the church been zealous, and has everything been done that can be done to bring about a conversion of the Chinese?
A.—Yes, sir. In the evening school they are taught to read, and in learning they are very quick and accurate.
Q.—Do you teach them concerning any of the principles of the government?
A.—No.
Q.—Do they seem to know anything of them?
A.—We have never attempted to do anything in that direction; we merely teach them to read.
Q.—Do you know of anything that could have been done by your church or its members, within the bounds of reason, towards educating and Christianizing the Chinese, that has not been done?
A.—I think a little more might have been done had we started years ago; but since we started we have done everything that could be reasonably expected. I think our school is the largest school in the city.
Q.—Do you know anything about the condition of the Chinese in the City of San Francisco?
A.—Only by hearsay.
Q.—What effect do you think this Chinese immigration would have upon California should it be continued to the extent that it is now carried—three thousand five hundred or four thousand a month?
A.—I do not think it would be beneficial, especially the importation of so many lewd women; that is the greatest fault I see in the immigration of Chinese. I am not in favor of seeing a great influx of Chinese any more than any one else, but those that are here it is our duty to try and elevate and educate.
Q.—If one hundred and fifty thousand of these Chinese should settle in California it would be necessary that they should be raised from their present condition?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What effect do you think their presence in this city has upon the morals of the community—do you think that it is good or bad, taking it as a whole?
A.—I think, as a whole, that it has not been good—that is, taking the worst class. The majority are rather inclined to corrupt the morals of others.
Q.—Taking the Chinese members of the Presbyterian Church,

what has been their conduct since—do you see any decided change in them?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—A very material one?
A.—Yes, sir. They seem to have a great reverence for anything that is religious. They are very attentive to lessons and learn to have a regard for praying. They seem to have more respect for prayer than even our own people.
Q.—How is it regarding their business relations—are they honest?
A.—I see no reason to doubt that.
Q.—Do you see any difference between them and the Chinese here?
A.—Yes, a marked difference. They do not associate with them, but keep by themselves. Those who are Christians associate with themselves or with white people.
Q.—Do you know what their opinion is about the effect of this large immigration into the country?
A.—I do not.
Q.—Do you find in this city, among the intelligent people, any desire to resort to force or violence against the Chinese here?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—And the general impression is the impression you have?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You express the general feeling, when you say that they are here and must be protected, and that it would be a disgrace to our country to have any attacks made upon them?
A.—Yes, sir. That would show them that we are no better than they are.
Q.—Are there other mission schools in this city?
A.—The Methodist Church has one, and the Congregational folks have one.
Q.—Do you know how many students are attending them?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you know how many church members there are?
A.—I think one or two belong to the Congregational, and one or two to the Methodists.
Q.—How is your school and mission sustained?
A.—The night school is sustained by the Board of Presbyterian Missionaries. Mr. Loomis sends me money every month to pay the rent and the teacher.
Q.—Can you fix about the annual expense?
A.—One hundred and thirty dollars for rent; three hundred dollars for teacher; porter, three hundred dollars; total, seven hundred and thirty dollars, besides light and fuel. About one thousand dollars a year is the cost of keeping up that school.
Q.—In that, of course, you do not include the labors of yourself?
A.—There is no one paid except the teacher. All the other labor is voluntarily given. The gas is furnished by the church.
Q.—Are there any Chinese women attending that school?
A.—No, sir. There is one little half-Chinese girl that comes to our regular Sabbath School.
Q.—Is she living with a white family?
A.—Yes, sir; but you could not tell but what she was pure white.
Q.—You do not find any prejudice among the members of your church to their education and advancement, do you?

A.—There is nothing said; but since this Chinese question came up some have absented themselves from school. Young men come in and listen to the singing, and I sometimes ask them if they will teach, but they refuse, saying they don't like Chinamen, or make some such remark as that.

Q.—Do they adopt the style of dress of white people?

A.—No. I do not think that has anything to do with it. Every nation has its customs in regard to dress, etc.

Q.—What is the employment of these persons that belong to your church?

A.—Some are engaged in washing, and some are servants.

Q.—Do you know how they are received by the Chinese who are not Christians?

A.—They are persecuted a good deal. I will state that a boy living with Judge Curtis, and who died a year ago, was as good a Christian as ever lived in the world. He was the first Chinese member of our church.

Q.—Do you meet with opposition from the mass of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir. During last year, last winter, they tried to kick up a fuss at the night school, on Fourth Street, and I had to get a force of policemen to protect the school. They came there, and made noises, and tried to prevent boys from coming in. Since I got the police there has been no disturbance.

Q.—These converts are not very well treated by the Chinese?

A.—No. They are persecuted.

Q.—Your converts do not associate with the mass of the Chinamen?

A.—They do not make them their associates as they did formerly. They have to associate with them more or less, the same as we Christians associate with our kind.

Q.—From the manner in which they are received they would not naturally associate with them?

A.—No.

Q.—Do they express any intention of returning to China?

A.—Some of them do. We had a colporteur here who returned to China with the determination to preach in his own country. Since he went away there is another young man who is filling his place and preaching in the Chinese language about five minutes every Sunday night to those who cannot speak English. Quon Loy was the teacher, and he had great influence among the Chinese. He was among them continually, was an industrious man, and a good Christian.

Q.—Is not one of the difficulties in the way of the conversion of Chinese their migratory habits—that is, moving about from place to place?

A.—That would prevent more from uniting. One intended to join our church last spring, but he wished to go to San Francisco and unite with some of his acquaintances. I think it is a greater task for Chinamen to become Christians than it is for our own people, because they undergo more persecution and opposition amongst their own people; so it is a sacrifice they have to make. I have found these Chinese converts are very attentive to their duties, are present at communion service, and have as much regard for the solemnity of the occasion as any of us.

Q.—Have they any idea of the principles under which this country is governed?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a good thing to educate them in that, in your mission schools?

A.—Yes, it would be. They seem to be very much taken up with reading, and, when they once learn, they read the papers. This Quon Loy writes as pretty a hand as you or I, and writes as pretty a letter as you would want to read. This boy, that lived with Judge Curtis, wrote a beautiful hand.

Q.—Senator Sargent has introduced a bill into the United States Senate, providing that hereafter not more than ten Chinamen shall be brought to this State on any one ship. What is your idea as to the passage of such a bill?

A.—I think it would be beneficial to restrict the immigration in that way. I believe in that fully.

Lem Schaum, a Chinese convert to Christianity, and a most remarkable man, testifies as follows, (Evidence; pp. 138 and 139):

Q.—Do you know whether the Chinese Government is in favor of its people coming here or not?

A.—It is not in favor of it, but the government can't help itself. The policy of the Chinese Government has been exclusive. It desires to keep its people at home. This immigration is mostly from the Province of Canton.

Q.—Suppose the mass of that immigration was stopped, do you think it would have any influence on our commercial relations with other parts of China?

A.—No. I think this immigration must stop. I say it is not only ruining Americans, but it ruins the Chinese. Their wages, we notice, come down every day. A short time ago Chinamen got thirty-six dollars a month working on the railroad. What do they get now? Twenty-six dollars per month—one dollar a day. This immigration must be stopped in some way.

Q.—Do you think, if proper representations were made to the Chinese Government by intelligent Chinamen, as to the state of affairs here, they would willingly aid in stopping it—stopping this immigration of the lower classes here?

A.—The government, I am afraid, would not be able to do it. It has eighteen provinces, and a revolution in every province almost.

Q.—It is claimed that if we were to attempt to stop it ourselves the Chinese Government would be offended?

A.—No, they would not be offended; but they would be very glad to do that, the same as I am. The Chinese Government would be only too glad to prevent their people coming to this country.

Q.—What is the general opinion of Christian Chinamen with whom you associate in this State as to the policy or impolicy of having this Chinese immigration continue without any limits?

A.—We think that this immigration must be stopped. It must be stopped in some way, and then we can look after those Christians educated in this country. We want to stretch forth our hand as far as we can so as to instruct them about a better world than this. That is our object, and a good many of them are going back to preach at

home. Looking at this thing from a Christian standpoint, I think that Christianity is not advanced by this immigration, and I would give anything in the world to have it stopped.

Q.—In the Eastern States, when we proposed to check this immigration, or to limit it to the better class of Chinese, we were met with this proposition: that Chinese immigration to this country would have the result of Christianizing China. I understand you to say that the immigration, such as is coming here now, don't tend to the advancement of Christianity?

A.—It does not.

Q.—So it would be better, then, from your standpoint as a Chinaman, to stop it, for by stopping it you would make more Christians?

A.—Yes, sir.

We are of the opinion that the evidence quoted fairly represents the situation from a humanitarian standpoint. That it shows how great the effort has been to civilize and convert these people—how wholly that effort has failed. We find that even here the Chinaman, true to his instinct, and in violation of our laws, resorts to force to resist the influences that true men and good women in their devotion would throw around him.

A close examination of all the facts convinces us that wide-spread, dangerous, and corrupting outbreaks of immoral conduct are prevented only by fear of the hot indignation of our people, and their consequent forcible exile from this country. Once convinced that they are not to be molested, restrained, or regulated, and they will give manifestations of immorality which will shock and confound the public mind.

We cannot bring our public schools to bear upon this population, for the reason that the State does not contemplate the education of adults, and could not bear the expense even if we could reach them in that way.

Are the people of the United States, now struggling with as great a burden of taxation as they can well bear, prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Rice, and attempt the education of the male adults that China may throw upon this coast? If not, we must exclude them, or imperil society itself. Upon this point all agree.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHINESE UPON FREE LABOR.

We now call attention to an aspect of the subject of such huge proportions, and such practical and pressing importance, that we almost dread to enter upon its consideration, namely, the effect of Chinese labor upon our industrial classes. We admit that the Chinese were, in the earlier history of the State, when white labor was not attainable, very useful in the development of our peculiar industries; that they were of great service in railroad building, in mining, gardening, general agriculture, and as domestic servants.

We admit that the Chinese are exceedingly expert in all kinds of labor and manufacturing; that they are easily and inexpensively handled in large numbers.

We recognize the right of all men to better their condition when they can, and deeply sympathize with the overcrowded population of China.

But our own people are the original settlers of California, their children, and recent immigrants from the East and Europe. They cannot compete with Chinese labor, and are now suffering because of this inability. This inability does not arise out of any deficiency of skill or will, but out of a mode of life hitherto considered essential to our American civilization.

Our people have families, a condition considered of vast importance to our civilization, while the Chinese have not, or if they have families they need but little to support them in their native land.

Our laborers cannot be induced to live like vermin, as the Chinese, and these habits of individual and family life have ever been encouraged by our statesmen as essential to good morals.

Our laborers require meat and bread, which have been considered by us as necessary to that mental and bodily strength which is thought to be important in the citizens of a Republic which depends upon the strength of its people, while the Chinese require only rice, dried fish, tea, and a few simple vegetables. The cost of sustenance to the whites is four-fold greater than that of the Chinese, and the wages of the whites must of necessity be greater than the wages required by the Chinese. The Chinese are, therefore, able to underbid the whites in every kind of labor. They can be hired in masses; they can be managed and controlled like unthinking slaves. But our laborer has an individual life, cannot be controlled as a slave by brutal masters, and this individuality has been required of him by the genius of our institutions, and upon these elements of character the State depends for defense and growth.

To compete with the Chinese, our laborer must be entirely changed in character, in habits of life, in everything that the Republic has hitherto required him to be.

As a matter of fact, the Chinese have monopolized the laundry business, cigar making, the manufacture of slippers, the manipulation of sewing machines, domestic servitude, harvesting, fruit gathering, railroad building, placer mining, fishing, the manufacture of silk and wool, and many other occupations.

As a natural consequence the white laborer is out of employment, and misery and want are fast taking the places of comfort and plenty.

Now, to consider and weigh the benefits returned to us by the Chinese for these privileges and for these wrongs to our laboring classes. They buy little or nothing from our own people, but import both their food and clothing from China; they send their wages home; they have not introduced a single industry peculiar to their own country; they contribute nothing to the support of our institutions; can never be relied upon as defenders of the State; they have no intention of becoming citizens; they acquire no homes, and are a constant tax upon the public treasury.

At this point we refer briefly to the testimony given upon these questions, in order that you may be satisfied we have not overstated the difficulties. Mr. Shaw (Evidence, pp. 18 and 19,) testifies:

Q.—How is the condition of the laboring men in China to be compared with the condition of those who are here?

A.—It is undoubtedly going from misery to comfort. The amount of destitution in China is very serious. Pekin, in my opinion, is one

of the filthiest cities to be found. There is what is called a Chinese City of Pekin and a Tartar city. The Chinese city is filthy to a degree almost beyond belief. I have seen tricks perpetrated in the streets of Pekin proper that would only be tolerated in brutes in a civilized country. When I was there I wondered how ladies could go into the streets at all, and I was told that they hardly ever did; that they never attempted to walk in the streets, but when compelled to go out used the conveyances of that country. When they wanted exercise they were carried to the walls of the city, where they could walk without seeing sights that would be disgusting. Those streets are filthy beyond what should ever be seen among human beings. The great mass of the people, it seemed to me, were ignorant, and not in a position to be removed from ignorance. They have, it is true, a system of education, but that system of education is confined to certain books written four thousand years ago. They think there is no knowledge anywhere that is not found in those books, and as a consequence, their learning, from the highest to the lowest, must be very limited, according to our ideas.

Rev. Mr. Loomis testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 54 and 55):

Q.—What wages are received in China?
A.—I think from three to five dollars a month.
Q.—And board themselves?
A.—Well, I don't know about that. I think servants in Hongkong, Canton, and Macao receive three dollars or four dollars a month, where they are employed in families. Then they board with the families, I think. On the farms they board themselves.
Q.—How much will it take to support the family of a laboring man in China, where he has a wife and two or three children?
A.—Three or four dollars a month. Some live on less than that. Everything is very cheap. A man who acquires three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars is rich—esteemed comfortably well off. There are large land holders and heavy merchants there who are very wealthy.

Mr. Altemeyer testifies, (Evidence, p. 51):

Q.—Is the employment of Chinese labor here detrimental to the employment of white labor?
A.—Yes, sir; there is no question but that it keeps white men from coming here, while those who are here cannot get work.
Q.—Is it not true that the lighter branches of trade and manufactures, which in other places are filled by boys, are here filled by the Chinese?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—This deprives both boys and girls of occupations?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Are they skillful?
A.—They are quick at imitation. They learn soon by looking on. Then they go off in business for themselves. For business men to employ Chinese, is simply putting nails in their coffins. Every Chinaman employed will be a competitor. The result must be the driving from the country of white business men and white laborers.

White laborers could not live as they do, and the result would be a ruinous competition for the whites. The Chinese merchant can live as much cheaper than the white merchant as can the Chinese laborer live cheaper than the white laborer. When such a thing gets full headway the whites will be displaced. I have made this thing a very careful study, and my experience teaches me that these views are correct.

Mr. Duffey testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 125 and 126):

Q.—Why can they (the Chinese) afford to do work cheaper than white men?
A.—They can work cheaper than the white man because they have no families to support, and therefore live much cheaper. Their living does not cost them over fifteen cents per day. Take a laboring man here who has a wife and two children dependent upon him, and his expenses at the very least are two dollars and fifty cents a day, and he must live very economically to make that amount do. Where a laboring man has no family, his necessary expenses will be from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a day. He can board for twenty dollars a month, and his washing, clothing, etc., will make up the balance. Most of the Chinese here wear clothes of Chinese manufacture, consume goods imported from China, and all their dealings are against the American interests. Where they do not board themselves, they can be accommodated—boarded and lodged—at houses in Chinatown for one dollar and fifty cents a week, and less.

Mat. Karcher, ex-Chief of Police for Sacramento, testifies, (Evidence, p. 131):

Q.—In San Francisco, at an early day, and in Sacramento, there were few boys fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age in the country?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And the places occupied by boys in other countries were filled by the Chinese?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—So that the result was, that when boys came along in the natural growth of the country there was no work for them to do?
A.—That is correct.
Q.—We have an element in San Francisco, and a small element here, known as hoodlums. Might not the growth of that element be justly attributed to the presence of this people in our midst?
A.—I think nine-tenths of it may. In other countries boys find employment in this light work, but here it is done by the Chinese.

Mr. Oliver Jackson testifies as follows, (Evidence, p. 144):

Q.—How much a day can Chinese laborers of the lower classes support themselves upon?
A.—They can live on ten cents a day. White men cannot board themselves for less than fifty cents a day. The Chinese evade all the tax they can. A poll tax receipt is passed around from one to the

other, and they swear themselves clear of paying whenever they can.

Q.—Do they import much of their food and clothing from China?

A.—Yes, sir. They spend very little money with Americans. They come here, stay until they get some money together, and then go home again. While they are here, they are sending money home all the time,

Q.—From what you have seen, do you think the presence of the Chinese here tends to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—It has the reverse effect. It is also degrading to white labor; instead of learning good, they are learning vice. They are becoming educated only in thievery, and perjury, and everything bad.

Mr. Karcher testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 132 and 133):

The Chinese live together, fifteen or twenty in a small room, and do their cooking there and sleep there. This enables them to live upon probably ten cents a day, or seventy cents a week, while a white laborer would be under an expense, at the very least, of twelve dollars a week. The Chinese use Chinese clothing, live upon Chinese rice, and deal with Chinese merchants. The Chinese washerman has taken the place of the white washerwoman. He has usurped the place of the white girl in families. He has driven white laborers from the factories, the fields, and the ordinary work of laborers. He has invaded a large portion of our manufacturing institutions, displacing white labor, male and female. He has been enabled to do this from the fact that he works for less than is necessary to support the most economical of white laborers. It has been stated in Eastern papers that the Chinese on this coast are abused, and that they are not protected by the laws. That is not so. It is because the laws have been well enforced in California that the people have stood this thing so long as they have. If we should send a population of this kind to any large city in the United States, and the workingmen should understand the character of the Chinese as we understand it, they would rise up and prevent their settling among them.

Mr. James Galloway testifies as follows, (Evidence, pp. 155 and 156):

Their (the Chinese) operations in the mines have often been very profitable. These mines are nearly all worked by companies. Companies bring up scores of them and hire them out, or buy or locate claims, and set them to work on them. The company comes down in the evening and takes possession of the gold. These companies supply the rice and other provisions, tools, etc., for these fellows who work in the mines. When a person hires one or more of these Chinamen, it is usual, if not universal, to settle with the head man of the company; and if you turn off one, he will bring you another. They appear to control all their movements, and take their earnings as though they were their property. Companies often locate mines on their own account, but generally get some person to locate the ground, and then buy from them, and thus they think they get a better title. They work much poor ground, but have also worked many hundred of rich claims, and have taken out a large amount of gold. For several seasons I resided on the banks of the Yuba, and

used to see their clean-up, and know that for years several companies made as high as from four dollars to twelve dollars per hand to the day. This money (so far as my opportunities enabled me to judge, and my opportunities were of the best,) nearly all left the mines in possession or ownership of Chinamen. They have no property, or but little, in mining camps or in the mines, that is worthy of the Assessor's or Tax-gatherer's notice. They get the gold and go scot free, as a general rule. Nearly all the ground they have worked could now be profitably worked by white labor—some of it would pay richly. They were not safe neighbors where they had large camps and the whites were few. They are ingenious and imitative, and can work wet diggings as well, if not better, than white men. In our mining towns they now occupy most of the domestic positions that women and girls did before their immigration to the mines. Many poor persons—widows, in some cases, with children—have been displaced by these Chinese laborers; especially is this the case in the laundry business and cooking. They do carry away our gold, and without any power of our getting any revenue from them. From my observation, I would say their presence in the mines is as injurious to our citizens living in them as in the cities, with this addition, that they carry away more wealth, and give less return, than in the latter places. Their morals are as bad. Their opportunities of committing outrages upon persons, and violating rights of property, are greater, while their punishment is less certain—being more difficult.

It appeared in proof that no Chinaman, unless he is a Christian, can leave this State without a permit from one of the six companies. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets without this permit, (Evidence, p. 26).

"In considering the Chinese question, it is necessary to remember that however true economic axioms are, their applicability depends upon the character of the convictions held by those who are to exercise final judgment regarding them. Thus, it may be perfectly true, in an economic point of view, that capital ought to be free to employ the cheapest labor it can procure. It may also be perfectly true that the employment of cheap labor stimulates manufactures and quickens the creation of capital. But it does not at all necessarily follow that the effects of an unlimited supply of cheap labor are beneficial to the majority, and in a country where the majority rule it must be ultimately impossible to gain consent to economic systems which cannot be shown to produce this general satisfactory result. Nor are the staple arguments of the political economists proof against the single fact that under a government by universal suffrage it is impossible to persuade the masses into accepting a ruinous competition with cheap labor. But in truth there are two distinct theories of political economy at present in conflict, and it is easy to see that their radical differences are due to the differences of political system. The European theory may be said to leave the personal equation out of consideration altogether. It assumes at the outset that the production of capital is the alpha and omega of industry and commerce, and it takes for granted that wealth means success. Cheap labor, according to this theory, is always acceptable, and competition should be left free to regulate wages. If the workingman cannot earn more

than bread and water because of the fierceness of competition, he must accept his meager fare cheerfully, and console himself with the reflection that the laws of supply and demand have settled his lot for him, and that complaint is useless. In countries where the voice of labor is powerless, and where the usage of centuries has accustomed men to this life-long struggle for the bare necessaries of life, this theory is endured. But the United States represent a different form of government; a form of government which begins by recognizing popular rights, and goes on recognizing them to the end. Here the people are the government, and, as in all nations, the majority must work for a subsistence, the question whether the majority shall work for starvation wages, or shall insist upon reasonable remuneration, can only be answered in one way. And thus, out of this more popular form of government, has arisen what may be called the new political economy. This is the theory that takes largest account of the personal equation, instead of ignoring it; which lays down the proposition that the greatest happiness to the greatest number is the true end and aim of all legislation and government, and which holds that great aggregate wealth is a far inferior desideratum to general moderate prosperity. It is from this especially American standpoint that the Chinese question must be discussed, for assuredly it will at last be settled in accordance with these views. Let it be shown that without the Chinaman our local industries would be paralyzed; that our manufacturers could not compete with Eastern rivals; that a great many undertakings involving much capital would fail—all this may be granted, and yet all this is insignificant when the broader aspect of the question comes to be considered. For after all, what is it that we are doing here upon the Pacific Coast?

"Are we engaged in building up a civilized empire, founded upon and permeated with the myriad influences of Caucasian culture; or are we merely planted here for the purpose of fighting greedily, each for his own hand, and of spoiling a country for whose future we have no care? If the latter, then indeed we should welcome Chinese labor, and should encourage its advent until it had driven white labor out of the field. But if we have higher duties—if we owe obligations to our race, to our civilization, to our kindred blood, to all that proclaims our common origin and testifies to the harmony and consistence of our aims—then assuredly we must decide that the Chinaman is a factor hostile to the prosperity, the progress, and the civilization of the American people. And be it observed, that however broad our philosophy, it must necessarily be limited by race, nationality, and kindred civilization. We owe allegiance to those whose blood runs in our veins; to those who boast a community of ancestry, of literature, of progress in all its forms and phases. Europe, not Asia, appeals to us, and we should be recreant to those instincts which are often the safest guides if we imperiled the future of our own race by subjecting them to a competition for which they are unfitted, and the only effect of which could be to brutalize and deteriorate them. There are some very 'advanced' thinkers who maintain that competition is the truest test of superiority, and who even go so far as to assert that if American labor cannot compete with Chinese labor the fact proves its essential inferiority, and indicates the Chinese as the coming race. Now, perhaps, if we were on

the lookout for a civilization, and were prepared to judge dispassionately between all comers, we might be persuaded by such arguments, and might regard with indifference, or even approval, the prospect of the Mongolianization of this whole country. But as the case stands we already possess a civilization, and it is American, and not Chinese. Imperfect as it may be, and full of defects, it is at least our own, and it represents the labors, the thoughts, the aspirations, the struggles of men of our own race and blood. To it we must therefore cling, and whatever possibilities of development we have must be grafted upon it. For the Chinaman we have no hard feelings, and no senseless hatred. We willingly admit that he offers a tremendous temptation to capitalists, and to all others who need work done at low rates. But when all is said that can be said in his favor we still fall back upon the consideration that it is American and not Chinese civilization that we are trying to build up, and that since Chinese labor means American destitution we must rid ourselves of it. To such as think differently we would further say: Do you believe that the intelligent millions of workingmen who possess votes in these United States can be persuaded into abandoning what is practically the defense of their means of livelihood? The Chinese question has not as yet penetrated throughout the country, but it will, and then the verdict will be given. At bottom it is the poison of slavery that rankles in this Chinese question, and the people must realize that truth also. It is not a mere question of comparative wages, but of civilization and progress."

A serious objection to slavery as it existed in the Southern States was that it tended to degrade white labor. The very same objection exists against Chinese labor in this State. The recent troubles in San Francisco are attributed to a class commonly known as "hoodlums"—young men who have grown up in idleness, without occupation of any kind, and who, in various ways, prey upon society. This class is peculiar to San Francisco. Many of our best thinkers argue that it owes its existence to the presence of a large Chinese population. For several years after the settlement of this State by Americans, the population was an adult population. There were no boys. The Chinese naturally fell into the positions occupied by and did the work that in other countries was assigned to boys. As boys grew up they found these places filled by Chinese, and very naturally looked upon the labor they performed as servile and degrading. Their pride—whether true or false is immaterial—kept them from entering the lists by the side of an abhorred race. If this view of the subject is correct, a fearful responsibility rests at the door of the advocates of Chinese labor. The Chinese are employed as agricultural laborers. The employment in most cases is not of individuals, but is of a drove, held in some sort of dependence by a head man or agent of the Chinese companies. The workmen live in sheds or in straw stacks, do their own cooking, have no homes, and are without interest in their work or the country. The white laborer who would compete with them must not only pursue the same kind of a life, but must like them abdicate his individuality. The consequences would be lamentable even if the white laborer should succeed by such means in driving the Asiatic from the field. We would, in that event, have a laboring class without homes, without families, and without any of the restraining influences of society.

The slave owner at the South had an interest in his laborers, and even if the voice of humanity was silenced, yet that interest made him care for them. He gave them houses to live in, took care of them in sickness, and supported them when old age rendered them incapable. The owner of Chinese laborers in this State has no such interest. His interest is co-extensive with and limited by the ability of his slave to earn money. In sickness he turns him over to the charity of the public. When disabled by age, he leaves him to fate. It takes no prophet to foretell that if white labor is brought down to the level of Asiatic labor the white laborer will meet like treatment.

Again, it can be truly said that slavery and its interests produced at the South a large body of intelligent and able statesmen, who, in the conflict between capital and labor, threw into the scale the weight of their power in behalf of labor. Their constituents were the proprietors of labor. The representative naturally consulted the interest of his constituents, and was invariably found the powerful advocate of industrial interests. This was a favorable side of slavery as it existed in the South, and to this extent, at least, Southern slavery exercised a beneficial influence wholly lacking in Chinese.

The slaves of the South were, as a race, kind and faithful. The Chinese, as a race, are cruel and treacherous. In this—by contrast—all the advantage was with Southern slavery.

On the whole, it is our judgment that unrestricted Chinese immigration tends more strongly to the degradation of labor, and to the subversion of our institutions, than did slavery at the South. It has all of the disadvantages of African slavery, and none of its compensations.

LOSS TO THE COUNTRY FROM THIS IMMIGRATION.

The effect of this immigration is to prevent that of a more desirable class. There, again, in the mere matter of dollars and cents, the country at large is loser. These people bring no money with them, while it is assumed, on the most credible evidence, that one hundred dollars at least is the average amount in possession of each European immigrant. A well known social economist estimates the capital value of every laborer that comes from Europe and settles in this country at fifteen hundred dollars. This value rests upon the fact that such laborer makes this country his home, creates values, and contributes to the support of the nation. The Chinese laborer, on the contrary, makes a draft upon the wealth of the nation; takes from instead of adding to its substance. Not less than one hundred and eighty million dollars in gold have been abstracted from this State alone by Chinese laborers, while they have contributed nothing to the State or national wealth.

Given in place of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Chinese laborers the same number of male European immigrants, and the result may be stated in figures, as follows:

Amount of money brought into the country, $100 each	$12,500,000
Capital value of 125,000 European male laborers, at $1,500 each	187,500,000
Add gold abstracted by Chinese laborers	180,000,000
	$380,000,000

Thus, it is beyond question that, from a purely financial point of view, the United States is loser nearly four hundred millions of dollars by Chinese immigration—a sum which, if distributed throughout the country, now would go far toward alleviating present want and misery.

If it was true that no real objection existed to the presence of a large Chinese population, if it was true that the wrong and injury to the whites existed only in the imagination of the people of this country, even then we would insist that this immigration be restricted. This is a Republic, dependent for its existence, not upon force, but upon the will and consent of the people, upon their satisfaction with the government. When that satisfaction ceases, will and consent will be withdrawn. Therefore, it behooves the representatives of the people, charged, in part, with the administration of that government, to wisely consider not only real, but fancied causes of dissatisfaction. If it be found that the presence of the Chinese element is a constant source of irritation and annoyance to our people, that it is not here to assimilate and become part of the body politic, that no good, or but little, results from its presence, it does seem that the mere dissatisfaction of the people with its presence should be cause for grave concern on the part of the government.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY RESTRICTION.

But it is said that action on our part, tending to restrict Chinese immigration, would redound to the injury of commercial relations with that empire. There is not the slightest foundation, in fact, for any such notion. The Government of China is opposed to the immigration. All of the witnesses agree upon this point.

The people of the Eastern States of the Union may not at present directly suffer from competition with these people, but they cannot but be sensible that State lines constitute no barrier to the movement of the Chinese—that as soon as the Pacific States are filled with this population it will overflow upon them. The Chinese Empire could spare a population far in excess of the population of the United States, and not feel the loss. Unless this influx of Chinese is prevented all the horrors of the immigration will in a few years be brought home to the people of the Eastern States. While the States east of the Mississippi do not directly feel the effects of Chinese immigration, they are indirectly affected by it. The eastern manufacturer, for instance, of coarse boots and shoes, is driven out of the California market. He finds it stocked with the products of Chinese labor. The profits that would accrue to the manufacturer in the east, and his employés, have been diverted, and flow in a steady stream to China.

THE UNARMED INVASION.

Already, to the minds of many, this immigration begins to assume the nature and proportions of a dangerous unarmed invasion of our soil. Twenty years of increasing Chinese immigration will occupy the entire Pacific Coast to the exclusion of the white population. Many of our people are confident that the whole coast is yet to become a mere colony of China. All the old empires have been conquered by armed invasions, but North and South America, and

the Continent of Australia, have been conquered and wrested from their native inhabitants by peaceable, unarmed invasions. Nor is this fear entirely groundless as to the Pacific Coast, for it is in keeping with the principles which govern the changes of modern dynasties, and the advance guard is already upon our shores. The immigration which is needed to offset and balance that from China is retarded by the condition of the labor question on this coast, and we have reason to expect that within ten years the Chinese will equal in number the whites. In view of these facts, thousands of our people are beginning to feel a settled exasperation—a profound sense of dissatisfaction with the situation. Hitherto this feeling has been restrained, and the Chinese have had the full protection of our laws. It may be true that, at rare intervals, acts of violence have been committed toward them; but it is also true that punishment has swiftly followed. Our city criminal Courts invariably inflict a severer punishment for offenses committed upon Chinese than for like offenses committed against whites. The people of this State have been more than patient—we are satisfied that the condition of affairs, as they exist in San Francisco, would not be tolerated without a resort to violence in any eastern city. It is the part of wisdom to anticipate the day when patience may cease, and by wise legislation avert its evils. Impending difficulties of this character should not, in this advanced age, be left to the chance arbitrament of force. These are questions which ought to be solved by the statesman and philanthropist, and not by the soldier.

Adopted at a meeting of the Committee held in the City of San Francisco, August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

CREED HAYMOND, Chairman.

Attest: FRANK SHAY, Secretary.

MEMORIAL.

MEMORIAL

OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Your memorialists respectfully represent unto your honorable bodies as follows:

That on the third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the Senate of the State of California, Creed Haymond, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, with power to sit at any time or place within the State, and the said committee shall make inquiry:

1. As to the number of Chinese in this State, and the effect their presence has upon the social and political condition of the State.
2. As to the probable result of Chinese immigration upon the country, if such immigration be not discouraged.
3. As to the means of exclusion, if such committee should be of the opinion that the presence of the Chinese element in our midst is detrimental to the interests of the country.
4. As to such other matters as, in the judgment of the committee, have a bearing upon the question of Chinese immigration. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee * * * shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which memorial must set out at length the facts in relation to the subject of this inquiry, and such conclusions as the committee may have arrived at as to the policy and means of excluding Chinese from the country. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee is authorized and directed to have printed, at the State Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies of such memorial, and of the testimony taken by said committee, to furnish copies thereof to the leading newspapers of the United States, five copies to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and to deposit two thousand copies with the Secretary of State of California for general distribution. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall * * * furnish to the Governor of the State of California two copies of said memorial, properly engrossed, and the Governor, upon receipt thereof, be requested to transmit, through the proper channels, one of said copies to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the United States. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and examine witnesses under oath, and that a majority of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Resolved, That said committee report to the Senate, at its next session, the proceedings had hereunder.

Subsequently, on motion, the Senate increased the number of the committee to seven, and the following Senators were appointed on said committee: Senators Haymond, McCoppin, Pierson, Donovan, Rogers, Lewis, and Evans.

That under the authority of the resolutions we have inquired into

the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States, and particularly into the State of California, and into the past, present, and probable future results of this immigration upon our people; and from the evidence adduced before us, whereof a report and argument is also herewith presented, we respectfully submit the following considerations:

The State of California has a population variously estimated at from seven hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand, of which one hundred and twenty-five thousand are Chinese. The additions to this class have been very rapid since the organization of the State, but have been caused almost entirely by immigration, and scarcely at all by natural increase. The evidence demonstrates beyond cavil that nearly the entire immigration consists of the lowest orders of the Chinese people, and mainly of those having no homes or occupations on the land, but living in boats on the rivers, especially those in the vicinity of Canton.

This class of the people, according to the castes into which Chinese society is divided, are virtually pariahs—the dregs of the population. None of them are admitted into any of the privileges of the orders ranking above them. And while rudimentary education is encouraged, and even enforced among the masses of the people, the fishermen and those living on the waters and harbors of China are excluded by the rigid and hoary constitutions of caste from all participation in such advantages.

It would seem to be a necessary consequence, flowing from this class of immigration, that a large proportion of criminals should be found among it; and this deduction is abundantly sustained by the facts before us, for of five hundred and forty-five of the foreign criminals in our State Prison, one hundred and ninety-eight are Chinese —nearly two-fifths of the whole—while our jails and reformatories swarm with the lower grade of malefactors.

The startling fact also appears that the actual cost of keeping these one hundred and ninety-eight State prisoners alone exceeds by twelve thousand dollars per annum the entire amount of revenue collected by the State from all the property assessed to Chinese.

But the criminal element in the Chinese population is very much greater than the figures above given would indicate, for conviction for crime among this class is extremely difficult. Our ignorance of the Chinese language, the utter want of comprehension by them of the crime of perjury, their systematic bribery, and intimidation of witnesses, and other methods of baffling judicial action, all tend to weaken the authority of our laws and to paralyze the power of our Courts.

A graver difficulty still is developed in the existence among the Chinese population of secret tribunals unrecognized by our laws and in open defiance thereof, an *imperium in imperio* that undertake and actually administer punishment, not infrequently of death. These tribunals exercise the power of levying taxes, commanding masses of men, intimidating interpreters and witnesses, enforcing perjury, punishing the refractory, removing witnesses beyond the reach of process, controlling liberty of action, and preventing the return of Chinese to their homes in China. In fact, there exists amongst us tribunals and laws alien to our form of government, and which practically nullify and supersede both National and State authority.

The Chinese females who immigrate to this State are, almost without exception, of the vilest and most degraded class of abandoned women. The effect of this element in our midst upon the health and morals of our youth is exhibited in the testimony. Its disgusting details cannot, for obvious reasons, be enlarged upon in this memorial. These women exist here in a state of servitude, beside which African slavery was a beneficent captivity. The contracts upon which their bodies are held under this system are fully explained and set out in the evidence, and we submit more than sustain what might otherwise be regarded as an extravagant deduction.

The male element of this population, where not criminal, comes into a painful competition with the most needy and most deserving of our people—those who are engaged, or entitled to be engaged, in industrial pursuits in our midst. The common laborer, the farm hand, the shoemaker, the cigar maker, the domestic male and female, and workmen of all descriptions, find their various occupations monopolized by Chinese labor, employed at a compensation upon which white labor cannot possibly exist. Amelioration of this hardship might be possible to a limited extent if the proceeds of this labor were invested in our State; distributed among our people, and made to yield a revenue to the government for the protection afforded by it to this class of our population. But the reverse is the fact, for of six hundred millions of taxable property in this State, in the last fiscal year, but one million and a half was assessed to Chinese. Thus one-sixth of the entire population pays less than one four-hundredths part of the revenue required to support the State Government.

And, in addition to this alarming fact, we find that of the one hundred and eighty millions, if not more, earned by them during their continuance here, the whole is abstracted from the State and exported to China, thus absolutely impoverishing instead of enriching the country affording them an asylum. The sharp contrast between the results of that kind of labor and of white labor with its investment in homes, its accumulation of wealth, and additions to our revenue, must be obvious even to a partial mind. Fertile lands, that scarcely require tillage to produce a harvest, are lying idle, partially because the laborer that would purchase and improve them can earn nothing above a bare support wherewith to buy, while the Chinese, who can by their habits of life practically subsist on nothing and save money, export their savings instead of here accumulating property. What the one hundred and eighty millions of solid gold shipped from California to a foreign country would produce, if retained here by white labor and invested in the soil, in the homes and firesides of our own race, requires no illustration or argument. California, instead of being a State of cities, might be a State of prosperous farms; instead of being in a condition (considering her extraordinary natural advantages) of wonderful yet healthy progress, we find her so retarded in her growth as to amount almost to retrogression.

It is a trite saying, however, that competition in labor is healthful. True—but not between free and slave labor; and the Chinese in California are substantially in a condition of servitude. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of them are imported here by large companies under contracts to repay to the importers out of their labor

the cost of their transportation and large interest upon the outlay, and these contracts frequently hold their subjects for long periods. During the existence of these contracts the Chinese are, to all intents, serfs, and as such are let out to service at a miserable pittance to perform the labor that it ought to be the privilege of our own race to perform. Even were it possible for the white laborer to maintain existence upon the wages paid to the Chinese, his condition nevertheless becomes that of an abject slave, for grinding poverty is absolute slavery. The vaunted "dignity of labor" becomes a biting sarcasm when the laborer becomes a serf.

Irrespective, however, of this slavery by contract, the Chinese who inundate our shores are, by the very constitution of their nature, by instinct, by the traditions of their order for thousands of years, serfs. They never rise above that condition in their native land, and by the inexorable decrees of cast, never can rise. Servile labor to them is their natural and inevitable lot. Hewers of wood and drawers of water they have been since they had a country, and servile laborers they will be to the end of time. Departure from that level with them is never upward; the only change, apparently, is from servitude to crime.

The pious anticipations that the influence of Christianity upon the Chinese would be salutary, have proved unsubstantial and vain. Among one hundred and twenty-five thousand of them, with a residence here beneath the elevating influences of Christian precept and example, and with the zealous labors of earnest Christian teachers, and the liberal expenditure of ecclesiastical revenues, we have no evidence of a single genuine conversion to Christianity, or of a single instance of an assimilation with our manners, or habits of thought or life. There are a few, painfully few, professing Christians among them, but the evidence confirms us in asserting that with these the profession is dependent to a great extent upon its paying a profit to the professor. Those Christians who hailed with satisfaction the advent of the Chinese to our shores, with the expectation that they would thus be brought beneath the benign influences of Christianity, cannot fail to have discovered that for every one of them that has professed Christianity, a hundred of our own youth, blighted by the degrading contact of their presence, have been swept into destruction.

Neither is there any possibility that in the future education, religion, or the other influences of our civilization can effect any change in this condition of things. The Chinese in California are all adults. They are not men of families. The family relation does not exist here among them. Not one in a thousand is married; and, in addition, their habits of opium eating are practically destructive of the power of procreation. So that whatever improvement might otherwise be anticipated from instilling into the comparatively unformed and respective minds of a young and rising generation the educational and religious maxims that control our own race is thus effectually precluded.

Above and beyond these considerations, however, we believe, and the researches of those who have most attentively studied the Chinese character confirm us in the consideration, that the Chinese are incapable of adaptation to our institutions. The national intellect of China has become decrepit from sheer age. It has long since passed its prime and is waning into senility. The iron manacles of

caste which prevail in that empire are as cruel and unyielding as those which chain the sudras in Hindostan to a hereditary state of pauperism and slavery. As an acute thinker has sagaciously observed, the Chinese seem to be antediluvian men renewed. Their code of morals, their forms of worship, and their maxims of life are those of the remotest antiquity. In this aspect they stand a barrier against which the elevating tendency of a higher civilization exerts itself in vain. And, in an ethnological point of view, there can be no hope that any contact with our people, however long continued, will ever conform them to our institutions, enable them to comprehend or appreciate our form of government, or to assume the duties or discharge the functions of citizens.

During their entire settlement in California they have never adapted themselves to our habits, modes of dress, or our educational system, have never learned the sanctity of an oath, never desired to become citizens, or to perform the duties of citizenship, never discovered the difference between right and wrong, never ceased the worship of their idol gods, or advanced a step beyond the musty traditions of their native hive. Impregnable to all the influences of our Anglo-Saxon life, they remain the same stolid Asiatics that have floated on the rivers and slaved in the fields of China for thirty centuries of time.

In view of all this we inquire, what are the benefits conferred upon us by this isolated and degraded class? The only one ever suggested was "cheap labor." But if cheap labor means white famine it is a fearful benefit. If cheap labor means not only starvation for our own laborers, but a gradual, yet certain, depletion of the resources of our State for the enriching of a semi-civilized foreign country, it is a benefit hitherto unknown to the science of political economy. If cheap labor means servile labor, it is a burlesque on the policy of emancipation. And if this kind of cheap labor brings in its train the demoralization consequent upon the enforced idleness of our own race, the moral degradation attendant upon the presence in our midst of the most disgusting licentiousness, and the absolute certainity of pestilence arising from the crowded condition and filthy habits of life of those who perform this so-called cheap labor, it were well for all of us that it should be abolished.

We thus find one-sixth of our entire population composed of Chinese coolies, not involuntary, but, by the unalterable structure of their intellectual being, voluntary slaves. This alien mass, constantly increasing by immigration, is injected into a republic of freemen, eating of its substance, expelling free white labor, and contributing nothing to the support of the government. All of the physical conditions of California are in the highest degree favorable to their influx. Our climate is essentially Asiatic in all its aspects. And the Federal Government by it legislation and treaties fosters and promotes the immigration. What is to be the result? Does it require any prophetic power to foretell? Can American statesmen project their vision forward for a quarter of a century and convince themselves that this problem will work out for itself a wise solution? In that brief period, with the same ratio of increase, this fair State will contain a Chinese population outnumbering its free men. White labor will be unknown, because unobtainable, and then how long a period will elapse before California will, nay must, become essen-

tially a State with but two orders of society—the master and the serf—a lesser Asia, with all its deathly lethargy?

Or, on the other hand, may we not foresee a more dire result? Is it not possible that free white labor, unable to compete with these foreign serfs, and perceiving its condition becoming slowly but inevitably more hopelessly abject, may unite in all the horrors of riot and insurrection, and defying the civil power, extirpate with fire and sword those who rob them of their bread, yet yield no tribute to the State? This is a frightful possibility, but we have within a brief period witnessed its portents, and had it not been for the untiring vigilance of the conservative portion of our people, we might have seen not only the Chinese quarters, but our cities, in ashes, and families homeless, and the prosperity and good fame of California shattered and disgraced.

It is no answer that these uprisings are the work of the criminal classes only—they have a root deep as the sense of self-preservation. Throughout the length and breadth of California the white laborer knows the effect of this grinding competition. He reads it not in books, nor in the press; he learns it from no lips; he feels it in the empty pocket, the hopeless search for labor, and the gaunt want that sits at his hearth.

The duty devolves upon us to suggest a remedy for the suppression of this immigration.

The Chinese now here are protected by our treaty obligations and laws, and that they will continue to receive that protection the people and government of this State will be responsible. If further immigration is prevented they will gradually return to their own country, and the occupations in which they are now engaged will be supplied with laborers and immigrants of our own race. The temper of the people of California is such that the employment of Chinese will be, as it has to a considerable extent already been, discouraged, and this will effectually compel their departure.

As to future immigration, neither a total nor partial abrogation of the Burlingame treaty will afford relief. The mass of, indeed the entire immigration comes from the port of Hongkong, a British Colony. No alteration in our treaty stipulations with China could have the slightest effect upon the passenger trade of that port.

The British Colonies of Australia have, like us, suffered under the incubus, and have recently endeavored by hostile legislation, and in some instances by force, to effect the exclusion and obstruct the further ingress of Chinese. Those agitations, coupled with the earnest and uniform policy of Great Britain of suppressing any traffic resembling the slave trade, convince us that an appeal to that country would lead to the desired result. Indeed, we may well assume, in view of the amicable relations existing between the English Cabinet and people and the United States that, in the absence of any urgent reasons addressing themselves peculiarly to Her Majesty's Government, it would, upon proper diplomatic representations, cordially coöperate with our own government in arriving at a satisfactory remedy.

With the Chinese Government there need be no difficulty. As will appear by the report, that government is opposed to the emigration of its people, and in our judgment, founded upon reliable evidence, would readily consent to a modification of existing treaties;

and for this reason, also, such modification would not necessarily disturb in any manner our commercial relations with China.

We would, therefore, most respectfully suggest as the means of a final solution of this grave and ever increasing difficulty:

First—An appeal to the Government of Great Britain to coöperate with our own government in the absolute prohibition of this trade in men and women; and

Second—The joint and friendly action of the two countries with the Empire of China in the abrogation of all treaties between the three nations permitting the emigration of Chinese to the United States.

And in the meantime we earnestly recommend legislation by Congress limiting the number of Chinese allowed to be landed from any vessel entering the ports of the United States, to, say, not more than ten.

This policy would in a great degree tend to a redress of the grievances that now sorely afflict our State, and threaten to overshadow her prosperity.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Adopted at a meeting of the Committee held in the City of San Francisco, August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

CREED HAYMOND, Chairman.

Attest: F. SHAY, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

On the third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the Senate of the State of California, the Hon. Creed Haymond, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, with power to sit at any time or place within the State, and the said committee shall make inquiry:

1. As to the number of Chinese in this State and the effect their presence has upon the social and political condition of the State.
2. As to the probable result of Chinese immigration upon the country, if such immigration be not discouraged.
3. As to the means of exclusion, if such committee should be of the opinion that the presence of the Chinese element in our midst is detrimental to the interests of the country.
4. As to such other matters as, in the judgment of the committee, have a bearing upon the question of Chinese immigration. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which memorial must set out at length the facts in relation to the subject of this inquiry, and such conclusions as the committee may have arrived at as to the policy and means of excluding Chinese from the country. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee is authorized and directed to have printed, at the State Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies of such memorial, and of the testimony taken by said committee, to furnish copies thereof to the leading newspapers of the United States, five copies to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and to deposit two thousand copies with the Secretary of State of California for general distribution. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall, on or before the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, furnish to the Governor of the State of California two copies of said memorial, properly engrossed, and the Governor, upon receipt thereof, be requested to transmit, through the proper channels, one of said copies to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the United States. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath, and that a majority of said committee shall constitute a quorum. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to employ a Sergeant-at-Arms, at a compensation not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and a phonographic reporter at a compensation not to exceed one thousand dollars, and that two thousand dollars of the Contingent Fund of the Senate be set aside, out of which such compensation and the contingent and traveling expenses of the committee shall be paid upon the order of the Chairman thereof. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee report to the Senate, at its next session, the proceedings had hereunder.

Subsequently, on motion, the Senate increased the number of the Committee to seven, and the following Senators were appointed on said Committee: Senators Haymond, McCoppin, Pierson, Donovan, Rogers, Lewis, and Evans.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APPOINTED APRIL 3, 1876.

STATE CAPITOL,
SACRAMENTO, April 4th, 1876.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the State of California to investigate the subject of Chinese immigration met at two o'clock P. M.

Present—Senator Haymond, Chairman; Senators Evans, Lewis, Donovan, McCoppin, Rogers, and Pierson.

Frank Shay was elected official reporter, and —— Cronk, Sergeant-at-Arms.

* * * * * * * *

The Committee adjourned to meet at the City of San Francisco on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11th, 1876.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment—present, all the members—and proceeded to take testimony, as follows:

F. F. Low sworn.

Mr. Pierson—How long did you reside in China?

A.—I resided there about three years and a half.

Q.—In what parts of China?

A.—Chiefly in Pekin; that was my residence.

Q.—Are you familiar with the immigration of Chinese to this State?

A.—Not from personal observation, because I was in a different part of the empire than from whence this immigration comes.

Q.—From where does it come?

A.—Principally from Hongkong.

Q.—What position did you occupy in China?

A.—Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Emperor of China.

Q.—During what years?

A.—Eighteen hundred and seventy, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and a portion of eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the terms upon which the Chinese emigrate from China to this country, either officially or personally?

A.—I have no knowledge.

Q.—Is it voluntary or involuntary? Do they come voluntarily, or are they sent here?

A.—Before I can answer that question perhaps it will be well for me to state that the emigration from Hongkong is not from China, a fact which seems to have been lost sight of by almost everybody that discusses this question. The Island of Hongkong is a British possession, ceded to the British Crown by the Government of China, and is organized, I think, the same as Australia. It is a British Colony, governed the same as any other British possession.

Q.—Under no jurisdiction of the Chinese Empire at all?

A.—No more than Canada. How these people get to Hongkong I do not know. I suppose they go in sam-pans, in boats, steamers, and all sorts of ways, and then emigrate from Hongkong to San Francisco.

Mr. McCoppin—Don't the Chinese come from different parts of China to Hongkong to take ships there, just as emigrants from England, Ireland, and Scotland used to go to Liverpool?

A.—Yes, sir. But take the Chinese here and you would not find one in a thousand—probably one in five thousand—but that came from Kwang-tung, the province of which Canton is capital. There are their homes; they are all from one section of the country. We have anglicized "Canton;" made that name out of the original Chinese words "Kwang-tung." So far as it appears from all evidences, all the emigrants from Hongkong are freemen; indeed, I understand that the British emigration law forbids anybody but voluntary emigrants embarking; forbids a vessel clearing unless all the emigrants on board are voluntary emigrants, and that is to be certified to before the vessel can have a clearing.

Mr. Pierson—Who is the American Consul at Hongkong, now?

A.—It is not easy to tell you that, the mutations of office are so frequent. David G. Bailey was the last one that I heard of.

Mr. Evans—You are then of the impression that the people do not come here as peons, under contract—that that theory is not correct?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You think that they come here as free people?

A.—On the face of it, yes; that is the only impression that I have.

Mr. Pierson—Do you know of the existence in Hongkong, or any part of China, of companies such as they have here?

A.—These companies all have agents in Hongkong.

Mr. McCoppin—Each company here has an agency there?

A.—I do not speak from absolute knowledge, but that is my understanding. The Chinese people are made up of guilds, of all sorts and kinds, and rule, in this manner, everything sold—as tea, silks, etc., even to the transportation on wheelbarrows. It is all governed by guilds or associations, and these, probably, have some general headquarters in China; probably at the hospital to which the companies here telegraphed a short time since.

Q.—I suppose that is the place where all the people are received or taken prior to being shipped?

A.—That is my belief; I do not know. These people deny that such are the facts; practically, all Chinese come here through means advanced by these companies or individuals, or by people here,

through these companies. I think it is by no means sure that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is not importing Chinese to-day through these companies. I know the Central Pacific Railroad Company did it.

Mr. Evans—Oftentimes friends and relatives here send for their friends and relatives there, don't they?

A.—There may be individual cases, but not many. I know the Central Pacific Railroad Company imported thousands and thousands of coolies through Chinese agents, and that they advanced money for passage, and took it out in work, with a bonus.

Mr. Pierson—Do you understand that these Chinamen here come under contracts, and that they must work themselves free from them?

A.—Their contract is simply to repay the amount advanced for their passage, with a sufficient bonus to recompense them for the risk, interest, etc. In other words, if they advanced forty dollars for passage they exacted that they should pay one hundred dollars, perhaps, in return, to be deducted from wages—five dollars a month or ten dollars a month, after they arrive; after they work that out they are free.

Q.—In an interview between you and a *Chronicle* reporter ——.

A.—That was a very imperfect report.

Q.—I did not gather what your ideas were about the Burlingame treaty. From your answers, I infer that no modification of the treaty can help us?

A.—You can see that yourself. Suppose the Chinese come from Australia, any inhibition in the Burlingame treaty could not have anything to do with them. Divest yourself of the idea that Hongkong is China, and you have the question in a nutshell.

Mr. McCoppin—So that any modification of the Chinese treaty ——.

A.—If the British Government and the United States Government should agree to any inhibition regarding the emigration of Chinese from a British port, then the Chinese Government might have cause for a grievance, for they had a treaty with this country, but a modification of the Burlingame treaty could have no effect one way or the other.

Q.—Is not the whole remedy of this evil with Congress? Has it not the power to pass laws restricting this class of immigration?

A.—It is not easy to map out.

Q.—Is not the power there?

A.—Yes, sir; the same as—it all lies there, if anywhere. It is not an easy problem to solve by any means, because of our treaties with China. We derive a large portion of our rights and privileges in China from the fact of the "favored nation" clause in those treaties; that is, when China makes a treaty with the United States, France, Great Britain, and all other countries, it is usual, and I think it is universal, to insert this "favored nation" clause, which reads substantially as follows: "That any rights other than those granted in this treaty, that have or may be granted to any other nation, shall inure to the nation that makes this treaty;" so that all our treaties with China contain that clause, and a very large proportion of our rights that we have there comes through the operation of the "favored nation" clause in our treaties, that we have gathered from other treaties.

Mr. Pierson—The great mass of the immigrants here, of the Chinese, is of the very lowest order of Chinese, is it not?

A.—They are the laboring classes, and, usually coming from seaport towns, might be considered the lowest class of laborers; the agricultural laborers ranking next to the officials.

Q.—Then we get most of our Chinese immigration from seaport towns?

A.—I am assuming that they come from the neighborhood of Canton—boatmen and men who work for hire, or the common class of laborers. Agricultural laborers are regarded with great consideration in the social ethics of China; indeed, agriculture has been ennobled by the action of the government. In the gradation of Chinese society the officials hold the highest rank; next come the agricultural laborers; then the manufacturers, who increase values by working raw materials into articles of use; then the trader, let him trade in anything—peanuts, or dry goods at wholesale. They are dealers all the same; they exchange commodities, producing nothing.

Q.—His caste is lower than the laborer?

A.—Yes, sir. Then we have the professional man—he is lower still. A lawyer in China is pretty nearly as bad as actors and barbers, who are without the pale of social life.

Mr. Donovan—Then the lawyers are a stage above actors and barbers?

A.—Yes, sir. When I say lawyers, there is practically no such thing; there are men who hang about the Courts, but they answer more to the description of French notaries or conveyancers—men who draw papers. There are no differences in their grades.

Mr. Pierson—Where do we get the bulk of our immigration?

A.—From the laboring classes.

Q.—What are the customary wages of laborers in China?

A.—From ten to twenty cents a day. Perhaps ten cents will be nearer the average for common laborers.

Q.—They support themselves out of that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do those people live? What is their social position there? Do they live on the water or on the land?

A.—They live on the land, with the exception of around about the City of Canton, where a great many people live in boats, knowing no law. They make their homes in boats, but that is a very small portion of the population. China is an immense empire, and we are only dealing with the little fringe around the edges. We know comparatively little of the interior.

Q.—I was asking to see if we drew the mass of our immigration from seaport towns?

A.—I assume we do, for the laborers; the men who own a little piece of land and cultivate it will not come here, because they are independent. Those only who are obliged to work for wages will come. I speak now of the mass. Of course some merchants come here, because they will go anywhere where there is profit to be made in trade and traffic.

Q.—Now as to their education—can the lower classes of people read and write?

A.—Most of them can, to a certain extent.

Q.—What is their system of education; is it a governmental system?

A.—No, sir. It is all private education. They have neighborhood schools that are supported by the voluntary contributions of the

neighborhood; sometimes by assessments levied, but that is all voluntary. There is nothing compulsory in it.

Q.—What about their domestic relations in regard to marriage?

A.—It is incumbent upon every man to marry. This is the custom of the country. The public opinion of the people makes it absolutely compulsory, and everybody does marry. Even at a young age, marriage contracts are made by the parents of either side, and they are betrothed from infancy, frequently. As soon as they are old enough to marry, they marry.

Q.—Do we get any considerable proportion of married Chinamen here?

A.—Very likely.

Q.—Do they leave their wives in China?

A.—They leave their wives at home.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the great bulk of the Chinese women that come here are prostitutes?

A.—That is to be presumed. I assume that as the fact.

Mr. Evans—How are the people there—in China—as regards chastity?

A.—The bulk of the people are chaste. It is only around large cities where we have immorality and vice. On this point I have the testimony of those who have traveled a great deal in the interior, where immorality on the part of married women is punished with terrible severity—where they are tabooed from society.

Mr. Pierson—Are men restricted by the laws of China to one wife?

A.—No, sir. The others, after the first, are called wives, and the children are legitimate, too. A Chinaman who has wealth can take as many wives as he chooses—as many as he can support. It is a mere matter of bargain and sale with the parents. If a family have a surplus of girls that cannot be betrothed in the regular way, they dispose of them as second and third wives.

Mr. Donovan—They can have as many wives as they can buy?

A.—Yes, sir. But the second, third, fourth, and fifth wives are all subordinate to the first; she is mistress of the household.

Q.—Can the women have as many husbands as they like?

A.—No; they are restricted.

Mr. Pierson—What do you understand to be the population of China?

A.—It is popularly thought to be four hundred millions, but my opinion is that it is overestimated. Three hundred millions would be a fair estimate, although we have so little data that it is impossible to tell with anything approaching accuracy. The population of China has decreased in the last century very largely. That don't admit of doubt.

Q.—From what causes?

A.—From rebellion, insurrection, famine in certain districts, and more than all, the consumption of opium; for it is an established fact, I think, by the medical fraternity, that the confirmed opium eater is incapable of procreation.

Q.—Do you understand, Governor, that there is any particular prevalence in China of syphilitic diseases?

A.—No more than here.

Q.—Or elephantiasis?

A.—In the southern provinces. Elephantiasis is in Hongkong, as in all tropical countries.

Q.—It is common, then, to India and southern China?

A.—To all tropical countries—Central America, for instance.

Q.—Any prevalence of leprosy?

A.—Leprosy is not uncommon in China, although it is not prevalent in the north of China. Goitre, a swelling of the glands of the throat, is frequent, and is supposed to come from the water. The whole valley on the northern part of the Yang-tse-kiang is impregnated with muriate of lime, and this disease was attributed to the lime water. Whether this was the cause, or not, I do not know.

Mr. McCoppin—The introduction of opium, was that in this century?

A.—In the year eighteen hundred, according to the best statistics I could obtain, the importation of India opium into China was about four thousand chests, one hundred and thirty-three pounds each, according to the best data I could obtain. In the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or we will take the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the importation of opium into China was ten thousand five hundred tons. In addition to that, the native production amounts to fully the foreign importation.

Q.—The English first introduced opium there?

A.—Yes, sir; it came from India—the East India Company.

Mr. Pierson—How far is the Island upon which Hongkong is situated from the mainland?

A.—Oh, it is just a passage for the ships of the Chinamen; not farther than from here (City Hall) to Goat Island.

Mr. Evans—Do you know the area of that island?

A.—I do not know. It is just a rocky sort of island, a forbidding sort of place, although they have spent a great deal of money improving it.

Q.—What is the population?

A.—I won't pretend to say. It is very largely Chinese. Most of the population is Chinese. There must be half a million, I suppose.

Mr. McCoppin—What benefit, if any, does America, as a nation, derive from this immigration from China, outside of its trade? Does the immigration give the right to Americans to go into China, and trade to any extent, and have they availed themselves of it?

A.—Very largely.

Q.—I mean outside of Hongkong—China proper?

A.—There is a good trade with Shanghai. On the Yang-tse-kiang River there is a line of steamers owned by Americans, where they must have, I should think, fifteen, perhaps not as large as the largest river steamers in America, but larger than any we have here; larger than the steamer Capital. The freight-carrying capacity of those steamers is between two thousand five hundred and three thousand tons, besides a large passenger capacity.

Q.—Owned by Americans?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where do they run?

A.—Run from Shanghai to Hang-kow; that is the head of navigation.

Mr. Pierson—Have you any idea how large an American population there is in China to-day?

A.—I cannot tell from memory. I have some books that I can consult, and give a pretty accurate estimate. We have a very large trade in cotton goods in China, also in heavy cottons and drills and twilled goods. During the war, when cotton was high, the English

dug into the trade, and counterfeited our trademarks, thus securing the bulk of the trade, which they have kept ever since, by making lighter goods, and sizing them differently. I have seen bales of drills at Hang-kow marked "Lawrence Mills, Mass.," that never saw the United States.

Mr. Donovan—Do you think there are five thousand Americans in China?

A.—I should say yes, for a guess. I do not speak from knowledge.

Q.—Do you think that would be a fair estimate?

A.—I would not like to make an estimate without consulting some statistics, since it would be a wild sort of a guess.

Mr. Pierson—From what source do you think we would be able to get any accurate information as to the terms upon which the Chinese come to this country?

A.—You can get it only by digging down into those affairs here.

Q.—Would the Minister to China be able to give any information?

A.—Oh, no!

Q.—There are Consuls ——.

A.—There are Consuls; but the government does not provide them with any machinery. They give them Secretaries; but they are posted two hundred miles from where the emigrants come.

Q.—Then what we do get will have to be obtained here?

A.—This seems to be the place.

Q.—Practically, I understand you, if any such system exists as involuntary emigration ——.

A.—You can hardly call it involuntary emigration.

Q.—If that system does exist, it is in violation of our treaty, is it not?

A.—It is in violation of our treaty, and in violation of the Chinese law. The Chinese themselves are opposed to the exportation of coolie labor, more than we are to the immigration. They have three great griefs against foreign nations. One is opium; the second is coolie emigration. When I speak of coolie emigration, I mean as it has gone on in years past, as the exportation of coolies from Macao to Peru and Havana. Those coolies thus taken away under contract, we know, were ill-treated, and the contracts violated. The Chinese felt very sore about this, and appointed a Commission a year ago; and I think they abrogated their treaty with Spain on account of it. Spain had a sort of treaty that permitted the taking away of contract labor, and they shut down on it. I sustained them in it, too.

Mr. Donovan—The proposition, as I understand it, is that as long as they keep the contract the Chinese take no exceptions; but when they break the contract they do take exceptions.

A.—It takes a long story to explain that. When the English and French captured Pekin, in eighteen hundred and sixty, they made a supplemental treaty, which provided, among other things, that the Chinese might be taken under contract to go abroad, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by government. The view of the English was to get laborers to take to the West India possessions, where they wanted labor, and subsequently Alcock, the British Minister, together with the French Government, concluded some articles of agreement by which contracts might be made. These contracts required five years service and the return of the men by the contractors, etc. So many conditions were required that the British Government rejected the articles, and since that there has

been nothing. Involuntary emigration, or emigration under contract, has been and is discouraged by the Chinese Government. You must understand that this treaty was made under duress. It was dictated to China, with cannon planted around her capital—Pekin. That treaty was written for them. They did not write it themselves, and they have obstructed, in every way possible, emigration other than free emigration.

Mr. McCoppin—What is the name of the gentleman, in China, connected with the American Embassy?

A.—Mr. Williams.

Q.—Where is he?

A.—He sailed on the last steamer for China. He has been Secretary of the legation, speaks the Canton dialect as well as English, and if you had some man like that here your Committee could gain much information of value. He goes among the Chinese and talks with them in their own language. His residence is Pekin.

Mr. Pierson—Will you explain the *modus operandi* of shipping men—the forms that they have got to go through with in order to ship them at all?

A.—I don't know. That is what I want to find out. What I know is, that a manifest—a list of passengers, with their various occupations. All appear to be free, voluntary emigrants, and the Consul certifies to that fact, nothing to the contrary being asserted.

Mr. Donovan—It seems that the Chinamen who come here have some sort of a contract with some one, by which their bones are to be returned to China in case of death?

A.—That seems to be the fact.

Q.—And they won't come here except under contract to take their bones back?

A.—I assume that to be the case.

Mr. Pierson—You assume they all do come under contract?

A.—So I assume. Forty or fifty dollars is the passage money by steamer. You take a common laborer, one who has not that amount of money, and advance it; he agrees to work it out. Those who have that much money will not come, because they are independent.

Mr. McCoppin—I suppose that to be buried in China is a part of the religion of that country.

A.—It comes from Confucius' doctrine of the worship of ancestors; but then a great many Chinese go to the East Indies, die there, and their bones are never brought back to China. It is a short distance, and I presume those who go there do so on their own hook, there being no contract by which some one must see to the sending back of the bones. At the same time there is that feeling among the Chinese, inculcated by their religion—if religion it may be called—that they sleep better if they can have their descendants make offerings at their graves when they are buried. They think they will be happier in the other world, and all of them, therefore, desire it.

Mr. Pierson—If they ship here under contract, it is in direct violation of the British colonial laws, as well as our treaty?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the British Government must wink at their deception?

A.—Yes; it seems as if they must. The English Government has a law for ferreting out the fact whether they are free emigrants or not. If they are free, they are permitted to go on board the English ships. At the present time there are very severe pains and penalties

provided for the importation of coolies in American vessels; but these do not apply to foreign governments. Where emigrants embark in English vessels they are beyond the reach of our laws.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing, approximately, the number of Chinese in California, or in San Francisco?

A.—No, sir; I have a sort of general impression that the number is overestimated. Of course the statistics of those who have arrived, and the departures by steamers for China, and the number of deaths, might be ascertained. A great many go back to China. They come here because they have good wages, and after serving two or three years they have a competence, and away they go. In the autumn a great many go home, so as to be there during the Chinese new year, and have a grand blow-out.

Mr. Haymond—Is it not your impression that the immigration here is an off-shoot of the coolie trade, the only difference being that that trade is under the auspices of the government, while this is a private enterprise?

A.—No; I think this immigration sprung up originally from the building of these great railroads. They brought us a large Chinese immigration to this coast.

Q.—You have spoken of free emigration and enforced emigration, how would you class this?

A.—I class this as enforced emigration; but that is hardly the proper name for it, because they are not bound to any certain term of service, as I understand it. The contract is simply to repay advancements made for passages, with a certain bonus to pay for interest and risk.

Mr. McCoppin—I suppose that Chinamen wishing to come to this country, in the hope of bettering their condition, and not having money to pay the passage, make contracts with these companies to pay them back for advances made, with interest, etc.?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Evans—Don't you know white immigrants that came to California that way?

A.—Yes, sir; and they never kept their contracts as the Chinese do. There was a very large sprinkling of immigration that came to California that way in forty-nine.

Mr. Donovan—Do the Chinese keep their contracts better than the Americans?

A.—They don't know our laws here, and the companies have such absolute power over them that they keep their contracts. The guilds have absolute power over them here and in their own country.

Mr. Pierson—Has the Chinese Government any tribunals in Hongkong?

A.—It is an entirely British Colonial Government. The Chinese have no government there.

Q.—Are Chinamen tried in British tribunals?

A.—Certainly.

Mr. Haymond—You say the guilds in China have absolute control over them. To what extent—to the extent of life and liberty?

A.—They cannot take a man's life by law, but they can persecute and depress him.

Q.—He then is absolutely at their mercy?

A.—You take the merchants' guild—the tea merchants' guild for instance; it decides that the members shall not sell tea below a cer-

tain price. Suppose a member breaks that agreement; he will be ruled out, and his credit will be destroyed; he will be bankrupted. There are various ways in which they can enforce their decrees. The great power of these Chinese companies over the people here is due, in a measure, to the fact that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets for China until they get certificates from their companies, and the companies will not give the certificates until the people shall have paid their debts.

Mr. Donovan—I have been told that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have a contract with the Chinese companies, that it will not sell Chinamen tickets unless they get certificates from the companies that they are free; that they have served their term of servitude?

A.—Substantially that is a fact. I recollect having a conversation with Mayor Otis about it, and he said that company had to conform to the wishes of the companies, because the trade was worth too much. I know, from my knowledge of the Chinese people, that very few can raise money enough to pay for a passage here. Somebody has to pay it. A common laborer, who has fifty dollars, will not come here; he is independent.

Mr. Haymond—And this money is advanced by the companies, and they enforce payment by having a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which they can keep these Chinamen here until they shall have paid everything?

A.—That is their safety in making advances; but that is only a supposition on my part—an opinion I have formed from facts that have come under my own observation.

Q.—Is it not the prevailing opinion in the neighborhood of the ports from which these people are shipped, that a great many are shipped against their will—for instance, the women?

A.—No.

Q.—It is with their consent?

A.—Yes, sir. Where a woman is under age she has very little to say. The parents make contracts to sell them in marriage, or anything else they please.

Mr. Donovan—As I understand it, the parents have a right to make marriage contracts, and the woman really has no control of herself in China?

A.—Nor the boy either.

Q.—I mean the woman; if she is of age and unmarried?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And consequently the women that come here must be sold or given away?

A.—That would be a fair assumption.

Q.—And brought to this country for ———. Of course we know the purposes for which they are brought here?

A.—There may be some exceptions; but that is the general assumption.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been a resident of California?

A.—I have been a resident here since the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Q.—What business have you been engaged in?

A.—Merchant and banker. I have been Governor of the State, member of Congress, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and Minister to China.

Q.—What commodities or products of the United States are now sold in China—exported in any quantities?

A.—Most every product of the country. Quite a large trade has sprung up between here and there in domestic produce, breadstuffs, etc.

Q.—Are these consumed by China proper or by the foreign population?

A.—They do not go to the interior, and are consumed principally by the foreigners. The Chinese themselves could not afford to live on flour. As the Chinese become more anglicized they may change in this respect. Flour is a sort of luxury there just now, and cannot be used extensively.

Q.—What is the general condition of the working classes, as compared with that of the working classes of this country?

A.—More average comfort, according to their ideas of comfort. According to our ideas, it would be misery. There are fewer abject poor. That comes partly from the fact that labor is honorable, and everybody works; everybody is expected to work, and a drone has no sympathy.

Q.—Do you know the average amount required to support a laborer per day?

A.—I can judge from the fact that the wages are small, and that the families are supported on them.

Q.—Ten cents a day?

A.—Yes; and in foreign settlements a common laboring coolie, employed by a foreigner, would get five or six dollars a month. Out of that they support considerable families, but they make the families work also. Every individual works—the wife works, and all work.

Mr. Donovan—Could the Collector of the Port do anything to prevent these people coming here as they do?

A.—No. When the manifest comes to him properly certified, I don't think the Consul would have the power to go behind it.

Q.—How many children, as a rule, do families average, that are supported on ten cents a day?

A.—About the same as it is here.

W. J. SHAW sworn.

Mr. Haymond—State generally what you know of the social and political condition of the Chinese in their own country, their habits, mode of life, manner in which they work, wages, and customs generally.

A.—I went to China when I was abroad. I went to Shanghai, to Tien-tsin, to Pekin, the Great Wall and back, up the Yang-tse-kiang, and into the interior about five hundred and fifty miles. I visited several of the chief towns, and studied the country and the people as well as I could; but I don't know that I have anything new to communicate. I found the Chinese a peculiar people. Their government is one of the most remarkable that I have ever studied. While it is hardly any government at all, yet it maintains a kind of control over the largest population of any one government in the world. I attribute this to what we may call their religion. They are educated in a manner ever the same—similar to that which prevailed in Christendom three hundred years ago. They are taught that all the knowledge that is of real value is found in the works of Confucius.

In their schools they are educated in his works; and the learning to be found in them, and in the works of his contemporaries, constitute the whole of their system of education. Among the most striking features of that education is their devotion to parents; and that parental relation seems to me to afford some clue to their extraordinary condition governmentally. They live in families, and sometimes these families are very large. I have been assured that sometimes twenty to forty married people constitute one family, and they bring up their children all together. It is a family relation emphatically; and in such a country, under such a condition of things, there is very little necessity for governmental interference. The families are held responsible for the conduct of their children. When a child of bad habits, disregarding the example and teachings of his parents, becomes uncontrollable, and the parents don't know what to do with him, they have the right, as I am assured—a right that is very often practiced—to rid the world of that child. They say: "We can do nothing with this child. It will only disgrace us; and it is better for us to drown him in the river than to bring him up in this way." Their teachings lead them to literally worship their parents. I have seen them bow reverentially to their parents as a pagan would to his god. The idea of resisting parental authority is regarded with horror; and it does not enter their minds, except under extraordinary circumstances. The consequence is, that the parental rule of the family provides a rule for the whole country, without the interference of government, as we understand it. In some districts, however, particularly in the interior, up the Yang-tse-kiang River, it is customary for the natives to form expeditions to rob from village to village; and as they increase the number of villages captured, the horde becomes more extensive, and they continue on robbing and pillaging until their numbers amount to almost an army. I was shown on the Yang-tse-kiang River an extensive territory recently pillaged. The whole place was devastated. The central government has no particular power over them. I was told that when such occurrences happened, the government would send its mandate to the Governor of the province, insisting that order should be preserved. Sometimes they succeeded in quelling the disturbances, and sometimes they were quelled by the voluntary dispersion of the members of the gangs. I was assured that in that country these things are not of rare occurrence. I was also assured that a very large portion of the population, particularly the working population, were simply slaves—some of them slaves from birth; but as a rule, or at least in very frequent instances, they were enslaved in a manner not unknown to foreign nations, being sold to pay debts. A very large proportion of the laboring classes composes this latter class. The labor of agriculture is encouraged by the example of the Emperor himself At certain times in Pekin he holds the plow himself. It is undoubtedly to show that the government has a high respect for agriculture. But although this high example is set, and agriculture is so ennobled, yet it is in China, like everywhere else in the Old World—the real work is done by the lower classes. The highest members are those who are considered to be nearest the Courts. The army proper consists of agriculturists; that is to say, the members are given ground to cultivate, and they cultivate the land, thus maintaining themselves and their families by their own labor. They are not paid salaries as in other countries, but are made

to earn their own living in that way. The regular army in China is considered, in villages where it is sent to quell disturbances, as the most dangerous element that could visit them, because they are usually hungry, and consider themselves at liberty to help themselves to any provisions or property that are loose. Shortly after the Tae-ping rebellion, I was told that the towns preferred the visits of the rebels to the visits of the regular army.

Mr. Pierson—What do you understand by coolie labor?

A.—Slave labor, I should understand; what we call slave labor; perhaps more closely resembling peonage than strictly slave labor.

Mr. Haymond—There is no obligation on the part of the person holding them to take care of them?

A.—What the law may be on that point I cannot say.

Mr. Pierson—How long were you in China, Mr. Shaw?

A.—I do not remember. I think about three or four months.

Q.—During what year?

A.—Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Q.—Were you in Hongkong?

A.—Yes; I remained in Hongkong some little time, two or three weeks, I think, visiting in that vicinity.

Q.—Do you know anything about the mode of the shipping of Chinese to this port?

A.—I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Rogers—How do these Chinamen you see here compare with the generality of the Chinese?

A.—The masses are about the same as we see here. In cases where they are better here, the change is caused by the better country.

Q.—Are the women there very little lower than these we see here?

A.—The women there are, of course, in a very peculiar condition. Prostitution, for instance, in China, is not regarded as a disgrace, but is regarded as a profession, a calling, like that of beggary, or any of the low professions—a condition in which they must remain, because they have been occupying it. It is supposed that they are not responsible for it. The condition of the lower classes is as near, as I should think, that of the brutes as any human exhibition can be found any where in human society. In Pekin, I visited the Sisters of Mercy, who have a society there, and I saw in that house children, girls from infancy, still unweaned, up to fourteen and fifteen years of age. I was assured by the Sisters—and have no question of its truth—that those children were picked up, for the most part, by them, out of the streets. Frequently mothers have brought their girl children to the Sisters, and voluntarily delivered them, to be raised by them; and it was no rare occurrence when a girl was born to place it on the street, abandon it to its fate, because the parents had no means to bring it up. I cannot give any accurate idea as to the number I saw in that institution. At that time I gained the impression that infanticide and the abandonment of female infants were things much practiced there—to an extent unheard of amongst us or any other nation. At Tien-tsin more Sisters have a convent, and most of the inmates were children picked out of the gutters, where they were left by their parents. The inmates of this convent, as you are aware, were massacred by the Chinese population on one occasion, under the accusation that they were bringing up these children as Christians. That organization is sustained by the Catholic Church; they are Catholic institutions, sustained as they are in other countries. Most of the

Sisters in the convent at Pekin were French, two of them, I think being Irish by birth. They were sent there and maintained as those organizations are in other countries. I found the numbers in these institutions to be governed by the room in their buildings more than the supply. They were all filled, and there were subjects for many more besides—female children abandoned by their parents.

Q.—How does living in Chinese cities compare with living here?

A.—Their living here must be very far superior to their living there. I mean the laboring classes; what would be called there the coolie class. So far as I observed, they seemed well satisfied if they got plenty of rice.

Q.—What wages did they get?

A.—That I never went into sufficiently to give me any proper ideas as to the rule of wages. With regard to the coolies, their wages would, of course, simply be their rice.

Mr. Donovan—Do they have more wives than one?

A.—Yes, sir. They are allowed to have as many as they want. Strictly speaking, they have but one wife. That wife is permitted, and it is considered no disgrace to encourage the husband to have as many more women in the same house as he can support. They are his concubines. They would more nearly correspond, according to our ideas, to concubines than to wives. They have a claim for support, and the children are the children of the wife. In law they are held to be the legitimate children of the father. They are credited to the first, or legal, wife. The wife, when she loves her husband, considers that she does him a kindness in inviting in others to assist in the domestic relations.

Q.—I understood you to say that in these little villages and places in China, where one makes war upon another, they feel that they have a right to decide that quarrel without respect to the central government, and punish criminals as they see fit. The central government is of secondary consideration?

A.—Yes, sir; somewhat so.

Q.—And regarding these guilds or companies, is their authority regarded as paramount to that of the government?

A.—As I understand it, these guilds or companies are formed as a sort of mutual protection societies. The members have a strong feeling for their companies, and would be ready to obey any reasonable request, and sometimes any unreasonable request. They consider themselves as strictly amenable to the companies, and if these companies undertake to enforce any rule made by them, they will generally do it.

Q.—If, in China, they respect their companies more than they do their government, they would be the same here, would they not?

A.—So I should imagine. I should explain those raids that I mentioned more fully. It is not an uncommon thing in Asia for raids to be made. On the borders of British India, for instance, communities sometimes lose their crops; they are short of food and become hungry, and, as is natural in that stage of society, they go somewhere where they can get food; they therefore make raids into India, frequently on British subjects. Sometimes the English Government has felt obliged to go into the interior to punish persons making those raids. The Chinese Government has no power to suppress these raids, and punishment must come from other sources, if at all. The natives raid when they are hungry and want food, and these hungry

spells come on whenever they are desired, it seemed to me. In Singapore the condition of the Chinese was a subject of constant reflection and observation to me. In that city, at the time I was there, there was, as I was told, over eighty thousand Chinese. They were given a portion of the town to inhabit, and that portion swarmed with them. I was assured that sometimes they became exceedingly troublesome to the government, owing to their being liable to get into quarrels. When they got into a quarrel they would be destitute of reason, and would be like wild beasts, rushing through the streets, stabbing and killing others. In Java, several years ago, the Dutch prohibited their immigration into the interior of that country, they were feared so much, because of their influence over the native population, and they are now, or were, when I was there, only allowed to trade in the interior when given a special government permit so to do.

Q.—In what respect?

A.—In trade; they were so much more unscrupulous, cunning, and selfish in making bargains than the natives of Java. The East India Malays are quite a different character of men from the Chinese. The Chinese are superior to them in cunning, and they take such advantages, especially in Java, that they found it necessary to prohibit altogether their going into the interior of the Island. They have been used, however, to advantage in the tin mines of Banca. In that work they have been very serviceable.

Mr. Pierson—Do you understand that the Chinese Government favors or desires to repress Chinese emigration?

A.—It is understood that the government does not desire the Chinese to leave the country, but whether their leaving is or is not in violation of any regulations of that government, I do not know.

Mr. Evans—From what part of China do the Chinese, who come to this coast, come?

A.—From Canton, and from provinces bordering upon that part of China.

Q.—Under whose control is that part?

A.—Canton is under the Chinese. Hongkong would be the place from which they would ship for California. This is a British Colony. There would be no difficulty for any number of persons to leave Canton, where there is a constant connection by steamers, for Hongkong, where they could ship for California. The mass of Chinese immigrants do not come from Hongkong. They simply go there for the purpose of embarking. The mass go there, for that is the only place where they can leave the country for America.

Q.—Do you understand that these guilds or companies are in the relations of families?

A.—They are quite different. They are societies having no parental relations.

Mr. Haymond—How is the condition of the laboring men in that country to be compared with the condition of those here?

A.—It is undoubtedly going from misery to comfort. The amount of destitution in China is very serious. Pekin, in my opinion, is one of the filthiest cities to be found. There is what is called a Chinese city of Pekin and a Tartar city. The Chinese city is filthy to a degree almost beyond belief. I have seen tricks perpetrated in the streets of Pekin proper that would only be tolerated in brutes in a civilized country. When I was there I wondered how ladies could go into the streets at all, and I was told that they hardly ever did;

that they never attempted to walk in the streets, but when compelled to go out used the conveyances of that country. When they wanted exercise they were carried to the walls of the city, upon the top of which they could walk without seeing sights that would be disgusting. Those streets are filthy beyond what should ever be seen among human beings. The great mass of the people, it seemed to me, were ignorant, and not in a position to be removed from ignorance. They have, it is true, a system of education, but that system of education is confined to certain books written four thousand years ago. They think there is no knowledge anywhere that is not found in those books, and, as a consequence, their learning, from the highest to the lowest, must be very limited, according to our ideas.

Mr. Pierson—Do they read and write?

A.—They are taught to read and write in the common schools that are throughout the whole country. It is not a governmental system, but is kept up by their peculiar system of office-holding. A person cannot hold office except he have an education in the books I have described. Those books teach a high system of morals, and they learn them. About three hundred years ago there were persons who believed that all the knowledge of any value was embraced in the Bible, and that office-holders should be compelled to have a thorough knowledge of its contents. That is the rule in China regarding the works of Confucius. The consequence is, that although our people have the idea that the Chinese are very well educated, they are possessed of only a very limited one. Although they are required to read and write, and to know Confucius, yet that knowledge in itself—all they have—is so inadequate to the demands of the present age, that we may say that they have no education at all.

Mr. Haymond—What was the received opinion among Americans, English, and other intelligent people in China, as to the character of emigration to this country, whether free or servile?

A.—With regard to that, I would not like to say. Regarding their honesty, I can mention this fact, which may interest the Committee: I was assured by all the merchants with whom I conversed on the subject in the towns that I visited in China, where there are foreign merchants residing, that nobody hired a Chinese servant without taking a bond from some responsible person that he would be responsible for any thefts that servant might perpetrate. It was considered there, among those with whom I conversed on the subject, that Chinamen are so constituted that they must sooner or later steal something. It is their nature. Consequently they are not trusted in any house until they bring their bondsmen. When thefts are committed, and they are not of rare occurrence, the bondsmen pay for the things stolen. As far as I know and heard, no one thought of hiring a servant without taking a bond to meet any deficiency caused by theft.

Q.—Are the women considered to amount to anything?

A.—The women in China occupy the same position as in most parts of Asia—virtually slaves; mere creatures, to pander to the wishes of the males, and promote their happiness.

Mr. Donovan—You have given us a description of the literature of the Chinese; now, take their architecture. How does that compare with other works dating back, say four thousand years—the pyramids, for instance, of Egypt?

A.—The architecture of the Chinese, if it deserves that name, is the most primitive of any now in use. In Pekin, for instance,

although it is one of their largest cities, I did not see three houses two stories high, outside of the palaces, which are inclosed within the city by themselves. I only heard of one house in the city more than one story high. I was told by a Father of the Catholic Church that, when they were erecting their church, they unwittingly erected a steeple. After that steeple was up, they were notified that they must take it down. Then they found that there was a law prohibiting any one from building a house more than one story high, the reason given being that they should not be so high as to enable the occupants to look over into the Emperor's palaces, and see his grounds. In that case the Fathers compromised by agreeing not to put up a stairs or ladder to get into the steeple.

Mr. Pierson—Of what are their buildings mostly constructed?

A.—Of brick and wood. There are some structures in Pekin—as, for instance, in the Temple of Heaven—that are quite commendable. There is a high altar there, made of white marble, and the architecture is good. Here the Emperor, when he is a man grown, sacrifices animals. The place called the Temple of Heaven is very pretty. The roofs are tiled; and as regards architectural beauty, those temples will compare favorably with similar buildings in other countries. The dwellings in the city, however, are far inferior.

Mr. Donovan—Is the architecture equal to that of any of the great nations dating back four thousand years, or those of the present time?

A.—I think not. It is quite inferior to that of the Egyptians, the Latins, and Greeks, and other nations of antiquity. Their literature is better than their architecture. I have the works of Confucius and Mensius translated into English. I have examined them with some attention, and regard them as works of great credit. The morals they teach are certainly very commendable, and will compare favorably with the moral teachings of other books of that age. Outside of those works I have never read any works of the Chinese. The Chinese, so Dr. Williams says, are almost destitute of imagination. They have no poets, as we understand them. What they have is of the most inferior, commonplace character. Their music is quite destitute of harmony. Their writings are devoid of wit. Their novels are exceedingly simple stories, such as our little boys and girls read here.

Mr. Pierson—Are their officers elected or appointed?

A.—They are appointed by the government. They have competitive examinations; but they are only in the works I have mentioned, so that the choice is confined to persons educated according to the government method.

Q.—Do you know of any diseases peculiar to China?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Is there a great deal of leprosy there?

A.—There is said to be a great deal in certain districts.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Ever since June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Q.—What positions have you held in California?

A.—I have never held any except what you gentlemen now hold. Besides that, I was District Attorney here in this city (San Francisco) in eighteen hundred and fifty. I was in the State Senate twice. That is all.

Q.—From what you have seen of those people, and from what you know of your own knowledge, what effect do you think a large emi-

gration from that country to this would produce on our social and political condition?

A.—It would have the most deplorable effects. It seems to me that a large Chinese immigration would cheapen labor to such a degree that white labor could not compete with them.

Q.—Why would they cheapen it? Why can these people work cheaper?

A.—For the reason that the Chinaman, from his birth, is educated to live cheaply, to live on the smallest amount possible to be conceived of. I suppose that a penny a day would feed a Chinaman in China very comfortably indeed. Those habits of living he brings with him to this country; and he can live here for so much less than can men of our own race, that with even one-half the wages he can obtain sufficient living, and an equal amount of profit with free labor.

Q.—Do they bring their families with them?

A.—They do not. I am told that there are some Chinese merchants here who have their wives; but, as a rule, the women will not leave China at all. When their husbands want to leave China they tell them to go, but they will not go with them.

Q.—Every steamer that comes here from China brings a number of Chinawomen. Do you know from general repute the character of those women?

A.—The general understanding here is that they are of the lowest kind; that these women are, as a rule, prostitutes.

Mr. Lewis—About what proportion of the people in China are what you call people of rank?

A.—It would be impossible for me to say. I suppose that nobility there is hereditary, although men on passing examinations are entitled to hold office, and that diploma places them in the ranks of a sort of nobility, none below them being permitted to hold any civil office. There is caste in China to certain extents. The guilds have employments of various kinds, and they make their members adhere to those employments. This amounts, to a certain extent, to caste, but it bears no resemblance to caste in India.

Mr. Evans—You said, awhile ago, speaking of the women, that as a rule those coming here are prostitutes. How is it regarding the married women? Are they chaste or lewd?

A.—As I understand it, they are entirely chaste. They are not permitted to be otherwise. They are never allowed to be placed in a position where they can be tempted, for they are always confined to their residences.

Q.—How is infidelity in the wife looked upon in China?

A.—It would be considered as a serious offense. With concubines it would be quite a different thing. If with the consent of the man, the concubine could do as she wished. Her offense would be in doing it without his consent.

Mr. Donovan—Then a man has one wife and a dozen concubines?

A.—Yes, sir; the number is not limited.

Q.—These latter can do as they like and go where they please, but it is an offense for the mother to be "irregular?"

A.—Yes, as I understand it; they are his slaves and do his bidding.

Q.—Then a man could have his wife here and bring over a dozen concubines and let them out for purposes of prostitution?

A.—I suppose that there would be no domestic difficulties about it.

Q.—It would not be opposed to any moral ideas the Chinese have?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—The first effect of Chinese immigration would be to degrade labor. What effect would it have on the manufacturing interests of the country, and the commercial interests, if all the labor were performed by Chinamen instead of by white men? Would it have the effect of discouraging and preventing manufactures, and decreasing the amount of wages paid the white men employed in manufactories?

A.—I have never been engaged in mercantile pursuits or manufacturing, but would so imagine. They would destroy some branches of white labor; but I understand that there are many branches of industry which demand low-priced labor in order to be successfully carried on. I have been informed that Chinese labor is necessary to carry on some kinds of manufacturing business. The Chinese can do certain kinds of inferior work as well as anybody else, and being obtainable so much cheaper, are preferred, and are even necessary.

Q.—If the Chinese were employed generally would the market for productions not be necessarily destroyed, owing to the difference between their wants and the wants of the white laborer displaced by them?

A.—I would rather not answer that question, because I am so imperfectly advised.

Mr. Pierson—In other countries do the Chinese assimilate? Would they intermarry and adapt themselves to the habits and customs of the people?

A.—I have known cases of that kind. The Governor of the Island of Ternate, one of the East Indies, had married a Chinawoman. He told me that he found her exceedingly attentive to all his wants, and he rather liked it. They told me also that there were several cases where the Dutch had married Chinese, and I was also told that it was not a rare occurrence for the English girls to marry Chinamen, but of that I have no information further than hearsay.

Mr. Lewis—Do you know anything about any inducements that this people have, other than their own volition, for coming to this country?

A.—That I do not know. I believe that they regard it as desirable to come here—those who are laboring people. They have a different idea of this country from what they have of most countries.

Q.—Do you know, from your own observation and experience, how Chinamen, who have been here and returned to China, regard it?

A.—I am told that they speak more kindly of the Americans than of any other nation.

Q.—Then the sentiment is a favorable one, and the inducement to come here great?

A.—I should say that up to the time of the recent agitation they were more friendly disposed towards Americans than towards any other nation.

Mr. Evans—Is not one of the greatest inducements the wages they get here—ten cents there and fifty and seventy-five cents here?

A.—Yes, sir. There is one other fact that occurs to me at this moment; it is a fact that their treatment here has probably been rather too good for their own interests. When they first came here in considerable numbers they never thought of getting into a street car, but would ride on the outside—either on the front or rear platform. They did not feel themselves at liberty to sit on the inside, especially in close contact with ladies and gentlemen. On my return

here, after an absence of several years of travel, I was greatly surprised to find not only the increase in numbers, but to see the great change in their customs towards the white people. I daily find them—those of the lowest class, and sometimes, I fear, not clean—inside the cars in close juxtaposition to ladies. On the streets, they are more aggressive and more independent than they were some years ago. I think, myself, that we are very much to blame, because there are men amongst us who encourage them to "assert their rights," as they call it, and make themselves of importance, and they are not so much to blame as these persons who have miseducated them.

Mr. Lewis—Have you discovered in China admiration for our institutions, or was it our wealth they admired?

A.—They have no knowledge of our institutions. They simply want to come here to get money to take to China in order to be better off than they otherwise would be.

Q.—You do not know of any of them speaking favorably of our institutions?

A.—I do not think they have any knowledge of them, or if they have they believe that nothing can be compared to China and her institutions.

Mr. Rogers—Did you hear any reason given why they are so anxious to have their bones returned to China?

A.—The Chinese are an exceedingly superstitious people, and they have very extraordinary customs. During the lives of their parents, they literally worship them. When they die, they believe that if they do not take care of the remains of their parents and relatives they will suffer in consequence of it. That is my understanding of it. It is entirely a religious matter, and that is done to please the spirits of the departed. The bones are therefore taken back to their own country and buried, that the spirits of the dead may be propitiated.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know anything about contracts that they must go back, and if made with the government, company, or with individuals?

A.—I do not. I presume that they must come here under such contracts, as the bones are returned by the respective companies. When these Chinamen come here, they do so as perfect strangers, and, being without means, would become lost were it not for the presence of these companies or associations, which look after them. They are taken care of as soon as they arrive, and are maintained until employment is found for them.

Mr. Lewis—Do you know anything about the inducements on the part of the Chinese Government that led to this Burlingame treaty?

A.—I was here when Mr. Burlingame arrived, and it so happened that I was in China when the treaty reached there. From Tien-tsin there is no regular mail, and the Consul asked me to carry up the mail for him. In that mail was the Burlingame treaty, and in one of the newspapers which I took from here was a printed copy of the treaty. They did not have any copy of the treaty except this newspaper, and it was sought after. It immediately became the topic of conversation in Pekin, and it was there a matter of surprise that it had been made. It was understood that Burlingame did not have the power to make the treaty. From that I infer, and I presume that the inference is correct, that the Chinese Government did not make any effort to get the treaty, and, for a time, did not know whether they would confirm it or not. I got the impression that it was quite

a voluntary thing on the part of Mr. Burlingame, and, indeed, I had the highest official authority for knowing that the Chinese Government had invested Mr. Burlingame with no such authority, and had not requested the United States to make any such treaty. The knowledge of it was a surprise to the Chinese Government, and all foreign ministers at that court, including our own.

Q.—What is your impression as to the effect the abrogation of that treaty would have? Would you regard it as a public calamity?

A.—Not at all.

Mr. Evans—Suppose it were abrogated; could it prevent immigration?

A.—Not unless some other steps were taken. I don't think they came in consequence of the treaty. They were coming before the treaty was made, just the same as now. I don't think that the abolition of that treaty would change their coming in the least.

Mr. Lewis—Some people say that the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty will injure our commercial relations. Don't you think that if these relations are necessary they will go on, treaty or no treaty?

A.—Decidedly.

Q.—You think that the passage of laws to prevent their coming here would be unwise?

A.—It can be accomplished in a friendly way, I think. What is known as the Burlingame treaty has had nothing to do with immigration. It would have been just the same had the treaty never been made. To abolish the treaty for the especial purpose of preventing their coming here would not only not accomplish its object, but would turn the Chinese against us. In that view such a step would be impolitic. If there was a simple abrogation of the treaty it would have no effect one way or the other. It is highly desirable not to offend the Chinese Government. They are a numerous people, and we have a good trade with them. I think that we can quietly accomplish everything desired without offending them in the least. We can accomplish much by asking them to prevent the emigration of the lowest classes—the coolies. That is very likely the only objectionable feature in this immigration. Tell them how it affects us and I think they will act.

Mr. Haymond—Do you regard this whole immigration as coolie immigration?

A.—The mass of it; by no means the whole. There are a great many Chinese who come to this country for the purpose of learning the English language, and engaging in trade. That portion, however, is very small when compared with the great mass.

Mr. Lewis—Do you know whether their term of servitude extends over all time, or is it to last only until a certain amount of money is paid?

A.—I do not know the details.

Mr. Donovan—Are there any Chinese shipped here from China proper, or are they all shipped from Hongkong?

A.—They must take the steamer at Hongkong. They is no other place where they come from.

Q.—What is your belief as to the association or mixture of an inferior and a superior race? What is the effect upon the superior?

A.—It tends to degrade that race.

Q.—Does it tend to elevate the inferior race?

A.—It is most likely that the inferior race would be benefited by contact with the superior race.

Q.—Then the result, as you understand it, is that contact with the Chinese benefits them and deteriorates the race to which we belong?

A.—Mere contact of the two races would not necessarily deteriorate the superior race, because the superior race will not allow that contact to become too close.

Mr. Lewis—Do you know whether it is the law and custom of that people to discourage any sort of improvement in China?

A.—It is habit. It is their education. They believe they have now all knowledge, and will not countenance innovations. It amounts to a law; it is custom. They believe the books of Confucius contain everything, and having mastered them, there is nothing more to learn.

Mr. Donovan—Then, while we benefit them, they will do us as much injury, will they not?

A.—I am not aware of their having been of any great service, except to persons desiring cheap labor. There are, of course, certain enterprises in this country that have been benefited by Chinese labor.

Mr. Haymond—Take it as a whole, what is the effect of Chinese immigration upon the State?

A.—At the present time, I would hate to say that they produced greater injury than benefit, but if continued to any considerable extent it might injure our country.

Mr. Lewis—When we consider that there are four hundred million of them, and their inducement in coming here is our money, would not an immigration under such circumstances work serious injury to American labor?

A.—It seems to me that there is danger of it.

Committee adjourned until to-morrow, April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock A. M.

SECOND DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12th, 1876.

Rev. OTIS GIBSON sworn.

Mr. Pierson—What is your profession?

A.—A clergyman.

Q.—How long have you been such?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Q.—Have you ever resided in China?

A.—Ten years—from eighteen hundred and fifty-five to eighteen hundred and sixty-five—at Foo-chow. It is one of the five ports open, and is half way between Canton and Shanghai. It is the largest seaport in China for the export of tea. It is about fifty or sixty miles from Hongkong.

Q.—Did you pursue your profession there?

A.—Yes, sir; I was a missionary to the Chinese of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Q.—Do you know anything of Chinese immigration?

A.—I have seen a great deal and heard a great deal of it.

Q.—From what part of China does most of the immigration come?

A.—These Chinese here are nearly all from the Canton province.

They come down the river, and are shipped from Hongkong—a British port.

Q.—How long has it been such?

A.—Since the result of the opium war of eighteen hundred and forty-four. It was a part of the settlement of that war.

Q.—Do you know upon what terms the Chinese are imported into this country?

A.—They come free. I think all Chinamen come free, except the women. Many come under some kind of an engagement. I have never seen engagements made; but constant intercourse with Chinamen, and the knowledge I have of them here, leads me to believe that Chinamen who are poor and wish to get here, make a promise with some one who will advance them enough money for passage, to repay this money with a large percentage of interest. The advancing party runs the risk of non-payment. I know one case of a young man in my school. Forty dollars was advanced him for passage, and for this he had to return one hundred dollars. When Chinamen come here in that way, they are taken charge of by one of the six companies, and kept until work is found for them. Sometimes they have to keep them for three or four weeks. Sometimes these men run away, and the company loses whatever was advanced.

Q.—Is there any sort of a contract by which service is pledged for any specified time—during life, or until the money is repaid?

A.—I understand the contract to be, that they are under obligation to pay this back out of the first money they get, but in an amount double or treble the amount advanced for passage.

Q.—Do you know what means the Chinese companies have for enforcing that sort of a contract?

A.—The Chinese companies at the present time, and since I have been in this country, so far as I know, have no criminal power, and do not exercise any. The six companies, so far as the people are concerned, are arbiters. When they cannot arbitrate the case, they go into our Courts. The six companies derive a large portion of their power from the fact that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell tickets to Chinamen unless they have a permit from the companies or from the missionaries. The price of a passage to Hongkong is, I think, forty dollars; but the Chinamen can't get the ticket unless he is a Christian, or has the stamp of the six companies. That, I understand, is the extent of the power which the companies have over the Chinamen here. Some years ago, when there was opposition between here and China, the fare was only twelve dollars. Two men of my Mission applied for tickets, but were refused, the contract being, that unless they had the stamp of the six companies, they must pay one hundred dollars. It was finally agreed that any person having my name and belonging to my church could go for the ordinary price.

Q.—So that even now a Chinaman who has not paid his debts to the various companies cannot go back unless he is a Christian, or has your sanction?

A.—He must have my name, or that of any one of the missionaries. I suppos there are one thousand Chinamen in this ountry who would return to-day if they could return on paying the passage money.

Mr. Lewis—What is the character of these companies—associations of capital, for the purpose of making money, or for the protection of Chinamen?

A.—It is very difficult to tell entirely what those six companies are. When Chinamen leave home, and go to other countries, the first thing they do is to form a guild, and build a temple. The temple is the hall where they meet to talk over matters, arrange business matters, and settle differences and difficulties among themselves. They are a great people for arbitrating, and are extremely clannish. The six guilds here are formed of men from different parts of China. As I understand it, there is no contract with Chinamen who come here to belong to a company; for many come by steamer who know nothing of the companies until the interpreter meets them at the steamer. He asks them from what place they come, and that fact determines to what company they go. There is no initiation fee, and no annual or stated installments to be paid. It is simply that when he goes home he shall pay a fee. That is my understanding of it.

Q.—They are societies, then?

A.—They might be so called, but they are not political or doctrinal societies. They elect officers, a President and Interpreter, yearly.

Mr. Pierson—What do you understand by the term "coolie?"

A.—That is a word brought to us from India, and it means a low servant or laborer. The terms "coolie trade" were applied to the importation of coolies into Cuba and South America. In China the word "coolie" means the chair bearers, the earth diggers, the street cleaners, and hod carriers, etc.

Q.—Not meaning servitude?

A.—No, sir. Among the Chinese, in their own country, there is no such thing as slavery, according to our notions of slavery.

Q.—Is there any system of servitude whatever?

A.—There may be a system of binding a boy out for a term of years; nothing more.

Q.—Is there servitude for crime?

A.—There is punishment for crime, but I think there is no servitude. I never heard of it. The women I do not include, for they are bought and sold. Among the highest classes dowries pass, and that, though real bargain and sale, is not called such. The poor folks sell their girls outright.

Q.—From what class is our Chinese immigration?

A.—From the lowest class.

Q.—By that you mean laborers?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you mean degraded in a moral sense?

A.—I think they are the lowest class of people. Most of the Chinese who come to this country are ignorant—very. I do not think there is one in five that can read a page of a book, and not one in ten that can read a small tract, or book, or newspaper through intelligently. Nearly all of them can read the signs over the stores; nearly all can do that much reading, but, to take a book and read it, they cannot do it.

Q.—What is the average rate of wages in China?

A.—At Foo-chow, ten to twenty cents a day, when I went there. When I came away, twenty to thirty cents, cash, a day. Common laborers are hired by the month for four, five, and six dollars, boarding themselves.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing how many Chinamen there are in San Francisco?

A.—I had a conversation with some of the officers of the six com-

panies about two months ago, just before this excitement occurred in this city. They gave me the names on the books of each company, and I judged that the number in the State was about one hundred and fifty thousand, or rather that number on the coast. In this city (San Francisco), thirty thousand. That is my approximation.

Q.—How many of those Chinamen have become Christians—Roman Catholic as well as Protestant?

A.—I could not give you statistics of that, exactly. I don't know what the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church are. They have very few proselytes. We have a very healthy mission. There the Chinese come, read the Christian literature, listen to Christian teaching, and learn to renounce idolatry as they learn the English language.

Q.—What do you suppose your converts amount to? Can you approximate how many?

A.—I suppose that in this city there may be, in all, one hundred. I do not know. There is this about it; they sometimes go to one place and sometimes to another. If you take one hundred at Dr. Stone's church and fifty at Dr. Lathrop's church, in those figures you will count some twice. I can't tell the exact number here. Many have been baptized and have gone to China as missionaries.

Mr. Lewis—What is your experience as to their sincerity?

A.—Just the same as among other people.

Mr. Pierson—Haven't they rather lax ideas on the subject of honesty?

A.—American merchants in China tell us that in mercantile honesty they are equal to any other nationality. In San Francisco it is good. I am not now speaking of the laborers, but of the merchants.

Q.—What are their habits of life in China, in regard to cleanliness?

A.—The Chinese are not a cleanly people. They are not what we call a cleanly people.

Q.—How are they here?

A.—They are not cleanly here.

Q.—Do you know anything about their domestic life here?

A.—There is very little domestic life here; almost none at all.

Q.—Do the wives of the Chinamen come to this country?

A.—Very few. There may be one hundred. I doubt if there is one hundred.

Q.—Are these of the higher classes?

A.—They are the richer ones.

Q.—What are their ideas of marriage in China? Are they limited to one wife?

A.—No; they are not limited to one wife. They can have as many wives as they please. A man marries, if he is able, till he gets a boy. If his first wife produces a boy, he don't care for more wives.

Q.—Do all the wives stand on an equal footing? Is one a wife, and the rest concubines?

A.—They are married, and the children are all legitimate.

Q.—What is the relation of man and woman in China?

A.—They have an idea that the man is the head of the house.

Q.—Is the woman anything more than a slave to the man?

A.—I guess it is about the same in China as it is here. I once had a Chinaman speak to me on that subject. He was an intelligent man and an officer of the government, who has sent three or four of his sons to America to be educated. He said: "Many Chinamen laugh at you and the English people because women rule in your country; but women rule in China, too. Women rule the world.

The Chinese women rule the same as in your country, only we have the name of ruling them, but we don't."

Q.—Have you any means of judging as to the proportionate number of Chinamen engaged here in various occupations?

A.—I could not give it from memory. A year ago I employed a Chinaman to gather for me statistics of how many were employed in this city. I spent some time and money in it, as I thought of writing a book on the Chinese in America; but, like all good works, it was not completed.

Q.—In your opinion, is this Chinese immigration productive of more injury than benefit, or the contrary?

A.—That is a political question. The Chinese have brought some evils; but I think, after careful study, that, as a matter of political economy, they are a benefit; for there are more white people at work in California to-day than there would have been, or could be, if the Chinese were not here.

Q.—Suppose they were to increase in the same ratio during the next ten years, what would be your opinion?

A.—Unless our existing laws are executed with more honesty than they are now, I think it would be unfortunate. I think we have sufficient law, if executed honestly, to check a great deal of it. That has been my experience. I mingle with the Chinese in their quarters a great deal, and I know that this Chinese gambling is simply a matter of buying the privilege to violate the law. The same is true regarding the women. There is a percentage of the profits that goes to persons other than the Chinese, for the purpose of carrying on prostitution.

Q.—Is prostitution in China regarded with the same idea of degradation that it is in this country, or is it a sort of profession by itself?

A.—The standard of morals in China is different from what it is here, for the civilization is lower. I think there is as much chastity among the Chinese as a people, as among our people. Among the people who have families it is a great crime for a woman to betray her chastity to a man, and family chastity is a great virtue in China. Prostitution there is regarded the same as it is here. In the cities where they live, they have separate quarters, and are not allowed to go anywhere else. They are under quite as strict, or perhaps stricter, regulations than they are here.

Q.—Have you been with the Chinese ever since you resided in this State?

A.—I have been a missionary on this coast since eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Q.—Do you go into their houses to any extent?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is their mode of life? Take the Globe Hotel, on Jackson and Dupont Streets?

A.—I have not been there very much. There were three or four gambling places there, and a great many Chinamen used it to bunk in. It is like camp-life in a mining town or the lumbering regions.

Q.—Do they board and lodge in the same house?

A.—They, perhaps, merely lodge there, and eat in the eating houses. The rooms are of different sizes. These men who own these buildings, and rent them to the Chinese, divide them up into rooms, some eight by twelve, some ten by fourteen, some six by ten, etc. In rooms of that kind four or five men sleep; for they spend a great deal of

money for opium, in gambling, and at brothels, and are forced to live as cheaply as possible.

Mr. Haymond—What do you understand by coolie?

A.—A common laborer.

Q.—At the time of the making of the Burlingame treaty, how was that term understood in China?

A.—Contract labor. About that time, what was known as coolie importation was taking place to South America and Cuba. Those men were induced to come to the ports on certain promises, and they were kept in large halls there, called barracoons. They contracted to serve a certain number of years for a certain price, at the end of which time they were to get their liberty. The contracts, however, were not kept, and many failed to get free. As a result, the Chinese Government sent a Commission to look after them.

Q.—It means, then, the importation of common laborers?

A.—Yes, sir. That is, however, not practiced in China now, I think.

Q.—This immigration to California is about the same thing, is it not, only under private auspices instead of the government?

A.—I think not.

Q.—It is of common laborers?

A.—Yes; but they come of their own desire.

Q.—They are coolies?

A.—They are common laborers. They come of their own free will. As I said before, they make arrangements with some person who has capital to pay for their passage, they agreeing to return the money with interest—double or treble the amount advanced.

Q.—Is that the class you call coolies?

A.—No, sir. I would never use that word as it is used in our country. I do not understand that these people are here in servitude —are slaves. I do not use the word "coolie" in that sense. If you ask me what the Chinese here are, I would say that most of them are common laborers. The word "coolie" is not a Chinese word. It is an Indian word, which was introduced there.

Q.—What is the meaning of the word in India?

A.—A sort of low laborer. In Hindestan or India, it is a common or low laborer.

Q.—You do not know of any country, except California, where they use the words "coolie" and "slave" as synonymous?

A.—No, sir. It simply means the lowest class of laboring people. A man understanding the meaning of the word will never use it in the sense of a slave. In China, there is the chair coolie, who carries your chair for five or ten dollars a month, the house coolie, etc.

Mr. Evans—Can you give us any information about the number of American citizens living in that country?

A.—It is ten years since I came away. At that time there was a large American settlement at Shanghai, probably more than at any other port in China, outside of Hongkong. Also, at Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Pekin, and such places. I suppose there were four or five hundred in Shanghai, and one thousand in each of the other places.

Q.—Was the number increasing or decreasing?

A.—Increasing, but not so rapidly as the Chinese do here. Speaking approximately, I should say there are five or six thousand Americans residing in China. If you include persons on board ships in the ports and harbors, I should say from ten thousand to fifteen thousand.

Mr. Pierson—Have you any means of judging as to the number of Chinese coming under contract to work, and the number coming free from it?

A.—No, sir. I don't think, however, that all come under contract. Take a family of four or five boys and an old man. They hear stories about this country, and the ease with which money is made fast. They get their earnings together and send one of the boys. He comes here and sends money back as fast as he can send it. I think half the people come in that way. It is only when large firms go to the companies to get laborers that they are imported, the companies finding they can make more by importing now and advancing the passage money than they can otherwise. It is only in such a case that the companies send to China for men.

Q.—Did you ever read the Burlingame treaty?

A.—Yes, sir; but not lately.

Q.—The term "coolie" is used in that treaty. In what sense? Is that term used as you use it?

A.—Is that in the treaty?

Q.—Yes. The importation of coolies is prohibited.

A.—I think it is used, then, in the sense of servitude. It was caused, probably, by this barracoon system, where the people were used as slaves.

Mr. Haymond—These coolies were all of the lower working classes?

A.—Mostly; not altogether. A few men were induced to go on board ships at the last moment—merchants and business men—and carried away. The word "coolie" in the treaty, probably, refers to them.

Q.—Burlingame lived at court a long time. What would have been his understanding—the same as yours?

A.—I should think so, but I don't know. I would use the word in no other sense than as relating to the laboring classes. The coolie trade was caused by a professed demand for laborers in Cuba and South America. The Chinese went there under contract, but these contracts were violated, and the men enslaved. Men were stolen in China by these traders, assisted by Chinamen whom they employed. They took these stolen men to the barracoons, and kept them there until they could be shipped off. That is the coolie trade.

Mr. Donovan—Are not these Pacific Mail Steamship Companies now actually engaged in this coolie trade?

A.—No, sir. I would not think that could be said. You might say that they are engaged in coolie immigration, with the definition of common laborers given, but not in the coolie trade; not in its offensive sense. They are only interested in the passage money.

Mr. Lewis—These companies pay the expenses of the men that come here. Is that at the instance and expense of the companies, or the persons themselves?

A.—I suppose the men pay it back. I do not believe that the six companies import a man here. I have had a great deal of study to find out what the six companies are. Last year I had a very intelligent Chinaman teaching. He was a literary man, and is now President of one of the companies. Through him and some others I learned little by little, and I am satisfied that the six companies, as such, do not import a man. When a firm wants to employ a large number of Chinese, say one thousand, the manager goes to one of the companies, tells them he wants so many men and agrees to pay a

certain price. If the company think they can do better by sending to China, they do so, and induce men to come out.

Q.—Have Americans anything to do with the affairs of these companies?

A.—I think not. The six companies do a great deal in the way of settling cases. Some time ago one of my school boys came to me, and said that he wanted I should settle a case in the Courts, imagining I had great power with our Courts. He said that he and his companions had had fishing grounds near Redwood City for three years. Last year some men belonging to another company went down and took a part of the ground. They had had a quarrel, and the case was in the Courts at Redwood City. After proof was heard, the original parties were sustained. On an appeal the case was reversed, and the Chinaman seemed to think that the American Courts were strange things. They first decide a thing to be right, and then wrong. They came to San Francisco, and called the six companies together to settle this thing. They met, and compromised the affair, each company putting its stamp to the compromise, except one company, and that the one to which the other parties belonged. Here was a difficulty, and they appealed to me to write to the Judge of the Court to tell him that they were right and the others wrong.

Q.—In China, is it considered a greater offense to take the life of a man than it is to take that of a woman?

A.—The general sentiment of the Chinese people is that the man is the more important animal. I don't know whether, when you come to the murder of a woman, they would make a distinction.

Mr. Haymond—How does it come that these six companies exercise any control over these people in the matter of settling their difficulties?

A.—That is very natural. Although their interpretations of justice are sometimes a little irregular, yet, when they consider the delays and uncertainties of our Courts, they prefer to compromise where they can.

Q.—How would a compromise judgment be enforced? In the case you mentioned, it appears that the judgment could not be carried out because one company refused to assent. Where the company refuses this concurrence, what is done?

A.—It is left with the men for settlement.

Q.—Do you know of any cases of resistance to the orders of the six companies?

A.—I have never heard of any case where there was any resistance. They have some way of carrying them into effect, but how, I can't say.

Q.—Don't they pretend to divide this city into districts, and farm out the washing, for instance, to those people?

A.—I do not understand that the six companies have anything to do with that. It is the washing guild, composed of men belonging to the washing business.

Q.—Are their orders enforced by punishment upon violation of orders?

A.—I don't know. I think there is something of that kind.

Q.—Do the six companies levy taxes?

A.—I do not know. I think they have sometimes undertaken to do that, but it is all voluntary. They cannot get anything except the men are willing to give it. The Hop-wo Company undertook to build a temple on Clay Street, and the money was raised by sub-

scription. Most of the Chinamen would give four bits to have their names on the temple.

Q.—What is your knowledge of their compromising criminal cases—interfering with the administration of criminal justice?

A.—I have no knowledge on that point. They are exceedingly clannish, and if a man of one clan kills a man of another clan, each man will do all he can for his own clan.

Q.—Has not money often been paid to withdraw prosecutions?

A.—I believe so.

Q.—Is it not a well settled matter that a great many people are held in slavery here—bought and sold?

A.—Only the women. I don't think there is a man so held. The women, as a general thing, are slaves. They are bought or stolen in China and brought here. They have a sort of agreement, to cover up the slavery business, but it is all a sham. That paper makes the girl say that she owes you four hundred dollars or so, passage money and outfit from China, and has nothing to pay. I being the girl, this man comes up and offers to lend me the money to pay you if I will agree to serve him, to prostitute my body at his pleasure, wherever he shall put me, for four, five, or six years. For that promise of mine, made on the paper, he hands him the four hundred dollars, and I pay the debt I owe you according to contract. It is also put in the contract that if I am sick fifteen days no account shall be taken of that, but if I am sick more than that, I shall make up double. If I am found to be pregnant within a month, you shall return the money and take me again. If I prove to have epilepsy, leprosy, or am a stone woman, the same thing is done.

Q.—Are these contracts regarded as moral among the people who make them?

A.—Well, there is a certain class of knaves among Chinamen who have no morals at all.

Q.—These contracts are sustained by the great mass of Chinamen here, are they not?

A.—I think there is in existence now—there has been—a company of men engaged in this traffic of women; not the six companies, but a guild like the washing company. They have their rules and their regulations, and they stand by each other. One of those companies is called the Hip-ye-tong. When a Chinaman runs away with a woman from one of these brothels and marries her, he is followed by these companies and asked to pay them her value, or look out for the consequences. It is a common thing for them to use the processes of our Courts to protect their interests—their assumed rights. If a woman escapes from a brothel, she is arrested for some crime, and possession is obtained in that way. Where she marries, the chances are that both man and woman will be arrested, or the man will be arrested and the woman run off to some other place. Sometimes Chinese come to me to get married. I don't care to marry them, and, to discourage it, have set my price at ten dollars, whereas, the Justice's fees are only two dollars. They seem to have a sort of indefinite and unreasonable idea of protection when they come to me.

Mr. Pierson—You used the terms "stone woman." What do you understand by that?

A.—I did not know, and I asked them. They said it was a woman so naturally disabled that a man could not have any intercourse with her.

Mr. Haymond—Then, so far as the women are concerned, they are in slavery, with more hard features than have been known to white races?

A.—Yes, sir. And even after the term of prostitution service is up, the owners so manage as to have the women in debt more than ever, so that their slavery becomes life-long. There is no release from it.

Q.—When these people become sick and helpless, what becomes of them?

A.—They are left to die.

Q.—No care taken of them?

A.—Sometimes, where the women have friends.

Q.—Don't the companies take care of them?

A.—Not frequently.

Q.—Is it not a frequent thing that they are put out on the sidewalk to die, or in some room without water or food?

A.—I have heard of such things. I don't know. I don't think they are kind; I think they are very unkind to the sick. Sometimes the women take opium to kill themselves. They do not know they have any rights, but think they must keep their contracts, and believe themselves under obligations to serve in prostitution.

Q.—What is their treatment? Is it harsh?

A.—They have come to the asylum all bruises. They are beaten and punished cruelly if they fail to make money. When they become worn out and unable to make any more money, they are turned out to die. A portion of the profits arising from this business goes to the Chinese, and a portion to men not Chinese. There is collected for each woman imported as a prostitute, forty dollars. Of that, ten dollars goes to white men. Twenty-five cents a week or month—I forget which—is levied on each woman, and part of this goes to these white men. Gambling houses pay five dollars a week to certain policemen for the privilege of keeping them open. Last year thirteen dollars a month were given to some party around the City Hall. I am under bonds of secrecy, and cannot give the names of my informants.

Q.—If Chinese prostitution should be stopped in this city and in the State, would there be any use or employment for these women?

A.—I think most of the women would get married according to the American law, and live with the Chinese.

Mr. Donovan—Is it possible that the Chinese are so degraded that they would marry this class of people?

A.—Very few of the Chinamen here are married. In China the rule is that all respectable women shall be married; but a large class of men are not married. In some provinces there is a system of infanticide of girls, particularly among the poorer classes, and women become scarce. I have seen proclamations in China, from the authorities, against infanticide, because there were not enough women for wives for the men.

Mr. Rogers—I would like to have you give us your experience as a missionary with this people?

A.—Our success with this people has been slow. They begin by going to school, and we gradually teach them to have a disgust for idolatry. That is the first point to be reached. During my labors I have baptized thirty-five or thirty-six persons.

Q.—In how many years?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and seventy-one, properly speaking. I was here some years before, but was lecturing up and down the coast.

Q.—What is the Chinese religion?

A.—Idolatry. All the Chinese are Confucians, but that is no religion. They are very much attached to their faith. Confucius does not teach religion: it is more of a system of state politics.

Mr. Donovan—Are these Chinamen affected with syphilitic diseases before or after coming here?

A.—I suppose they must be—especially the women.

Q.—Don't they keep houses open for the accommodation of boys who are willing to go there?

A.—I think there is a good deal of that. I am told that white boys are accommodated cheaper than Chinamen.

CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS sworn.

Mr. Haymond—Have you heard the testimony of Mr. Gibson?

A.—I have.

Q.—In your own language, go over the ground and tell us what you know of the subject under investigation?

A.—I first went out to Asia in eighteen hundred and fifty-one. I have been there several times, and have seen a great deal of the country, and have given the subject some thought.

Q.—How long were you in China?

A.—Different times; I never staid there any great length of time. I suppose I have been all through Asia—perhaps was in China two years altogether. I have been there five or six times.

Q.—Have you occupied any official positions at any of those times?

A.—Yes, sir; in the Japanese Government. I was agent of the Japanese Government at this city; about sixteen years Japanese Consul here. I was a diplomatic attaché of the Japanese Embassy that went around the world. I have prepared some notes of what I desire to state, and will tell what I know by referring to them. Our first treaty with China was made by Mr. Reed in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. Subsequently Mr. Burlingame, in Washington, then acting as Ambassador for China, made a supplemental treaty. That was, supplemental articles of agreement relating to specific things. They became thereby a part of the original treaty, so the Burlingame treaty is not a separate treaty at all, but merely an addenda to the original Reed treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. The abrogation of one part would work an abrogation of the whole. Most of the privileges that Americans enjoy in China are not derived so much from the specifications of the treaty as from the "favored nation" clause of the treaty. This clause is to the effect that the power making the treaty shall be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by any nation having a more favorable treaty with China. If you were to abrogate that treaty entirely you would still be governed in your relations with China by international law. By so doing, therefore, nothing would be gained, while our citizens would lose their protection which they now enjoy in China. The Federal Government would then have the power to prevent immigration altogether, but the abrogation of our treaty would effect nothing.

Q.—The treaty only opens six ports to Americans, while all of the United States is open to Chinamen?

A.—That is a mistake. Americans have access to all parts of China—they go anywhere they please. We get privileges not mentioned in

the Burlingame treaty, by virtue of the "most favored nation" provision, and we have to examine all those treaties to know exactly to what we are entitled. Americans in China are under the rule of the American Consul. They wander around the country at will, and in case of their breaking a law they are tried by their Consul, and not by the Chinese authorities. The Burlingame treaty provides for trade; then the right to appoint Consuls—Chinese Consuls in America, and American Consuls in China; then the agreement on both sides to respect liberty of conscience; next, prohibiting the coolie trade.

Q.—What was understood by the coolie trade at that time in China?

A.—Merely a laborer. In eighteen hundred and fifty-one I studied Sanscrit, so that I spoke it. The word "coolie" is an old Sanscrit word, and means, in India, a laborer. The word "walla" refers to the next highest grade; then "baboo," which means the business man. The meaning of the word "coolie" is the same in China as in India. In the Burlingame treaty it refers to the coolie trade—a trade in labor—the common laborers. The importation of Chinese here would literally come within that definition, though I think this different from the coolie trade as contemplated in the treaty.

Mr. Donovan—If this is the coolie trade, then the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is engaged in it, is it not?

A.—Yes, applying that definition in that manner. They are really engaged in bringing here coolie labor, but whether in the sense of a coolie trade or not I cannot tell.

Mr. Haymond—Is not this the way it is done: A, a laborer, contracts with B, a contractor, to pay his passage to some foreign country, agreeing to work there a certain number of years for a certain sum of money? That is the coolie trade which is prohibited by the Burlingame treaty, is it not?

A.—Yes. I think any contract labor would be forbidden by it. It was the abuse of that trade, however, which called the attention of the civilized world to it, and demanded its prohibition. Instead of making or keeping such contracts, the contractors violated them, and the coolies were subjected to all the horrors of the slave trade.

Mr. Pierson—Is it not a fact that Americans in China will not leave the ports to go to the interior without first securing a permit from their Consul for their protection?

A.—It is customary to get permits. I don't know that they would be traveling entirely at their own risk; but I would take every precaution. A permit of that kind is a sort of security, and they are used in different parts of Europe by travelers. Some time ago I made inquiries among some of the leading Chinese houses as to the amount of money Chinamen living here send back home; and I was told that those who send back any, send back, on an average, about thirty dollars a year. Some of them do not send back any money at all. A few send more than that; but thirty dollars is considered a very good sum to send in a year. The Chinese generally return to China in five years. Their average stay here is five years. In regard to correcting this coolie business—this contract labor business—I think it is the duty of the American Consul at Hongkong to question these people. The law provides—British and American—that, when the people are ready for shipment, the Consul shall ask them certain questions—whether they go voluntarily or not. He must ascertain if there is any contract to labor; and if there is, he must forbid their

coming. If they are all right he grants clearance papers to the steamer. I think the steamer folks are not to blame. I think the onus of the whole thing lies with the American Consul at Hongkong. "By emigration regulations in force at the Colony of Hongkong, all laborers under contract to labor abroad must, before leaving, have their contracts read or translated to them personally and alone, and their distinct assent obtained, fourteen days before they can legally embark. After a fortnight it is again read to them by an emigration officer, and inquiry made if they have changed their minds. If still anxious to go they are sent on shipboard, where they are offered by the Consul a last opportunity of withdrawing, who certifies that they executed their contracts voluntarily; and thus having, after reflection, thrice publicly reaffirmed the fact, they clear legally from Kongkong." [Witness reads from article in *Overland Monthly*, written by himself.] They have a right to make contracts, but it must be of their own free will. Then the Consul, having certified to the fact, grants a clearance to the ship. Where there is fraud it is the duty of the American Consul to put a stop to it, and he can do it if he does his duty.

Q.—Who is the American Consul at Hongkong?

A.—Mr. Bailey. His predecessor was Mr. Allen.

Mr. Haymond—Suppose the Consul desired, in good faith, to make inquiries, and these people were brought there under duress, would not some influence there prevent them from disclosing the truth?

A.—I think it is as Dr. Williams says—what is needed in American foreign diplomatic service is educated interpreters or officers, with some kind of an understanding of their language, who can go among the people and explain to them their rights. Our Consuls are appointed from Iowa, Wisconsin, etc., and the first thing they do is to read about China. Then they go there and hire a Chinese clerk, on whom they are entirely dependent.

Q.—There are thirty thousand Chinese in San Francisco, and yet, with the best interpreters, we cannot get at the truth?

A.—We have very few interpreters. Gibson is one of the best. They are more afraid here than they are in China to tell the truth.

Q.—Why is there such a fear here—because they have their own system of punishment?

A.—I suppose they have, although I really know nothing about it.

Q.—That is the opinion among intelligent people—that truth cannot be ascertained because they themselves administer punishments if anybody acts otherwise than in accordance with the will of some governing power?

A.—That is, I think so. One of the great difficulties is the organization of a foreign hostile force within the territory of the United States. It is a very difficult thing, however, to tell how you are going to administer justice when Chinese tribunals of that kind exist. It is practically impossible. The Chinese are very deceitful, and that very deceit is an indication of a weaker race. A weak man makes up in lying what he lacks in strength. They feel that weakness and they conceal it by strategy and deceit.

Mr. Pierson—Do you know anything about the organization of these six companies?

A.—Yes, sir. A few words, however, upon immigration: The United States, of course, goes with Great Britain to a certain extent, but the policy of Great Britain is different from ours. Her policy is

an aggressive policy. She desires to find places to send her people to; she wants to get possession of territory, so she sends her emigration everywhere. The United States invites immigration. She wants to settle up her waste lands. The policies of the two governments are quite different. In regard to whether the Chinese coming to this country are a greater benefit or a greater detriment, I will say this: San Francisco is already, by internal revenue returns, the ninth manufacturing city of the United States. No doubt a portion of this prosperity is due to Chinese labor, and it is very probable that a larger number of white people find employment from the presence of the Chinese. A certain amount, therefore, may be good, but a larger amount will be bad. The Chinese are bad for us, because they do not assimilate and cannot assimilate with our people. They are a race that cannot mix with other races, and we don't wish them to. The Chinese are bad for us, because they come here without their families. Families are the centers of all that is elevating in mankind, yet here we have a very large Chinese male population. The Chinese females that are here make this element more dangerous still.

Mr. Haymond—I believe the term "hoodlum" belongs here?

A.—I think it is a local word.

Q.—Might it not be that boys in this country are out of employment because the Chinese work in the lighter trades?

A.—I have thought a good deal about that.

Q.—If the channels are already filled up with other labor, how is that?

A.—We look upon the Chinese as an inferior race, and in the great race of life mind wins. We could use them to do our inferior work.

Q.—They do the light work—the work that in other countries falls to the women and the boys, and fill up the channels that would otherwise be open to our boys?

A.—It may be.

Q.—It is the only white city in the world where they have Chinese in any numbers, and coming from the lower working classes, as they do, they necessarily degrade labor and debase the moral standard—injure the community, in many ways, do they not?

A.—That is undoubtedly true. There are, however, more whites employed here because of their presence here. If white labor were employed in making cigars we would have to send to Manila for our cigars. If they did not make shoes we would have to send to Lynn. I was asked this morning to what I attributed the presence of hoodlums. I think it is owing as much to the lack of enterprise as to the want of honest labor. Our cities are filled with persons desiring to follow city callings. It comes from laziness, and a low moral standard. In regard to this subject of Chinese immigration, it should be taken hold of and settled in a statesmanlike manner. There is no doubt great abuses exist among our people in the administration of our laws. I believe that our laws are enough to check this immigration if they are honestly and faithfully administered. Outside of that this matter of Chinese immigration is regulated by the law of supply and demand. As soon as they find out that their coming is unprofitable they will cease to come. Their filth, and vice, and degradation can, in a great measure, be done away with, and it is hoped the labors of this Committee will be successful in that direction. Experience shows that the average gain of Chinese is about four

thousand a year. A large portion come here at this season, and a large number return home in the fall; but as the demand keeps constantly increasing, the supply also must be kept up, leaving us a gain of four thousand a year, about. About fourteen thousand arrive every year, and ten thousand go back. Each man remains about five years. I do not think there are over sixty-seven thousand Chinamen here, and they all come from Canton. We get only the lowest class of laborers here, because we get those without money. A man who has one hundred dollars we can't get. In China three hundred dollars is a competence, and the interest upon that will support a family comfortably, according to their idea of comfort. In regard to immigration the Chinamen who come to this country, all come from the British port of Hongkong, which is as much a part of Great Britain as is the Isle of Wight. The British statistics show that there are one hundred and seventy-five thousand Chinamen in the Colony of Hongkong, and nothing could prevent their coming to California except you destroy the demand for them here. We might end our relations with China, in the hope of stopping Chinese immigration, but there is nothing to prevent the Chinamen from acquiring a residence in Hongkong, and that being a British Colony, we could not stop immigration except by an understanding with Great Britain. I think we have sufficient law here to govern this whole thing, if it is only faithfully executed. If we can avoid a rupture with China, and complications with Great Britain, we had better do it. I believe somewhat with Herbert Spencer in relation to the survival of the fittest. In their own country they have developed into a lower order of the races. China is so surrounded by a barrier of mountains on all sides as to shut out improvement. The population have been isolated from all Asia, and for two hundred or three hundred years China has gone backwards. The opening of her trading ports was against her wish, yet, at the same time, it was giving her light. While our missionaries have done little indeed, they have taught the Chinese reading and writing, and some principles of philosophy. They have seen the steam engine, the electric telegraph, steamships, etc., and have become convinced, in a measure, how immensely behind the rest of the world they are in knowledge. The Chinese are in about the same condition now that Europe was in the eleventh century, and they are coming up very slowly. Their standard of morals, of course, is much lower than ours.

Q.—What is the nature of their central government?

A.—It is a very weak government, indeed. It is composed of about seventeen provinces; but the Governors of those provinces are pretty nearly absolute in their districts. A certain amount of deference is paid to the General Government, and by foreign powers it is held responsible for all damages resulting to foreign citizens. These provinces are practically independent of each other and of the central government. The rulers are appointed after a competitive examination in the Chinese classics; that is, the works of Confucius.

Q.—If the people come from Canton to California, and these other sixteen provinces have little interest in the question, nothing we would do here would affect our standing with them, would it?

A.—Not a particle. Canton is a southern province, and my impression is that the men there are more lazy than they are elsewhere. It is a most undesirable class of the population.

Q.—What wages do workingmen receive there?

A.—When I was there the rate was about five or six dollars a month.

Mr. Evans—Do you know the area of the Island of Hongkong?

A.—It is about, I should think, five miles across; and oblong, ten or twelve miles in length.

Q.—Barren or productive?

A.—It runs up to a peak, and is pretty steep. It is a rock rising up out of the sea, and is rather barren.

Q.—What is the population?

A.—I should say one hundred and seventy-five thousand—a little more, perhaps, and mostly Chinese. There may be three thousand others.

Mr. Haymond—Assuming that this central Chinese Government amounts to little, and that there are sixteen or seventeen independent provinces; that this immigration is from Canton, and from there alone—any action here regarding the Chinese would not effect our commercial relations or intercourse with other parts of the country, would it?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Donovan—Have we any intercourse with China, other than through Hongkong?

A.—Yes, sir; there are Foo-chow, Amoy, Shanghai, and other ports. Then going up the Yang-tse-kiang River, Americans are numerous there.

Mr. Pierson—At what do you estimate the American population of China?

A.—There is a large floating population in China on account of the bad climate. There are American firms which have been there for ten or twenty years. Partners come in and go out. They don't remain there a life-time. The resident American population must be two or three thousand. The Chinese have lately commenced many improvements. They have commenced building a railroad, and were encouraging the construction of telegraph lines, and employing a great many Americans in that way.

Mr. Haymond—Your theory, then, is that we can leave China out of the question, except so far as the Province of Canton is concerned?

A.—Yes; except as it is a part of the whole. It is so disconnected, however, that it would not be like striking a British Province. The United States, I suppose, would take notice of any damage done to any State, and China would do the same. There is not so close a sympathy between China and her States that there is between our States and the General Government; yet, at the same time, there is an equal political bond.

Mr. Donovan—Are not most of the lepers, and persons afflicted with elephantiasis and these other diseases, inhabitants of Canton—are they not as numerous there as in any other part of China?

A.—I should suppose so, for the reason that they are mostly found in southern countries and low lands. That being a southern province, we would be more likely to import diseased persons from there than from any other source. I have not, however, seen a great deal of elephantiasis in China; I have in India, on the Ganges, and low lands.

Mr. Haymond—How will the Chinese compare with the white races in morals? Take the Province of Canton?

A.—I would say that they are all about in the condition that

Europe was in the eighth, tenth, or twelfth centuries—in the dark ages, when the morals were very low, indeed. I think, perhaps, that the families are as chaste as we are; but around the seaport towns there is a floating or boat population, which is very bad, and it is from this class that we draw our immigration. The architecture of China is very rude, and far inferior to that of nations of the past. As regards magnitude, they have some large buildings; but the quality and style of the work is poor. A large portion of the people in China live on rice principally. Many around the seaport towns are in the boats all the time. They are born there, and die there. This is the lowest order of the people. Then further from the shore are farmers, who till the soil. They are a superior class. Going back into the mountains of China, you find the Maories, which are a better class still—an entirely different class of men. There is a peculiar kind of exclusiveness about the Chinese in the interior, which makes it difficult to reach them for the purpose of introducing changes of any sort.

Q.—How does the condition of the Chinese in this city compare with that of the Chinese at home?

A.—I have been very little in the Chinese quarters here, but I know it is filthy, indeed, and that they are very much overcrowded. They live in a filthy condition here, and in a filthy condition at home, in their own districts. The buildings here are crowded pretty much as they are at home. Buildings once occupied by Chinese are unfit for white occupation, but real estate dealers obtain from them double and treble the rent they receive from the whites. The streets—the business streets—are in a passable condition, probably because the Chinese are compelled to keep them clean by the municipal authorities. The alleys are terribly filthy. Ladies would not care to go on those streets or look into those alleys. I think there is a class of outlaws among the Chinese population here who give us a great deal of trouble. There are also, as in every community, a great many good men who are made to suffer for the doings of the evil. Among our people, if John Brown does wrong, he suffers as an individual, but if a Chinaman does wrong, the whole race suffers for the act of the individual.

Q.—Are there any Chinese families in this city?

A.—I think not any to speak of?

Q.—Are there one hundred Chinese families in this city?

A.—That would be a large number, I should think.

Q.—Have you any idea of the number of Chinese women?

A.—No, sir; I have not.

Q.—What is the condition of these women?

A.—I don't know. I imagine it is very bad, indeed. I think that the principal or only remedy to be applied to that evil are stringent municipal regulations, thoroughly enforced.

Q.—That would be a remedy for those things, but would it be a remedy for the injuries which that race inflicts upon the race with which they compete?

A.—I think that would prevent the influx of the vicious class. If we were to make them live as Americans, I think we would very soon have no Chinese here. For instance, make men have fifteen or sixteen feet rooms to sleep in, each, and compel the observance of sanitary regulations, and they could not afford to work for the wages

they now receive. If they are forced to demand more pay, employers will not employ them.

Mr. Pierson—Have you observed any change in the character of the Chinese for the last ten or fifteen years—have they become more aggressive, more independent, more apt to assert their rights, as they term it?

A.—I think that is caused by the fact that a great many misguided Americans put them up to it.

Q.—Do you think that they have any particular love for our institutions?

A.—I don't think they have any at all. They come purely as a matter of gain—as a matter of dollars and cents. If it is profitable, they will come. If it is not profitable, they will not come. The very fact of their retaining their own dress and customs, and keeping themselves so entirely separate, as a people, shows that they have not. Contrast them with the Japanese. The Japanese who go abroad are persons who have money to spend, and they go for pleasure and information. They adopt the manners and customs of Americans. Our dress and our language they seek. The Chinese come abroad, not to spend, but to accumulate. They maintain their own customs and language. The Japanese like our institutions. The Chinese do not, but hate us most cordially, and hate the Japanese more than any other people—a hate which is as cordially returned by the Japanese. There is nothing in common between them. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, the population of China was four hundred and thirteen million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and thirty. That is the latest census that I have any account of.

Q.—Is the population increasing or decreasing?

A.—I think it has been decreasing lately, caused, in a great measure, by the scarcity of women. They drown their females as we drown kittens. Opium has been a great influence in that direction, also. They import into China ten thousand five hundred tons a year, and the native growth is as much again. The importation was commenced by England, in payment for teas. To pay for the tea taken to England required a vast amount of silver, and the British Government viewed, with a great deal of uneasiness, the drainage of her country of forty million dollars, or fifty million dollars a year. She forced them to take in payment opium, raised in India, and they soon learned to use this drug, until now it is a universal thing. Opium smoking in China is looked upon as a vice, just as drinking is in the United States, but the people have acquired the habit, and they cannot abandon it.

Mr. Haymond—Is the killing of female children a universal practice?

A.—It is among the lower classes. Nothing is thought of drowning a female child. It is rather like drowning kittens, when we have more than we want. The result is, there is a great preponderance of men, and the population cannot increase as rapidly as it otherwise would.

Q.—Japan is a young, growing country?

A.—Yes, sir. Compared with China, it is like comparing a young, growing nation with an old, dying one. It is generally supposed that they are the same race; but this is not so. They are of absolutely different origin, and there is no sympathy, no similarity between them. They are an enterprising people. I think that the

Japanese are of Turkish blood; of the same race as the Turks or Arabians. Regarding the solution of the Chinese immigration question, however, I have no doubt but that the Chinese Government would unite with us in stopping it if we asked. They are very fond of arbitration, and would willingly compromise the matter. We could thus do a great deal of good without friction. Commerce would not necessarily be endangered, for the law of supply and demand will regulate that everywhere throughout the world. If a man has anything to sell, and we will buy it, we can get it. The Chinese merchant will trade here if he can get his prices, or do better than he can elsewhere. We export to China articles of produce, and it is the great market for our silver. We have also a sort of three-cornered trade with Great Britain and China. We are exporting very much more in value than in import. Silver is the standard in China. Gold is an article of merchandise, like rice, tea, or anything else. It is the market for silver—by some called the "sink of the precious metals." As China has nearly one-third the population of the world, they require an immense amount of money to carry on their ordinary business.

Q.—They could spare enough of their people to overflow this whole country, and scarcely feel the difference, could they not?

A.—Yes, sir. But all their ideas are against it. They are an exclusive race, and it is only by determined effort that that exclusiveness has been, in a measure, broken down. It seems to me that if our Government would send there a statement of facts and grievances, and ask the Chinese Government to coöperate with us in stopping this immigration in a friendly way, they would be willing to do it, because they want their people to stay at home.

Q.—Do you think it possible for the two races to live in this country without, sooner or later, coming into a collision which will result in one becoming subject to the other?

A.—No, sir. One will have to be subject to the other.

THIRD DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14th, 1876.

STATEMENT OF HON. E. J. LEWIS, ON BEHALF OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CHINESE QUARTER.

Mr. Lewis, in answer to questions, stated that he had resided in California twenty-seven years; in Tehama County twenty-three years; had served in the Assembly of the State and in the Senate two terms; a member of the Chinese Investigation Committee, and of the sub-committee appointed to make an examination of the Chinese quarter, and continued:

We went through the various quarters inhabited by the Chinese, for the purpose of getting whatever information we could concerning the moral, physical, and social condition of the Chinamen, and more particularly to ascertain if there was collusion between the officers of this city, as has been intimated by persons upon the witness stand,

and persons violating the law; whether money was paid by the Chinese to have tolerated the crime of gambling. In going through the several parts of the city we were, of course, known, from the fact that the interpreter was well known. They were also informed who we were, and what our mission was. They appeared to be a little afraid of what they called the "City Hall fellows," but when it was explained that we were not their enemies, but were there seeking information regarding their condition, they appeared to be willing to give us whatever information was in their power. In going through the several parts of the city occupied by Chinese, we saw signs, which the interpreter informed us were gambling-house signs, but the houses were closed, in consequence, probably, of our visit to that portion of the city. They read "Open night and day;" "The table is spread night and day;" "Riches and plenty," etc. We then visited the Chinese Mission, on Jackson Street, where we saw a Chinaman preaching to seventy-five or one hundred others. We then visited the Globe Hotel, a structure, I think, four stories high, and about one hundred feet square, on the corner of Jackson and Dupont Streets. It would be impossible to approximate the number of Chinamen we saw there with anything like accuracy. It is used as a Chinese lodging house, and these people swarm there. In one of the rooms we found a white woman, teaching a class of Chinese youths—about twenty in the class. She said she was making some progress with them, and they appeared to be getting along about as well as white children of the same ages. In that house there were rooms eight by ten feet, and smaller. In a room of that size fifteen Chinamen had shelves, or bunks, where they turned in at night—and they must have been packed something like sardines in a box, clear up to the ceiling. I suppose the ceilings are about ten feet high. We then went to Dupont Street, and visited several places of business in what appeared to be the more respectable portion of Chinatown. We then went to the office of one of the companies—the Sam-yup Company—where we met the heads of these six companies. We had a long conversation with them, first, as to the number of Chinamen that belonged to each company, with a result as follows:

Sam-yup Company	10,100
Yung-wo Company	10,200
Kong-chow Company	15,000
Ning-yeung Company	75,000
Yan-wo Company	4,300
Hop-wo Company	34,000
Total	148,600

That, I understand, is the number now on this coast belonging to those companies. There are some Chinamen not belonging to any company. The companies, I think, are societies for the protection of Chinamen coming from some particular locality in China, or in the Province of Canton. Each company represents a separate district. Their custom is, whenever a ship lands here, an interpreter or inspector goes on board and finds out the locality from which each Chinaman came. His answer determines the company to which he shall go, and he at once is enrolled as a member thereof. So far as

we could gather from the Chinese, they do not pay any dues. The Presidents deny having exercised any criminal jurisdiction, or to have punished offenders. We could get nothing from them in relation to their contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They said that no man could go home if he owed any debts to the merchants, because that was the agreement among themselves. The steamship company being interested in shipping them, agreed not to let them go. That is all we could get.

Mr. Pierson—In what way do the companies protect Chinese?

A.—By affording them means of employment—to see that they get something to do. They see that they are provided for until they get work. The only restrictions, as far as we could understand, was that none could go home to China without paying the debts they owed Chinese merchants. I understand that it is impossible to get in debt to the companies, because they advance nothing. There is some sort of a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which no Chinaman can get a ticket without the consent of the companies, unless he pays one hundred dollars for it. They say that the reason Chinese come here is, that those who are in California write back glowing accounts of this country and its wealth, thus inducing others to come. Where they have no money to come, and they cannot raise enough from their families or relations, some friend will advance the money and take a contract that the borrowing party shall refund the amount loaned, with heavy interest, as soon as he can earn it. There is no company contract, as I understand it. There is no immigration here that does not come from Canton, or within two or three days' travel of it. Coming to a strange country, ignorant of our laws, language, and customs, they find these companies an absolute necessity. In answer to our question as to the inducements the Chinese have to come here, they said that they were the same as actuated everybody, principally to better their condition financially. They said that they supposed the antagonism to their coming here was because of the competition between Chinese and white labor. They had no observations to offer on that point. We asked them if they had the power to suppress gambling houses and houses of prostitution, and to compel the people to keep clean. They said they had not. They could advise, but could not compel. They said they had sent home proclamations saying that there was no labor here for any more of them, and advising them to stay at home. They had as many here now as could be made useful. They said that further Chinese immigration would be injurious to all concerned. We left the Presidents and continued our walk through Chinatown. We went into places so filthy and dirty I cannot see how these people live there. The fumes of opium, mingled with the odor arising from filth and dirt, made rather a sickening feeling creep over us. I would not go through that quarter again for anything in the world. The whole Chinese quarter is miserably filthy, and I think that the passage of an ordinance removing them from the city, as a nuisance, would be justifiable. I do not understand why a pestilence has not ere this raged there. It is probably owing to the fact that this is one of the most healthy cities in the world. The houses would be unfit for the occupation of white people, for I do not see how it would be possible to cleanse them, unless you burn up the whole quarter, and even then I doubt whether you could get rid of the filth. The Presidents said that there were thirty thousand Chinamen in this city,

and thirty thousand more in the State outside the city. From one thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred Chinese women are in the State.

GEORGE W. DUFFIELD sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Twenty-four years, in San Francisco.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—I was connected with the police force in eighteen hundred and fifty-three-four, and for the last eleven years.

Q.—Have your duties called you into the Chinese quarters of this city?

A.—Yes; for the last nine years.

Q.—Can you give a description of the extent of those quarters? What streets are occupied by them?

A.—A great many Chinamen live on Pacific, Jackson, Dupont, and Sacramento Streets. Those are the principal streets.

Q.—What is the area occupied, in blocks—about how many blocks of this city?

A.—About six or seven blocks. The whole Chinese population is confined to six or seven blocks.

Q.—At about what do you estimate that population?

A.—From twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand in this city and county. A great many work in factories outside the city, mostly at Black Point, and these come in about once a week, sometimes oftener.

Q.—Do you know the building called the Globe Hotel?

A.—Yes, sir. That is on the northwest corner of Jackson and Dupont Streets.

Q.—About what is the size of that building?

A.—About one hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet, five stories high, and a basement. There are about two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred Chinese living in it.

Q.—How is it occupied?

A.—The basement and the ground floor, the floor on the level of the street, by stores. The upper stories are occupied by rooms of men making collars, tailoring, etc., and sleeping apartments. The sleeping rooms are some twelve by fourteen, some smaller, and fourteen or fifteen feet high. Of such rooms they make two stories out of one, each about six or seven feet high. In some of these little rooms there are only two Chinamen, and in some four or five; in some, more.

Q.—What is the condition as to cleanliness?

A.—It is very dirty, indeed—filthy. The Chinese quarters, as a whole, could not be much filthier and dirtier.

Q.—Do you know anything about the number of Chinese women in this city? Can you approximate?

A.—I should think there are from one thousand to one thousand two hundred.

Q.—What occupations are they following?

A.—Principally prostitution.

Q.—How many Chinese women living in the Chinese quarters are not prostitutes?

A.—There may be one hundred, but not over that. The balance are prostitutes.

Q.—Describe the situation of the houses of prostitution, their general appearance, and the habits of those people?

A.—One class of these Chinese women go with white men, and another class go with Chinamen. They live in very small places, some of them in holes six by six and six by five. The Chinese prostitutes who go with Chinamen are of the better class. Their places are cleaner and they have more room. Where Chinawomen go with Chinamen they will not allow white men at all. I don't think there is any doubt about the women being bought and sold like sheep. Sometimes Chinese women escape and get married, but when they do get away the owners try to get them back, or make the man pay them her value. Sometimes they have him arrested for kidnaping or crime, and then steal the woman. Sometimes they resort to our Courts for the purpose of getting possession of her, and then send her back to her life of prostitution. The women are treated now a great deal better than they used to be. They used to receive very rough treatment. They have not been beaten much lately, because the police watch them and arrest them for beating. When they become sick and helpless they send them to the hospitals, or leave them to die. Sometimes they leave them with a cup of rice, to die without attendance. They take no care of them when they get sick. I have caught Chinese in the act of turning the sick out to die—leaving them on the sidewalk and in the street to perish.

Q.—Can you approximate the number of Chinese houses of prostitution in this city?

A.—There may be in the neighborhood of forty or fifty. I don't know that there are so many now, because a great many have been broken up within the last five or six weeks. This excitement has tended to do that. I don't think we can find in this city one house resorted to by white men but what has been broken up. The result is, these women must go into the country.

Mr. Pierson—What particular streets do they occupy?

A.—Principally alleys—Stout's Alley, Spofford Alley, Washington Alley, and Sullivan Alley.

Mr. Haymond—What is the condition of those alleys?

A.—Very dirty and filthy.

Q.—Are there many Chinese in this city that are married?

A.—Very few. Sometimes a Chinaman will get a Chinese woman out of a house of prostitution, go to a Justice's Court, and get married.

Q.—Taking the Chinese quarter as a whole, is it as filthy as it can be?

A.—Yes, sir. It cannot be much dirtier.

Q.—Were you ever in New York City?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any part of that city, as it existed twenty years ago, that could be compared with the Chinese quarter?

A.—No, sir. The Five Points could not be compared with it. The Chinese quarter is dirtier and filthier than the Five Points were.

Mr. Evans—How many gambling houses are there?

A.—Very few. There used to be a great many. I don't think you can find one now.

Q.—How many were there six weeks ago?

A.—Forty, fifty, or sixty.

Q.—As many gambling houses as houses of prostitution?

A.—Yes, sir. They had the reputation of being gambling houses, but the policemen could never catch them. I have not seen a game of tan played in three years. In early days there used to be tables

for white men—as many white men played as Chinamen. There are no gambling houses running now.

Mr. Donovan—Can you read the Chinese characters?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Can you read gambling signs in the Chinese language?

A.—No, sir. I can't tell a gambling sign from any other.

Q.—The heads of the companies told us that the gambling houses had been in the habit of raising and paying money to men at the City Hall to secure themselves from interference—and the same thing regarding the houses of prostitution. They said that if we could get honest American officers there would be no more gambling and prostitution in Chinatown, but until that time they will continue to exist. This was told us by the heads of the companies, the six Presidents being present.

A.—In answer to that, I will state that all those men talking to you were interested in those gambling houses.

Mr. Haymond—How is this population as to criminal propensities?

A.—They are a nation of thieves. I have never seen one that would not steal.

Q.—What is the proportion of criminals to the whole number? What is the proportion of men who follow crime for a livelihood?

A.—I call a man who will steal a criminal.

Q.—Then nearly all will be criminals?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of their spiriting away witnesses and compounding crimes?

A.—Yes, sir. They will do it all the time—from the Presidents down.

Q.—Have they some means of settling cases outside of Court?

A.—They all do it.

Q.—And there is no means of getting testimony outside of the Chinese?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And they settle crimes whenever they can do so?

A.—Sometimes one company will prosecute another, but where they can settle for money they will do it.

Q.—Have they any regard for justice here?

A.—No, sir; not a bit.

Q.—How does their testimony stand in the Courts?

A.—They think no more of taking an oath than they do of eating rice. They have no regard for our oaths at all. Their own oaths they regard as sacred, and the only way you can get them to tell the truth is to cut off a rooster's head and burn China paper. They followed that system here in early days, but not lately.

Q.—Is it not often the case that on a preliminary examination there is testimony enough to convict a man, but when you come to the trial these same witnesses testify exactly the reverse, or else will not testify at all?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of parties being held in slavery?

A.—No men are held, but the women are all slaves. The women are in slavery of the most revolting kind.

Mr. Pierson—What proportion of the convictions in the Police Court are Chinese?

A.—I can't exactly tell, but a great many Chinamen are convicted in the Police Court.

Q.—Do you know of the existence of any Chinese opium dens?

A.—Yes, sir; every house is one. Ninety-nine Chinamen out of one hundred smoke opium.

Q.—Do white people frequent these opium dens?

A.—I think there is one on Pine Street, and one on California Street.

Q.—Do you know of any white people being interested in the business of Chinese prostitution—receiving any part of the profits?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Haymond—What, in your opinion, is the effect of the presence of the Chinese here on the industrial interests of this city?

A.—I think it is bad. They are the worst class of people on the face of the earth.

Q.—Why are the gambling houses closed now?

A.—Because the police officers made raids on them. This excitement has had a great deal to do with it. How long it will last I can't tell.

Q.—Have you any special instructions from the head of the department as to your duty in closing them up?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you had any instructions in regard to closing up houses of prostitution?

A.—Since Mayor Bryant has been in office he has given me instructions. I never received any before.

Mr. Rogers—Are you a regular officer?

A.—I am a special officer.

Mr. Evans—How are the special policemen paid?

A.—The same as regular officers.

Q.—Who pays them?

A.—The Chinese. We draw nothing from the city treasury. We have no regular salary, but we depend on the voluntary contributions from the store-keepers. A part of our duty is to employ men to keep the streets clean.

Q.—How many special policemen are there in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Five or six.

Mr. Haymond—Are these special policemen all paid by contributions from the people living on their beats?

A.—Yes, sir.

ABRAM ALTEMEYER sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Q.—What business are you engaged in?

A.—I am a member of the firm of Einstein Bros. & Co. We manufacture boots and shoes.

Q.—How many hands have you employed?

A.—From three hundred to five hundred, according to the season.

Q.—For how long a time have you employed Chinamen, and how many?

A.—For the last four or five years we have employed from two hundred to three hundred and seventy-five.

Q.—Do they work at all portions of the business?

A.—Different portions of the business.

Q.—What wages were you in the habit of paying?

A.—Most of them were contracted for. They were engaged when they didn't understand the business, and taught what to do. At first we gave them fifty cents per day, and as they advanced we increased their wages, until about the eighth month they got one dollar a day. We contracted for them, for two years, with Yu-chuy-lung Company. We made contracts with them to furnish us so many men for a certain price, and we paid the money to that company. They furnish us as many men as we want, and we have nothing to do with the Chinamen, except to work them. The first month I think we paid them fifty cents per day; the second, I think, sixty cents, and so on, until in the sixth month they got seventy-five cents, and in the eighth month, one dollar for each man. One dollar a day is the contract price for two years, and they work ten hours a day.

Mr. Donovan—Suppose the company gives you a man who don't know anything about the business, what guarantee have you that you will have the same man for two years?

A.—In the first place, the company is responsible, and in the second place, we hold back from each man's wages a certain amount to secure fulfillment of their contract. Our contract provides that when a man goes away the company shall furnish us another, and we start him at the same price that we give green men. When they violate the contract, we appropriate this deduction which we have made from their wages.

Q.—How do they hire men—as agents, owners, or controllers?

A.—We tell them that we want a certain number of men, and they get them for us. We cannot go directly and hire these fellows, because we can't speak their language and cannot explain what we want. We save much time and trouble by having all our dealings with one company.

Q.—Have you any contract for recompense for anything they steal?

A.—Yes, sir. It is to the effect that in case a man is dishonest, or steals anything, the agent shall be responsible.

Q.—Have you found them dishonest?

A.—I have, in several instances.

Q.—Are they honest or dishonest, as a rule?

A.—They will bear close watching. I think they will take things whenever they can get a chance.

Q.—Has not your company compelled the Chinese company to make up losses amounting to four thousand dollars or five thousand dollars, from your Hayes Street establishment?

A.—Yes, sir; we made the contractors pay for all the goods we did not find. I think we made them pay one thousand dollars. They found a good many of the goods themselves and returned them to us. The goods were found in the boarding and lodging houses.

Q.—From what you know about Chinamen would you, under any circumstances, be willing to trust them without watching?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Haymond—Do you know what wages are paid Eastern men for work which you pay one dollar a day for?

A.—They are making from seven dollars to eight dollars a week there now.

Q.—Do you find any of these Chinamen who speak English?

A.—We have only one man who speaks English, and he is the interpreter.

Q.—Is the employment of Chinese labor here detrimental to the employment of white labor?

A.—Yes, sir; there is no question but that it keeps white men from coming here, while those who are here cannot get work.

Q.—Is it not true that the lighter branches of trade and manufactures, which in other places are filled by boys, are here filled by the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—This deprives both boys and girls of occupations?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Evans—Suppose there was no Chinese here, could you find white boys and girls to take their places?

A.—We have tried it and find we can. We find no difficulty whatever in getting all the workmen we can employ.

Q.—At the same price?

A.—No, sir. We are willing to pay white men double as much. We pay white men by the piece, and they can make as much as they can. A white man will do twice as much work as a Chinaman, and will produce work of a better quality. The difference in cost will be very little, and that is one reason we are changing to white labor. We are paying white men two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, and four dollars a day, the wages depending upon the quality of the workmanship.

Mr. Haymond—What do the Chinamen you have had employed live on?

A.—I went into their boarding house and all I saw them eat was rice.

Q.—Imported from China?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do they dress?

A.—Just the same as you see them on the street—Chinese clothes altogether. They wear none of our manufactures, except the hat.

Mr. Lewis—What factory is this on Clay Street?

A.—That is a place where the Chinese make shoes. There are forty or fifty such places here.

Q.—Are they skillful?

A.—They are quick at imitation. They learn soon by looking on. Then they go off into business for themselves. For business men to employ Chinese, is simply putting nails in their coffins. Every Chinaman employed will be a competitor. The result must be the driving from the country of white business men and white laborers. White laborers could not live as they do, and the result would be a ruinous competition for the whites. The Chinese merchant can live as much cheaper than the white merchant, as can the Chinese laborer live cheaper than the white laborer. When such a thing gets full headway the whites will be displaced. I have made this thing a very careful study, and my experience teaches me that these views are correct.

Mr. Evans—Why did you employ Chinese labor at all?

A.—When we first employed the Chinamen white labor was very scarce. Besides, in those days existed the Crispin Society. They demanded extravagant wages, and manufacturers were compelled to employ Chinamen; but those days are all gone by. There are plenty

of white laborers, here now, willing to work at reasonable rates. When we put an advertisement in the papers this week for white labor, we must have had one thousand applications from men, boys, and girls. Another fact is, that when Chinese were first employed there were few boys in the community. They have grown up since, however, and at the present time there are a great number of them.

Q.—Is it not a fruitful cause of hoodlumism that the Chinese are driving boys out of the legitimate avenues of employment?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many boys have you employed now?

A.—I think about fifty.

Q.—How many do you employ altogether—men and boys?

A.—About four hundred, I think.

Q.—How many Chinamen?

A.—We have about one hundred left.

Q.—Did you discharge your Chinamen before or after the excitement?

A.—We had discharged about seventy-five or eighty before this question was broached at all, and put white men in their places. We have discharged about one hundred since. We shall dispense with Chinese labor altogether as soon as we can do so. The only Chinamen we have employed now are those engaged in making misses' and children's shoes—light, cheap work, to which we must train up boys.

Q.—Where did these Chinamen who have factories learn the business?

A.—They all learned in the white factories.

Q.—Then it is your opinion that white labor can be used here with as much economy as Chinese labor, if not more?

A.—Yes; if light machinery is brought into play.

Q.—How about the woolen mills and tanneries?

A.—I do not think the tanneries employ anything but white labor; but if they do I should judge they could change with advantage. With machinery, especially, white men are better than Chinamen. We have replaced some Chinamen at our machinery with little white boys, twelve years old, and they are much better than the Chinese.

JOHN L. DURKEE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in California?

A.—Twenty-seven years.

Q.—What is your business?

A.—I have been Fire Marshal here for twelve years.

Q.—What are some of the duties of your office?

A.—To attend fires, look after parties arrested for arson, carry out the orders of the Board of Supervisors in regard to fire ordinances.

Mr. Donovan—What has been your experience with fires in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Very bad.

Q.—Do fires, generally, burn much there?

A.—They burn pretty badly. A fire in the Chinese quarter is very troublesome for the reason that there are so many partitions. Out of an ordinary room they will make two and three stories, and when a fire gets in there it is hard to get at it. They are the most careless people with fire that I ever saw in my life. There are as many fires

there as in the balance of the city, and it is a miracle that there are not more.

Q.—You have been through a great many of these buildings, have you not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do they conform to the laws and ordinances of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the fire ordinances?

A.—They don't conform at all. They are more trouble than all the white people put together.

Q.—Have you found them to have had much influence in getting orders in relation to fire revoked?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I will call your attention to a particular instance—the building leased to the Chinese by the Rev. Otis Gibson, on Jackson Street, north side, between Kearny and Dupont. Have you had any trouble there?

A.—Yes; I have had. They were putting up a two story frame-building in an alley-way there, and I notified them to stop it. Mr. Gibson came before the Board of Supervisors and got a permit and resolution allowing him to build. It was vetoed by the Mayor, but passed over his veto. There is where we get checkmated, and the Chinese are exempted from our ordinances.

Q.—Do you know who controls that property, and leases it to Chinamen?

A.—I know from heresay—the Rev. Otis Gibson, Chinese missionary—and he is the one who got that permit.

Mr. Haymond—From what part of the United States did you come?

A.—New York.

Q.—How does the Chinese quarter here compare with the worst parts of New York of twenty-five years ago, in point of cleanliness?

A.—I could not make the comparison—this is so infinitely filthier. I never saw a place so dirty and filthy as our Chinese quarter.

Q.—Do you know the Globe Hotel, and its condition?

A.—I have not been in it for some time, but when I was there it was like the balance; probably a little worse, if possible.

Q.—How near to the City Hall have the Chinese extended their quarters?

A.—They are within sight and hearing distance all around here, and very close to the business part of town. Property around here is constantly depreciating in value, because of the approach of the Chinese. The whites cannot stand their dirt and the fumes of opium, and are compelled to leave their vicinity. This part of the city has grown very little in eight years, while other portions have grown very much. Houses occupied by Chinese are not fit for white occupation, because of the filth and stench. Chinamen violate the fire ordinances, and unless we catch them in the act we cannot convict. They all swear themselves clear. The only way I can account for our not having a great fire in the Chinese quarter is, that the wood is too filthy and too moist from nastiness to burn. It has too much dirt on it to catch fire.

Rev. A. W. Loomis sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since September, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Q.—Where were you prior to that?

A.—I was five years in Illinois and Missouri; previous to that, two years in the State of New York; and previous to that, in China—from eighteen hundred and forty-four to eighteen hundred and fifty. I was most of the time at Ning-po; resided for a few months at Macao, Hongkong, and Canton. I was a missionary there.

Q.—Give, in your own language, a description of their condition, morally, socially, and politically; the manner in which they live; what they work at; the wages they receive; their religion, etc.

A.—They are all idolaters. The laboring classes and the literary classes are the worshippers of Confucius, heaven and earth, the sun, moon, and stars. Most of the people are, in a measure, Buddhists. They worship all the gods, and they have household gods. Their gods are many in number, and are mostly deified heroes. The Buddhist religion is imported from India, and was brought to China perhaps one hundred or two hundred years after Christ, and is particularly prevalent in Mongolia and Tappan. There are some temples here devoted to the Chinese worship, and are usually well fitted up, constructed as private ventures. A great many people who worship in them pay so much money, others subscribe, and subscriptions come in from all over the country. They are less attached to their religion here than they are at home, and a great many become very careless in this country after being here awhile. This is the case especially with those who attend our school; many of them become nominally Christians, and give up the worship of the gods. They declare that their gods are no more than senseless things, and they have found a better one. There are some here professing Christianity who are living in a very commendable manner. I am connected with the Presbyterian Mission, corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. It has been in operation since eighteen hundred and fifty-two—Dr. Speer commencing the work, I succeeded him. Rev. Dr. Condit has been attached to the mission. We have received eighty members—deducting those who have been dismissed, and we have sixty-three. They are not all here now. Some are in China, and others are scattered over the country doing work, and reporting to us frequently.

Q.—That dates from your administration in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine? Nearly twenty years ago?

A.—Yes, sir; seventeen years. We have had a school that length of time. The Chinese come and go. The population is constantly moving. A large immigration comes here in the spring, and many return in the fall. Many go home to visit and return here again. They go back in the fall so as to arrive in China in time for the Chinese New Year. They have a great attachment for their homes, in China, rarely going out of sight of them. You find the Chinese almost everywhere; many here have been in Australia, many in Victoria, etc.

Q.—What is the condition in China of the class we have here?

A.—Those who are here largely represent the agricultural class. At first the immigration was confined principally to shop-keepers and small farmers in and around Macao, Hongkong, and Canton. Latterly the common laborers have flocked here. There are not many scholars among them, because, being away from the cities, they have no educational advantages.

Q.—What wages are received in China?

A.—I think from three to five dollars a month.

Q.—And board themselves?

A.—Well, I don't know about that. I think servants in Hongkong, Canton, and Macao receive three dollars or four dollars a month, where they are employed in families. Then they board with the families, I think. On the farms they board themselves.

Q.—How much will it take to support the family of a laboring man in China, where he has a wife and two or three children?

A.—Three or four dollars a month. Some live on less than that. Everything is very cheap. A man who acquires three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars is rich—esteemed comfortably well off. There are large land holders and heavy merchants there who are very wealthy.

Q.—What is their moral condition in their own country?

A.—In some respects they are very commendable. As regards virtue and faithfulness between man and wife, the Chinese will compare favorably with the white race of San Francisco. These Chinawomen that you see on the streets here were brought for the accommodation of white people, not for the accommodation of Chinese; and if you pass along the streets where they are to be found, you will see that they are visited not so much by Chinese as by others—sailors and low people. The women are in a condition of servitude. Some of them are inveigled away from home under promise of marriage to men here, and some to be secondary wives, while some are stolen. They are sold here. Many women are taken from the Chinese owners and are living as wives and secondary wives. Some have children, and these children are legitimate.

Q.—These women engaged in prostitution are nothing more than slaves to them?

A.—Yes, sir; and every one would go home to-day if she were free and had her passage paid.

Q.—They are not allowed to release themselves from that situation, are they?

A.—I think they are under the surveillance of men and women, so that they cannot get away. They would fear being caught and sold again, and carried off to a condition even worse than now.

Q.—Are not the laws here used to restrain them from getting away—are they not arrested for crime?

A.—Oh, yes. They will trump up a case, have the woman arrested, and bring people to swear what they want. In this way they manage to get possession of her again.

Q.—Have they at any time interfered with the women brought to your mission?

A.—We have not at our mission, but I think Mr. Gibson has had interference from them.

Q.—Do you know what they do with the women when they become sick and useless?

A.—I do not know. I have seen some on the street that looked in bad condition, and I have heard of their being abandoned to die, but I have never seen any case of that kind.

Q.—Do you know how they treat these people?

A.—I understand they treat them very badly. Women have come to the Home with bruises and marks of violence on their persons. I think their condition is a very hard one.

Q.—Then it is a slavery which, from the very first, destroys body, soul, and everything else?

A.—Yes, sir; and the women will be glad to escape from it if they knew they would be protected.

Q.—When you were in China—from eighteen hundred and forty-four to eighteen hundred and fifty—did the term "coolie" have a recognized meaning?

A.—The term "coolie" was introduced into China from India. In India it is the name of a caste. In China it simply means a servant. There are no slaves in China, but the menial work is all done by these coolies or servants.

Mr. Donovan—What wages do Chinamen receive at home?

A.—Three, four, or five dollars a month.

Q.—It has been testified before this committee that a Chinaman in China has one wife and as many concubines as he pleases?

A.—A man has one wife, and she is mistress of the family. The children all acknowledge her as mother, and the secondary wives acknowledge her as such. They are her servants or associates.

Q.—Has the husband a right to hire out the secondary wives for any purpose he may deem fit—for instance, for the purpose of prostitution?

A.—I don't think he would. I have never known of instances of that kind, but I have known of instances like this: A man who had no male issue by a certain woman has offered her to another man for a certain time for a consideration.

Q.—Would you consider that a very respectable standard of morality?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Is it not a fact that, in China, they destroy the female children in a great many instances?

A.—I understand they do. I always have understood that, but it is more prevalent in the southern portion of the country than in the northern.

Q.—Do you know that the Chinese Government has issued proclamations, forbidding the killing of female children, the principal reason being that they want sufficient women in the Empire to satisfy the men?

A.—No; I don't know that. The system of morality taught in China is equal to any that we find anywhere.

Q.—Do you consider that a man who will sell his wife in order to get a male heir is a good man?

A.—I do not indorse that.

Q.—About how long were you in the Province of Canton?

A.—Four months at Macao, and a few weeks in Canton.

Q.—Do you know anything about how these people come here?

A.—I think they all come voluntarily.

Q.—Do they make contracts to serve a certain length of time in consideration of their fare being paid?

A.—When men are too poor to come here themselves they get some one to advance the money, and they agree to return that money with a certain advance. When contractors here want many Chinamen they go to some Chinese broker. This broker rushes about town to get laborers at the rates agreed upon, but if he does not succeed he sends to China, contracting with the men to work as cheap as they can. He advances their passage money and retains from their wages this amount, with heavy interest. I do not think the six companies have anything to do with it. I don't think there is any

coolie traffic carried on in the same way that it is in Peru and the West Indies. I have known the same thing amongst Americans. In early days white men came to California under such contracts. There is no denying the fact that they do come under contract to perform certain labor to repay passage money. They always keep these contracts, but I have known of cases where white men, under similar contracts, have failed to keep them.

Q.—Are not the Chinese compelled to keep their words by the missions, the six companies, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company?

A.—There is an arrangement with the steamship company, that no Chinamen can get a ticket without a permit.

Q.—Then no Chinamen can go out of this country without your permission, the permission of Rev. Otis Gibson, or the permission of the six companies?

A.—That is the arrangement with the steamship company.

Q.—Do you know whether they have any Courts in which they try crimes?

A.—No, sir; I do not know of any such arrangement. When trouble arises, the companies get together for consultation and do all they can to settle difficulties; but I have never heard of a criminal Court amongst them. Of course, friends will try to assist friends and get them out of trouble.

Mr. Evans—Haven't you found it to be the rule that people of any particular nationality, going to a new country, go to their own people for information?

A.—Yes, sir. The Irishmen, the Frenchmen, the Italians, or any people, especially when they cannot speak English, go to their own people; and it is the same way with the Chinese.

Q.—Are there not mercantile associations in this city that fix prices and rates among themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the man who violates their rules is considered an immoral man?

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Donovan—You don't know anything about their tribunals?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't know of any other way they have of controlling Chinamen—other than that of preventing them from going to China?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do they charge them for commission?

A.—I believe it is two dollars a ticket.

Q.—How is your mission sustained?

A.—It is sustained by voluntary contributions from the East. It is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

Q.—By American people, or by Chinese?

A.—By American people. Our contributions from this coast are small. We have a system of contribution in all our churches. We depend upon contributions for our support, and would be glad to receive them from any source. That is the case with all churches and with all creeds.

Q.—You are employed by your church as a missionary?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you are expected to elevate and Christianize the Chinamen?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So you try to elevate them, and if they have any shortcomings you try not to see them?

A.—The work of the missionary is, of course, to try and do good by preaching the gospel, by establishing Sunday Schools, and by visiting among the people. We read the Bible to them, and tell them what is a Christian life. Of course, they are not easy to teach Christianity, for they come here idolators. In morals, I think they compare favorably with any heathen nation in the world, and in many respects very favorably with ours. Any nation having a grade of morals superior to those taught by Confucius and the Chinese classics cannot be found; and if the Chinese would live up to the teachings of their sages, there wouldn't be a more moral people on the face of the earth.

Q.—How does their practice compare with their theory?

A.—There is the trouble; and the same thing exists among our own people. The Americans go to church and hear good things, but they don't mind them. Moreover, in San Francisco, there are a great many ministers working amongst our own people, while there are only a few of us amongst the Chinese.

Q.—Are you in any way interested in Chinese immigration?

A.—No, sir. In regard to immigration my own position has been this from the beginning: if they would stay away it would be better for them, because coming here they learn many bad things that they would not learn at home. I think contact with the low class of Americans and foreigners is damaging; and these excitements which are started up periodically are very uncomfortable to us as missionaries.

Q.—Then the people who come from China are better than the people of our own race—of our own nation—and those who come from other nations?

A.—I did not say so.

Q.—You said they are damaged by contact?

A.—I think we have people in this city who are worse than any Chinaman that can be picked up. Don't you?

Q.—I don't know about that. I think our people are better.

A.—I think if you visit our Police Court you will find among our own people and other nationalities examples as bad as you can among the Chinese. You will find they can swear as hard, if not harder, than any Chinaman.

Q.—As a race are the Chinese honest or dishonest?

A.—Honest.

Q.—Were the servants you employed Christian Chinamen?

A.—No, sir; not always.

Q.—Were they influenced by your teachings?

A.—I hope so.

Q.—Governor Low testified, the other day, that no man will hire a Chinaman in China without requiring of him a bond to guard against loss by theft, because it is considered that every Chinaman must necessarily steal some time or other. How is that?

A.—I never required bonds, nor have my missionary friends. I don't think there are more thieves among them than there are amongst our own people, in proportion to the population.

FOURTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15th, 1876.

JAS. R. ROGERS sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Twenty-seven years.

Q.—How much of that time has been spent in San Francisco?

A.—Six years.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—During the last four or five years, a police officer.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—About how much territory does it cover?

A.—About six or eight blocks, I think.

Q.—What is its condition in relation to cleanliness?

A.—Filthy in the extreme, so far as the inside is concerned. There are some stores on Sacramento Street that are clean.

Q.—How does it compare with the worst portions of Eastern cities?

A.—I never saw any part of New York, where I was born, that would compare with anything we have in Chinatown. It is worse than anything there. I don't think they would be allowed to stay in New York an hour. You can't see Chinatown in passing through the streets; you must go through the alleys and the houses.

Q.—To what purposes are the alleys devoted?

A.—Partly devoted to prostitution. There is a part which are the rendezvous of thieves—Cooper's Alley, for instance.

Q.—How are these women held?

A.—As slaves—bought and sold. They are held as prostitutes, and are obliged by what they call their mother, the head woman or boss of the institution, to stand at the windows and doors and solicit prostitution. Most of the Chinese houses of prostitution are patronized by whites, by young men and old ones. I have taken boys of not more than ten or twelve years of age out of these houses. The schedule of prices is such that the boys can afford to go there and patronize them. The women are treated according to their behavior. If they solicit prostitution, and make money pretty well, they are treated pretty well; otherwise they are fearfully beaten. When they become sick and helpless, they are taken care of according to the Chinese fashion. About three years ago Chief Crowley detailed me to shut up houses of prostitution in Chinatown. On one occasion I caught a woman soliciting, and told her to come with me. She said she had the ——. I thought she meant the venereal disease, but she pulled up her clothes and showed me that she had the small-pox; yet she was sitting there soliciting prostitution from white people. These women dare not leave their places, they are so filled with fear of their owners. There have been attempts made to escape, but the women have been so badly beaten that they have rushed to the police officers for protection. The women are sold for from four hundred dollars to six hundred dollars, and receive a red paper certifying that they shall be free, but by the time they have served out their time they are snatched up and run off to some other place, where they are forced to go through the same course. There is really no escape from the life. The owners of these women will invoke, indirectly, the aid of the law, in order to regain possession of escapes

They have them arrested for larceny, or some crime, and as soon as they get the females the cases drop through.

Q.—Do you know the Globe Hotel here?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that a fair type of the manner in which the Chinese live?

A.—No, sir; it is an improvement. It shows not the best phase, but it is above the average. The lower portion of that building is a restaurant, and two gambling halls, a short time ago, and a pawn shop. The upper stories are rooms which are pretty thickly filled. They hire out each room as a separate habitation, and fill it with Chinamen. Where the rooms are eighteen feet high, they put in three floors, sometimes four. Then they build bunks or platforms all around, and up to the ceiling of each little room. In Cooper's Alley they have rooms six feet wide, six feet long, and six high, where five or six Chinamen regularly sleep, and a stench arises from them which it is impossible to describe. I cannot tell how many occupy the Globe Hotel now. On one occasion I took seventy-five from one room, and locked them up for violating the "cubic air" ordinance. That was from a garret, the ceiling so low that I could not stand upright. During two months I arrested eight hundred Chinamen for violating that ordinance. The Globe Hotel has been referred to as a sample of Chinatown. It is not. Chinatown is worse every way than is that building. The underground dens are fit samples, places where only three, four, and five Chinamen can possibly sleep. Such places we find in Bartlett and Cooper Alleys, where filth reigns supreme.

Q.—The population of Chinatown has been estimated at thirty thousand. What proportion of that population lives on the fruits of crime—prostitution, gambling, etc.?

A.—I cannot tell. The money in the houses of prostitution is collected by bosses, and paid to men occupying higher positions among the Chinese. The merchants own these places; some merchants own three and four of these houses. That has been stated to me by Chinamen.

Q.—How many houses of prostitution are there in the Chinese quarter?

A.—I should say two hundred; all the alleys are full of them. There are from two to four women, and more, in each house.

Q.—How many gambling houses?

A.—A great many. The number has decreased lately. I should judge that, before this excitement, there were from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five, and, including lottery ticket houses, fully five hundred. They draw their lotteries twice a day—at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at eleven o'clock at night, and are patronized by many white people. Eight hundred people would be a fair estimate of the number engaged in and about houses of prostitution. There is not a Chinaman but what gambles. I believe there are very few Chinamen but what are thieves. I know some six or eight Chinamen in this town that are reliable; but they are, as a nation, thieves. That judgment is based upon my experience as an officer. I have been called into families where larcenies have occurred, and have nearly always found the thief to be the honest, trusted Chinese servant. The whole Chinese population may be regarded as being criminal. In Court, we cannot believe their testimony. They will swear to anything. I have had them come to me

to ask me how many witnesses would be required to convict men. They will produce enough witnesses to either convict or acquit, as the case may be.

Q.—Is it not understood that there is some sort of a Chinese tribunal here which settles matters, and determines whether Chinamen, arrested on criminal processes emanating from our Courts, shall be acquitted or not?

A.—I do not know of my own knowledge that such a tribunal exists. I only know that when a Chinaman swears differently from what they want him to his life is in danger. A Chinaman has just returned here after an absence of three years. A man was killed by accident, and he was notified that he must pay twelve hundred dollars. His partner had a knife stuck in his back on Jackson Street, and he was told that he must pay twelve hundred dollars. He asked me what he should do, and I said not to pay it. He said they would kill him, or get Chinamen to swear him into State Prison. They sometimes, in that way, use our Courts to enforce their orders, just as policy may direct. They have no regard for our laws, and obey them, so far as they do, only through fear.

Q.—Did you say that you suppressed houses of prostitution?

A.—I did not suppress them; I kept them closed. I could not turn the inmates into the streets; but I watched, and notified men and boys going there that if they went in I would arrest them.

Q.—Would they not open when you were away?

A.—Yes, sir. It is almost impossible to entirely suppress them, for they naturally will open; but they can be kept closed, and the business made unprofitable. There is no ordinance that cannot be enforced, and I presume the ordinances we have are sufficient to keep these houses all closed. They have all been closed since Mayor Bryant has gone into office. I believe he issued an order for the closing of gambling houses, too; and, so far as I can see, they have been closed—for the present, at least.

Mr. Pierson—Are you a regular or local officer?

A.—Regular.

Q.—How are local policemen paid?

A.—By residents on their beats. In the Chinese quarter they are paid by Chinese. They have no regular price, but get all they can, as is natural.

Mr. Haymond—When did you close up these houses?

A.—During the latter part of Chief Crowley's administration. I was detailed by him to look after gambling houses and houses of prostitution in Chinatown, and was on that duty until the Chief went out. When there was a change I was detailed to other duties. Upon the advent of Chief Cockrill I was placed on the detective force. It don't require a large force to close these houses. I can do it all in one night. Arrest the inmates of one, and it travels like electricity from one to another, and in ten minutes every one will be shut up, and the doors will be barricaded.

Q.—If the houses of prostitution were broken up, and these dens cleaned out, what effect would it have upon the Chinese people? Would it increase or diminish them?

A.—Decrease them, because if locked up in prison there will be so many out of the way. When turned out they would either have to go to work or leave this part of the country. If we take away all their temptations to commit crime we might make them more honest than they are. It might not keep many from coming here, but it would stop the importation of vile creatures and criminals.

Q.—Do you know what wages local policemen get on an average?

A.—They get all they can. The exact amounts I cannot tell, but they are all good beats. The officers are all thorough, first class officers. I consider them as fine police officers as there are on the force. I have had them to assist me several times, and have always found them up to the mark. The local system is pretty good in some respects—it furnishes a guard for the Chinese quarter when the regular police could not do it. They make a great many arrests, and recover much stolen property.

Q.—Suppose there were officers, regular policemen, on those beats, receiving no pay. Don't you think they could stop gambling and prostitution?

A.—Yes; if they did their duty. There is hardly an ordinance that is not violated by the Chinese, and not one that cannot be enforced. They have an idea that money is at the bottom of the whole thing, and if they want they can buy privileges—they don't understand the city treasury, I have had them ask me how much I got, how much the Chief got, and how much the Judge got.

Mr. Pierson—Do you know of the Chinese paying money to persons other than special policemen, for the purpose of protecting themselves in their business?

A.—I have been told so by Chinamen. Chinese who collected the money told me of its payment. The Chinaman was Ah You, a keeper of a store and gambling house.

Q.—To whom did he pay money?

A.— ———, five hundred dollars one month.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—He said he paid it from the gambling houses to secure freedom from interruption. He said so much money was paid per month. It was collected from the games and stores—one hundred dollars went to the store, and the balance to ———.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—Allowing gambling houses to run.

Q.—How many Chinese are there in this city?

A.—Thirty thousand, scattered all over town. In Chinatown there are from twenty-three to twenty-five thousand.

Q.—How many Chinese intelligence offices?

A.—Eight or ten. They are rather independent of the companies. There is one on Bush Street, kept by Sam Kee. He has been letting out a lot of thieves lately, but I told him he would have to quit and find the thieves. He did find them. I took steps to have his license revoked, and he then found the thieves.

Mr. Haymond—In your opinion, what influence does the presence of this population have upon the morals of this community?

A.—It is disastrous. In the first place, it depreciates the value of property. At the lottery houses boys are allowed to purchase tickets. That is the first step in the direction of gambling. Boys frequently visit the Chinese houses of prostitution. I have seen small boys go into those alleys occupied by Chinese women and talk with them in the most filthy and disgusting manner imaginable.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know if the Chinese companies have inspectors who go down to the steamers whenever they arrive and take charge of the Chinamen who land here?

A.—They have told me so. I should judge that their object was to get the men consigned to each particular company.

Q.—If the ordinances were enforced, and these people driven out of the city, wouldn't it be simply scattering them over the State and making the thing almost as bad as it is now?

A.—I think a great many would go home. They could not live in small communities. Criminal classes always seek large cities.

FIFTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17th, 1876.

ALFRED CLARK sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California.

A.—Twenty-five years.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—Been connected with the police force nineteen years. For the past seven or eight years I have been Clerk of the Chief of Police.

Q.—What do you know about the issuance of orders for the suppression of vice in the Chinese quarter?

A.—There have been orders issued to the captains of the watches, to instruct the officers to be vigilant and diligent in the suppression of prostitution and gambling. It is very difficult to suppress gambling, because they resort to so many devices to evade, and Chinese testimony cannot be obtained. They play with buttons and strips of paper, and it is hard work to convince a jury that these represent coin. In regard to the vice of prostitution, I have here a bill of sale of a Chinawoman, and a translation of the same.

Witness submits a paper written in Chinese characters, and reads the translation as follows:

An agreement to assist the woman Ah Ho, because coming from China to San Francisco she became indebted to her mistress for passage. Ah Ho herself asks Mr. Yee Kwan to advance for her six hundred and thirty dollars, for which Ah Ho distinctly agrees to give her body to Mr. Yee for service of prostitution for a term of four years. There shall be no interest on the money. Ah Ho shall receive no wages. At the expiration of four years, Ah Ho shall be her own master. Mr. Yee Kwan shall not hinder or trouble her. If Ah Ho runs away before her time is out, her mistress shall find her and return her, and whatever expense is incurred in finding and returning her, Ah Ho shall pay. On this day of agreement Ah Ho, with her own hands, has received from Mr. Yee Kwan six hundred and thirty dollars. If Ah Ho shall be sick at any time for more than ten days, she shall make up by an extra month of service for every ten days' sickness. Now this agreement has proof—this paper received by Ah Ho is witness.

TUNG CHEE.

Twelfth year, ninth month, and fourteenth day (about middle of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three).

The Chinese women are kept in confinement more by fear than by anything else. They believe the contracts to be good and binding, and fear the consequences of any attempt at escape. An ordinance was made to cover this kind of a contract. See municipal ordinances, section forty-two: "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or attempt to sell, propose, threaten, or offer to sell any human being; to claim the services, possession, or person of any human being, except as authorized by law; to solicit, persuade, or induce any person to be or remain in a state of servitude, except as authorized by

law, whether such person receives partial compensation or no compensation; to be, enter, remain, or dwell in any brothel or house of ill-fame, except for a lawful purpose; on account of any real or pretended debt due, or pretended to be due, by any person, or any passage money paid for, or money advanced to any person, whether in this State or elsewhere, to hold or attempt to hold the person, or claim the services or possession of any human being, except in cases authorized by law; to exercise or attempt to exercise any control over any human being, except as authorized by law; to demand or receive from any person, any human being, or any money, or thing of value, for or on account of any real or pretended claim to the person, possession, or services of any person who was bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed in violation of this section; to threaten any person for receiving, harboring, assisting, or marrying any person who was bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed in violation of this section; to threaten any person for not paying or promising to pay any demand for money, or any thing of value, made in violation of this section; to threaten any person for not restoring or delivering, or promising to restore or deliver, to the claimant, or his agent, any person who had been bought, sold, held, claimed, or attempted to be held or claimed in violation of this section." Under that ordinance we have taken several convictions, and sent the parties to jail.

LEUNG COOK sworn.

Charles Jamison sworn as interpreter.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in Calfornia?

A.—About four years altogether.

Q.—What is your business?

A.—Keeping—occupied in store of Tung-ching-lung Company, on Commercial Street.

Q.—Do you know anything about the organization of the six companies—are you a member of either one, and if so, state which one?

A.—I am employed in the Ning-yeung Company as officer. I have general charge of that company—write letters, send letters for my countrymen, take charge of their mail, etc. I am President of that company. When Chinese first came to this country, knowing nothing of the language, they found it difficult to get along, and the company was organized to assist them in getting employment and in going from place to place. It has been in existence since the fourth year of the reign of Ham-fung—about twenty-two years.

Q.—Has this company any office in any part of China?

A.—No, because it don't need it. Its sole object is to look after Chinamen here.

Q.—How many members have that company?

A.—Since the reign of Ham-fung, the fourth year, till the reign of the present Emperor, twenty-two years, there were seventy-five thousand members. There are thirty thousand or forty thousand here now; the rest went back to China.

Q.—How many head men have the company had since it has been in existence?

A.—I don't remember exactly. I think in the neighborhood of twenty. There is a change of President every year. The merchants do the voting—the merchants who belong to the Ning-yeung Company.

Q.—How do Chinese laboring men get here?
A.—They come of their own accord and pay their own passage.
Q.—Where do they get the money to pay?
A.—They are industrious and save their wages.
Q.—Is not the money used by some of these people advanced to them and then collected here by these companies?
A.—No, sir; the company has no passage to pay for them.
Q.—Are there not men in China who contract to pay passage here and the Chinamen here have to pay the money back to them?
A.—I don't know about that.
Q.—Do the women who come here pay their own passage?
A.—About the women I don't know at all.
Q.—Is there a separate company for bringing women here?
A.—About that I don't know at all.
Q.—Did you ever see a contract like that. [Shows witness contract submitted by Mr. Clark, relating to the woman Ah Ho.]
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you know that there are Chinese prostitutes in this city?
A.—There are Chinese prostitutes here; how many, I don't know, because I ain't in that line of business. You can find that out by inquiring of the officers on that beat. [Witness was handed contract referred to, which he read, and which being at the same time interpreted, read substantially the same as the translation as above set forth in the testimony of Mr. Clark.]
Q.—Don't you know that all these prostitutes come here under such contracts as this?
A.—I do not know about such business.
Q.—Have you ever heard of this business here?
A.—No, sir; not at all.
Q.—Who is it that makes up the company to which you belong?
A.—Myself, inspector, and cook—three members, officers.
Q.—Who pays the expenses?
A.—Subscription among the Chinese merchants.
Q.—Do you know what a coolie is in China?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—From what part of China did you come?
A.—From the State of Kwang-tung (Canton), in the District of Sung-ning.
Q.—Do the Chinese here come from there?
A.—Most of the Chinese here come from Kwang-tung (Canton).
Q.—Why do they send the bones back to China—the bones of dead Chinamen?
A.—It is a custom to do so. They think a good deal of the remains of deceased persons, and when a person finishes his life, they take his remains back to China to show to some of his relations in order to have them remember and do honor to them.
Q.—Who pays for sending them back?
A.—Subscriptions from the Chinese merchants.
Q.—Do you know anything about gambling?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you keep a book of the names of the members of your company?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Why is it that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company refuses to

sell tickets to Chinamen unless they have the stamp of the companies?
A.—When my countrymen come to California, my company takes care of them, pays their boarding and lodging expenses. For this they collect, afterwards, from each man, five dollars. That is considered to pay back the amount due the company for its advances, for expense, and its trouble. When they pay it they get a paper or permit, and can then buy tickets. Where men are sick, poor, and unfortunate, they remit the five dollars and give the permit anyhow. Where men are in debt to anybody, and the company finds it out, it will not give the permit. If the debtors are too poor to pay, they are allowed to go.
Q.—Is any part of Canton as dirty as it is here in the Chinese quarter?
A.—In Canton it is clean. It is not dirty like it is here. In the interior of China, it is not so clean—in the villages.
Q.—Do you know of any villages in China so dirty as the Chinese quarter in this city?
A.—Some places are clean and some dirty.
Q.—Why don't they keep clean here, when they have plenty of water to do it with?
A.—The workmen occupy all their time in labor, and do not have any time to keep their places clean.
Q.—Is not half that population around the streets during the day?
A.—I do not know; I did not notice particularly. Very likely there are some.
Q.—Do you know anything about these Chinamen converted to Christianity?
A.—Some are Christians.
Q.—Do you discover any difference in those men from other men, in business transaction, or the social relations?
A.—I don't see any difference.
Q.—How many Christians are there?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Do you know twenty?
A.—I only know one person—Chin Quay. He is in San José, preaching.
Q.—How do the Chinese, generally, regard those who have turned Christians?
A.—I don't know whether they regard them in a friendly way or not.
Q.—Don't they consider the Christian Chinamen as thieves and hypocrites?
A.—I don't know.

MAX MORGENTHAU sworn.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in this city?
A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty.
Q.—What has been your business?
A.—Principally manufacturing. I am interested in three or four factories—the Mission Woolen Mills, Pioneer Woolen Mills, jute factory across the Bay, and the candle and soap factory.
Q.—How many men do you employ?
A.—In the neighborhood of two thousand.
Q.—How many Chinamen?

A.—Nearly half.

Q.—How do the wages of the white men compare with those of the Chinamen?

A.—They are from two hundred to three hundred per cent. higher.

Mr. Pierson—How does their labor compare with that of the whites?

A.—It depends upon the kind of labor. In weaving, the Chinaman gets very little until he learns the business; then we give him from ninety cents to one dollar twelve and a half cents per day. If we had to employ only white men, we could not run our factories—we would have to stop them. The whites do more work than the Chinese, and even where the experience is the same they do more. We have women who run two looms. Some Chinamen are good weavers, but many are not. We pay by the hour, so the ones who do the most work earn the most money. When we want Chinamen we go to some company and say we want so many men, and we get them. Their wages we pay to the company, or the man who gets them for us, taking his receipt.

Q.—What effect do you think the presence of these Chinese laborers has had upon the working classes?

A.—I have come to the conclusion that this immigration will, in the course of time, be a very serious thing for this State. My opinion up to this time is, that they have been of great advantage to this coast. I know what difficulty we had with this white labor. We started with white labor. One day, some three years ago, we concluded to put some boys to work; so, put in eighty-five sewing machines, and employed that many boys. One day I found all the sewing machines empty. I asked the Superintendent what was the matter—where were the boys; and he said that they had all left him. I asked on what grounds. He said that they generally stopped at twelve o'clock, but the boys did not come back when their hour was up. Some came at two o'clock, some later, and some not for two days. They nearly all came back at last, and were asked why they acted so. They said they were off on a pleasure trip around the bay. He said that they must not do so again, for if they did we could not go on with the work. Two or three expressed themselves as dissatisfied with this, and said: "Boys, let's take our hats and jackets, and let them go to hell." So the boys left. I have no love for the Chinamen, but we can have no control over the white boys.

Q.—When you first employed Chinese labor, there were very few boys in the country, and very little female labor?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that Chinese labor was a makeshift, in the first place?

A.—Yes; and we were glad to get it. I will say now, that if this immigration keeps up, it will affect the country disastrously. I have read the newspapers, and listened to a good many speakers, but have not been able to see my way out. A few years ago some gentlemen came here from the Eastern States, and I gave them money to start a candle and soap factory. For ten or eleven months we did not hire a single Chinaman. Men would come to me and ask for work, and I would give it to them—paying green hands one dollar and fifty cents per day. Before they learned they generally caused much damage in waste of material and breakage of machinery. I engaged ten or eleven girls to do easy work, paying them at the start ninety cents a day. I made it my business to go out there every morning at half

past six o'clock to see that steam was up, and one morning found all the girls gone. I was told they had taken a holiday on account of somebody. I said "I know what holidays are; we have Sundays, Fourth of July, Christmas, New Year, and even St. Patrick's Day, but this man I never heard of. Didn't the girls give you some notice?" "They did not give us notice," I was told, "they simply did not come." He told them they would have to stop that, and they wouldn't do it, so we were compelled to discharge every one of them. They thought it was better fun bumming around in the street instead of earning an honest living. I came from Bavaria, and there every boy must learn a trade, no matter whether his father has five dollars, or fifty millions of dollars.

Q.—Don't the Chinese fill the places in the lighter employments usually filled by boys and girls—and is not that a cause of hoodlumism?

A.—That is their own fault, if it is so. I don't know.

Q.—Suppose the Chinese should start to work in Bavaria, as they have here ——.

A.—I don't think that government would submit to it. If the Chinese flowed in upon them it would compel them to take care of their own people.

Mr. Haymond—Don't you think it is bad to have a class of immigration into any country, where they come for the purpose of acquiring a little money, bringing no families, and never buying land?

A.—I have hoped for the last six or eight years that the Chinese would come here with their wives, raise children, educate them as our own children are educated, cut off their queues, and dress like us, but I think that cannot be. They consume much of our produce, and a large portion of our manufactures are used by them, however. During certain months of the year we make nothing but cassimeres for the Chinese. Whatever wages they can save they send to China, yet they necessarily spend considerable here. If we could not employ Chinese we would have to stop work for the present, and people would have to send abroad for these goods. That would be as bad as sending the money to China.

Mr. Donovan—Would it not be better for the American people to have goods made East, by whites, than by the Chinese, in California?

A.—My principle is, that charity should commence at home.

Q.—Your idea is, that we should make a few men who own stock in these companies rich, while we would ruin the country?

A.—The manufacturers would not get rich. Our Superintendents have received instructions to put white people to work wherever it can be done to advantage. There is no reason why we should go elsewhere for our goods, for we have here all the materials for making better goods than we can import profitably. A great deal of raw material is exported East, and imported in the shape of manufactured articles; but the competition is such as to cause goods to be as cheap here as elsewhere. Of course, we get what we can. We must do it to keep up business. If we had no factories here, we would have to pay more for the goods than we do now. The fact that we make these goods forces Eastern men to put things down to the lowest prices. A short time ago I started a burlap factory. Last year I lost fifty thousand dollars, because I had to give the farmers bags for nine and a half cents, where it cost eleven cents to produce them. If the factories were not here, commission men would put

up the prices; and preventing that lost us fifty thousand dollars. All the other burlaps used are made at Dundee.

Mr. McCoppin—Have you visited the Chinese quarter at all?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you observed the habits of the Chinese?

A.—I have.

Q.—Are they cleanly?

A.—No, sir; the way they carry on is a great shame. They are here in the heart of the city, and are a great nuisance. I have lived near here for nineteen years; but if they come closer I will have to leave my home. They live crowded together in small rooms, on filthy alleys. I don't believe many places that I know have been dry or clean for ten years—never clean. I have mentioned the thing to the Chief of Police, but he explains to me how he has no control over them.

ALFRED CLARK recalled.

Mr. Haymond—Mr. Clark, anything additional that you have to state we will now hear.

A.—I wish to state regarding Chinese women.

Q.—Suppose a Chinawoman escapes, what do the owners do?

A.—Follow her and take her back. If they fail they generally have her arrested for larceny, and get possession in that way. They use the processes of our Courts to keep these women in a state of slavery. They do not let them get out of their clutches, however, if they can help it, for they know that there is no legal way of reclaiming them. When they become sick and helpless there are instances where they have been turned out to die. The bones of women are not returned to China, as are the bones of the men. The six companies do not control this woman business; it is under the management of an independent company, called the Hip-ye-tong. Whether they import the women or not, I don't know, but they look after affairs here. A Chinaman married a woman at Gibson's, and after the marriage received notice that he must pay for the woman or be dealt with according to the Chinese custom. He was made to believe that he would suffer personally if he did not comply with their demands. Acting upon information, we arrested a number of them, and got some of their books, which we had translated. On the rolls I think there were one hundred and seventy women. Seven or eight Chinamen were arrested, but all the witnesses we could get for the prosecution did not exceed three or four, and no conviction was had. I think at about that time this ordinance which I read in my testimony before was passed.

Q—Assuming the population of the Chinese in this city to be twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand, what proportion belongs to the criminal class?

A.—Those violating the laws by gambling, prostitution, and thieving will be more than ten per cent. The total number of arrests for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, was sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty, of which number the Chinese were one thousand one hundred and eighty-four. Nearly every Chinaman breaks the laws and the ordinances of the city, but we cannot catch them so as to convict. In relation to the sale of women, in searching amongst the papers in the office, I found another

bill of sale, drawn to get around the ordinance above referred to. It was translated, and reads as follows:

AN AGREEMENT TO ASSIST A YOUNG GIRL NAMED LOI YAU.

Because she became indebted to her mistress for passage, food, etc., and has nothing to pay, she makes her body over to the woman, Sep Sam, to serve as a prostitute to make out the sum of five hundred and three dollars. The money shall draw no interest, and Loi Yau shall serve four and one-half years. On this day of agreement, Loi Yau receives the sum of five hundred and three dollars in her own hands. When the time is out, Loi Yau may be her own master, and no man shall trouble her. If she runs away before the time is out, and any expense is incurred in catching her, then Loi Yau must pay the expense. If she is sick fifteen days or more, she shall make up one month for every fifteen days. If Sep Sam shall go back to China, then Loi Yau shall serve another party till the time is out; if, in such service, she should be sick one hundred days or more, and cannot be cured, she may return to Sep Sam's place. For a proof of this agreement, this paper.

Dated second, sixth month of the present year. LOI YAU.

This prostitution is carried on under just such contracts as that. We got that contract from a Chinawoman brought in. I think there was a prosecution and conviction in this case, under the ordinance.

Q.—What is the condition of the Chinese quarters?

A.—Very dirty. The dirt is taken from the streets by scavengers paid by the Chinese for that purpose. In the buildings, however, we find much filth and dirt. Regarding lotteries, they draw them frequently. Tickets are sold for five cents and upwards, and the drawings are twice a day. We have made arrests, but the accused have demanded jury trials, and made their trials difficult and tedious.

Q.—Have you ever heard of the bribery of officers by the Chinese?

A.—I have heard of such things, but investigations always failed to fasten the crime on anybody. The special police system has its evils, but it does much good. It would be impossible to keep down crime, and secure the partial administration of justice in the Chinese quarter, if we had to depend upon our own regular force. That is small enough now. To suppress crime they would require a force which would cost the city much money. The specials make a great many arrests, but our best reliance would be on regulars if we could spare them from other parts of the city. It is possible to arrest a great many offenders, but to convict them is another thing. Crime cannot be entirely suppressed in the Chinese quarter without having a largely increased police force, and an additional number of Courts. The business of prostitution can, even now, be made unprofitable to a considerable extent. But when the officers would leave their beats these houses would all open again. After all, so many of these people are law-breakers that it would require a small army of police to look after them, were we to try to weed out crime altogether. The effect of this large criminal population is very injurious on the morals of the community. There is ten per cent. of the Chinese population that makes up the gamblers, prostitutes, and thieves.

LEE MING HOWN sworn. Charles Jamison interpreter.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Four years.

Q.—What is your business?

A.—Been teaching for Gibson. Am now President of the Sam-yup Company.

Q.—How long?

A.—Almost a year.

Q.—How many members have that company?

A.—In the neighborhood of eleven thousand. Some live in San Francisco, and others in various places.

Q.—How did they come here?

A.—They heard that everybody in California made a fortune, so they came here. If they have means, they pay their own passage; if not, they borrow from others. They sell their farms and property to get here. If they have no property, and can't borrow, they don't come.

Q.—How long do they stay here?

A.—They go back when they make a fortune. Some have been here ten and twenty years.

Q.—How much is a fortune?

A.—No limit. Some make a few hundred, and some a few thousand, and call it a fortune.

Q.—What were you doing at Gibson's?

A.—I am not there now. I am in the company. I was at Gibson's when I landed, and staid there until last year.

Mr. McCoppin—What are Gibson's relations to the Chinamen?

A.—Teaching them English and telling them about Christianity—making Chinamen Christians.

Q.—How many Christians has he made?

A.—About more than ten. (Over ten and under twenty.)

Q.—Out of sixty thousand Chinese in California?

A.—He has taught a good many to be Christians, but only more than ten (over ten and under twenty) have become Christians.

Q.—How long has Brother Gibson been preaching the gospel to the Chinese?

A.—About ten years, I think, in San Francisco. Whether he preached anywhere else or not, I don't know.

Mr. Haymond—How many of the See-yup Company are Christians?

A.—Most of the Christians belong to the See-yup Company.

Q.—How many?

A.—More than ten. (Between ten and twenty.)

Q.—Are you a Christian?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What wages do workingmen get in China?

A.—Superior situations get eight dollars to ten dollars per month, and the inferior kind two dollars or three dollars a month.

Q.—Do they board themselves?

A.—Boarded by the employer.

Q.—How much does it take to support the family of a laboring man per month?

A.—At least one dollar for each individual.

Q.—How much does it take to support the same class here?

A.—In San Francisco the lowest is about six dollars each, for boarding alone.

Q.—How many Chinamen bring their wives to this country?

A.—There are a few hundred married women here.

Q.—How many prostitutes?

A.—I imagine about one thousand, or a few hundred more.

Q.—Who own these women?

A.—Don't know. I imagine some belong to themselves, but others are owned by some one else.

Q.—How do they get these women?

A.—I don't know much about this kind of business, but I imagine some come here by their consent, while others are bought.

Q.—Are any stolen?

A.—I think not.

Q.—What do they do with these women when they get sick and unable to make more money, and are about to die?

A.—Taken care of by the owner.

Q.—Do any of these women go back to China?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What becomes of these women when the police close up the houses of prostitution?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—How many Chinese gamblers are there in this city?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Is any part of Canton as dirty and filthy as the Chinese part of this town?

A.—It is about the same.

Q.—Do you rent houses of prostitution?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where does your company get its money?

A.—By subscription from the stores.

Mr. McCoppin—How long have you been at the head of your company?

A.—About one year.

Q.—How often do they change?

A.—Once a year. Sometimes a man is chosen for a second and a third term.

Q.—Who elects officers?

A.—The merchants—members of the company.

Q.—How much salary do they pay the President?

A.—Eighty dollars a month.

Q.—What does the President do?

A.—Attends to new comers, persons not acquainted with the language of this country, and assists those who want help—such as the sick and disabled.

Q.—What must a Chinaman do before he can go home to China by steamer?

A.—He can go by letting the company know of it. He must have the permit of the company. But some go without permits—such as actors, sailors, etc.

Q.—When was this arrangement made with the steamship company?

A.—Since the first voyage of a China steamer.

Q.—What does the Sam-yup Company do with one of its members that commits a crime?

A.—If they found it out they would deliver him to the authorities at the City Hall. We don't deliver him up ourselves, but get an officer to take possession of him.

Q.—When have you done that?

A.—That is the rule, but my company has not done anything of that kind yet.

Q.—When do you propose to commence?

A.—Can't tell.

Q.—If one of that company steals from another, or whips another, don't they settle it with money—make him pay for the injury?

A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do any gamblers belong to your company?
A.—I don't know. Very likely there may be some.
Q.—Do you know of Chinamen paying anything to Americans to be allowed to gamble?
A.—Don't know. That kind of gambling business the people don't dare to let the company know anything about.
Q.—Why?
A.—They belong to the inferior classes, and will not let the company know. If they told us we would advise them to discontinue.

AH YOU sworn. Charles Jamison interpreter.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in California?
A.—About twenty-eight years.
Q.—From what part of China did you come?
A.—Canton.
Q.—What is your business?
A.—I occupy a place where they manufacture jewelry.
Q.—Have you ever collected any money, and paid it to anybody in order to get leave to keep gambling houses open?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you know of anybody that has?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—How do the working classes of Chinamen get here?
A.—Some come here by their own money, and others by borrowing from their friends and relatives. When they make the money here, they send it back in a letter to the friend that lent it.
Q.—What are coolies in China?
A.—Men employed to carry things. When there is nothing to carry, they do farm work.
Q.—Are there any of that sort of people in California?
A.—Maybe once in a while you will come across two or three.
Q.—Who does the carrying here?
A.—Men that have no particular business. Sometimes they do their own carrying, and sometimes they hire Chinamen.
Q.—How many Chinese women here are married?
A.—Good many.
Q.—About how many?
A.—How many I don't remember exactly. A few hundred.
Q.—How many women are in houses of prostitution?
A.—I don't know—two or three hundred.
Q.—Are there not one thousand?
A.—Some have gone up to the mountains.
Q.—Who owns these women?
A.—Don't know.
Q.—Are they bought and sold here?
A.—Don't know.
Q.—Have you ever heard of anybody being sold?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do these women come here of their own will?
A.—By their own consent. And do you suppose they were forced to come here?
Mr. McCoppin—Have you told anybody that you raised money to pay for the privilege of carrying on gambling?
A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you tell officer Rogers that?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you tell Rogers you paid ——— five hundred dollars a month?
A.—No, sir; I told Mr. Rogers, if I had any trouble, I would get ——— to attend to it.
Mr. Haymond—What did you expect to have trouble about?
A.—Gambling houses.
Q.—What would the Sam-yup Company do if they found a Sam-yup man conducting gambling?
A.—Tell him to quit.
Q.—Suppose that he wouldn't quit?
A.—The company has no power to stop it. The company have posted notices on the street, telling gamblers to stop.
Q.—When were those notices posted?
A.—A little over a week.
Q.—And it was stopped?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Are you a Christian?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—About how many Christian Chinamen have you known in the last twenty-eight years?
A.—A little over one hundred. Some of these were false Christians, and some true. Some only pretended.
Q.—Why do they pretend?
A.—Sometimes so they can kidnap women easier. They have better chance then.
Mr. Donovan—Did you ever take a woman away?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever sell a woman?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever keep a house of prostitution?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Were you associated for months with persons in a house of prostitution?
A.—No, sir; I have a wife.
Q.—Do you know that man (officer Thomas Kennedy)?
A.—I have seen him.
Q.—Did you ever tell this man that the house in which prostitutes were living belonged to you?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever tell officer Kennedy that you were paying officer Duffield money for guarding his house, and could not pay him any?
A.—I was interpreting for another person. It was not my statement, but that of some other person.
Mr. Haymond—You never told officer Rogers that you paid somebody five hundred dollars, or any amount of money, to protect gambling houses?
A.—No, sir. Sometime Mr. Rogers was collecting money for this kind of business, but he was not going to attend to it. Some parties paid him three hundred dollars. Three Chinese persons gave it to him. Two gave it and three were present—Ah Hung, Ah Chune, and myself.
Q.—When was that?
A.—About twenty-three months ago. It was given to him in the

rear of Gum Wo's store. I was not there as owner of gambling houses, or ——— houses, but as a witness, to see that money paid. Mr. Rogers himself came to me and wanted me to be a witness that the money was paid. He told me to tell the Chinamen to subscribe a few dollars for his benefit and he would stop arresting.

Q.—Did Rogers get that money then?

A.—No, sir; they put it away then, but came and got it.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know Mr. ———?

A.—He is my counsel.

Q.—Did you ever give him five hundred dollars?

A.—Yes; to work up murder cases for the Yu-chuy-lung. They employed him to convict the murderers. Four men are under arrest for murdering one man, and these men are the ones they wanted convicted. Deceased belonged to the Kwo-ye-tong, or shoemakers. Three of the murderers are bailed out in fifteen thousand dollars, but one is in jail.

THOMAS KENNEDY sworn.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know the Chinaman who last testified (Ah You)?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What occupation or business has he been in, to your knowledge?

A.—I always took him to be boss of a house of prostitution. My beat used to run from Dupont Street to Jackson ——.

Q.—You are an officer?

A.—Local policeman. There was a small house of prostitution started on the north side of the Globe Hotel. I went there to secure my pay, and met this man. He told me he paid George Duffield, and could not pay me. He claimed to be the proprietor of this house. He was always around there. There were three women in that house.

Q.—He claimed he was not running that house. Did you hear him?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that a specimen of Chinese swearing?

A.—Yes, sir; when it is to his interest a Chinaman will swear to anything.

Q.—Are you on the force now?

A.—No, sir; not for two months.

JAMES R. ROGERS recalled.

Witness—It is impossible for any man to tell what are the emoluments of the office of special policemen. They collect all they can, and that amount varies. During the "cubic air" excitement, I arrested from seventy-five to one hundred Chinamen nightly. They tried then to have me let up on them but I could not. I had the jails and the Court crowded day after day, until there were so many that business was hopelessly behind. Ah You offered me three hundred dollars, as he says, but I refused to accept it. I pronounce his statements an utter falsity.

Mr. Haymond—Do you know who own the buildings used as houses of prostitution in the Chinese quarter?

A.—White people, partially.

Mr. Donovan—Did you hear Ah You swear just now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is he a fair criterion of the Chinese witness?

A.—Yes, sir. They all swear as their interests may dictate.

SIXTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1876.

Captain R. H. JOY sworn.

Mr. Haymond—What is your profession?

A.—Master mariner.

Q.—Of what place are you a native?

A.—Liverpool. I am a British subject.

Q.—Have you been in China?

A.—Yes, sir. The last time, I was there nine or ten months. I was master of the steamer Crocus, and am now.

Q.—In your business were you often brought into contact with Chinamen?

A.—Yes, sir; very often.

Q.—Have you ever been in the City of Canton?

A.—Yes, on pleasure trips.

Q.—How does the social and moral condition of those people compare with that of the same classes in other countries?

A.—What I saw was not very high.

Q.—When did you arrive in California?

A.—Two days ago. I came here in command of the British steamer Crocus.

Q.—Did you bring any Chinese passengers?

A.—Yes, sir; eight hundred and eighty-two.

Q.—What is the character of these people?

A.—They do not hold a very good character in their own country. They were not so much trouble, however, as the papers have represented. The accounts as published were highly embellished. We had a little trouble at first, but very soon stopped that.

Mr. McCoppin—Is this class a desirable one for any country to have?

A.—I don't think it is, because of the low moral condition of the people.

Q.—Have you been in Australia?

A.—I have.

Q.—How are the Chinese treated there?

A.—Not very well. The inhabitants found that they were being crowded out by the Chinese and have commenced driving them from the country. Large numbers are leaving. I brought two hundred and forty from Singapore, where they came from Australia in the Brisbane. I left them at Hongkong.

Q.—In Australia were separate quarters assigned them?

A.—They generally congregate together. There are no rules and regulations requiring them to occupy a separate quarter of the town, but they do so naturally.

Q.—In the papers you are credited with having said that all the Chinese that you brought here were of the very worst classes—the criminal classes.

A.—No doubt many of them are very bad. All the Chinese around

Canton are very bad. They are generally fishermen, and when they can take advantage of anything, they do it.

Q.—Will they steal?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do these people come here voluntarily?

A.—Yes. They have an idea that this is a sort of El Dorado, where they can obtain plenty of money with little work.

Q.—Do they pay their own passage?

A.—I think they do. My steamer is a chartered one, and I bring it here safely, receiving therefor a salary. I don't know how the passage money is paid.

Q.—Have you any connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company?

A.—No, sir. This is a separate company.

Mr. Haymond—In their own country, what was the occupation of most of these people?

A.—On the passenger lists they are called laborers. Of course that is all we know about them.

Mr. McCoppin—As an Englishman, what would you think if they were to overrun your country?

A.—It would behoove the Englishmen to drive them out.

Q.—Why?

A.—They work for low wages, and they are not the class of people that we would like to have in our own country.

Q.—Why is it they can work for lower wages?

A.—They can live cheaper. A handful of rice, with water, will suffice for their meals.

Mr. Haymond—How do their morals compare with those of the English working classes?

A.—They are very much lower in every way.

Q.—What effect, do you think, the introduction of thirty thousand or forty thousand Chinamen into an English city would have?

A.—Their standard is so much lower, I don't think they would be allowed in any English city, and I hope never to see that happen.

Q.—In the vicinity of Canton, does an immense number of people live on the rivers?

A.—Yes. A great many live in boats, following the occupation of fishermen, and working around the ships.

Q.—What is the character of that people as law-abiding citizens?

A.—The Chinese Government is very rotten, and exercises but little control over these men. The mandarins levy as much tribute as they can on the people around them. I suppose they must pay, in their turn, to some higher authority.

Q.—Are any of them engaged in piracy?

A.—I would not like to say.

Q.—What is the prevailing impression among seamen who visit that port, as a rule?

A.—There are very many different opinions. The general opinion is not very favorable.

Q.—How do these people compare with the same classes of English or German, about their homes?

A.—They are very much lower—far inferior.

Q.—Are their cities and towns clean or dirty?

A.—Very dirty, indeed. When one has been in a Chinese city once, he has no ambition to return to it again.

Q.—Have you visited the Chinese quarters in Australia?

A.—Yes, in Melbourne.

Q.—How are they there?

A.—Very dirty. Of course they are compelled to keep the streets clean, but that is as far as their cleanliness goes. I think the people are driving them out, now. It is being done by the people themselves, not by the government.

Q.—Are there many women imported to that country?

A.—I never saw any women there at all.

Q.—Do you think they would permit the landing of a ship load of prostitutes?

A.—I think it most certain that they would not. Four or five women came on board my ship when I was about to leave, but the American Consul had them taken on shore. I did not like the looks of the women, and took their photographs to the Consul. At a glance he saw what they were and ordered them on shore.

Q.—How did they come on board?

A.—They came in a boat. They had passenger tickets stamped by the American Consul, or his deputy. That is required, and in addition each one is personally examined. These women spoke good English, and said their husbands were in San Francisco. They were evidently improper characters, and were sent ashore.

Q.—You think that great injury would be caused by the introduction of these people into England, or a country like this?

A.—Of course it would in England, but I do not know much about California. This is my first visit here, and I cannot tell much about how they would affect you.

Q.—You think that a country must be a very bad one to be improved in morals by the addition of Chinamen?

A.—Decidedly, I think it would.

Q.—Have you met with many converted Chinamen—Chinamen converted to Christianity?

A.—I have seen some who pretended to be converted, but I would not vouch for their earnestness. I took some missionaries out with me from London—two ladies. I took them to Shanghai, where they were going to try to convert the heathen.

Q.—So far as your knowledge goes, what success has attended missionary labors in China?

A.—I do not think it has had any success. If you pay the Chinamen they will believe anything you desire, so long as the money lasts. Take away that incentive, and they relapse into heathenism and idolatry. I think that attempting to convert Chinamen is a piece of most foolish nonsense. I don't think there is any possibility of their becoming converted to Christianity.

Mr. Lewis—Are the Chinamen whom you have seen "converted" of any better morals than the unconverted?

A.—I saw one who appeared to be improved, but whether he was sincere or not I do not know.

Q.—Was he engaged in missionary work?

A.—He was preaching.

Q.—And got pay for it?

A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Do they measure morals, generally, by interest?

A.—I believe that is so.

W. H. KINSELLA sworn.

Mr. Haymond—What is your occupation?

A.—Chief officer of the Crocus.

Q.—Have you ever been in China?

A.—Yes, sir. The last time ten months.

Q.—You are a British subject?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know the class of Chinese who emigrate to this country?

A.—I received them on board ship and looked after them afterwards, keeping them in good order.

Mr. McCoppin—Where were you born?

A.—Liverpool.

Q.—What would your fellow-citizens think if eight thousand or ten thousand a year of these fellows were placed on your docks?

A.—They wouldn't find room.

Q.—Liverpool is a large city, is it not?

A.—Yes; it has over five hundred thousand people, but is so well filled up that I don't think there would be any room for Chinamen.

Q.—Would the people permit such a thing?

A.—I hardly think so. There is just about room for the whites there now.

Q.—Would such people have an injurious effect on the morals of England?

A.—The Chinese morals are very low, but I cannot say that an old established country, like England, would be affected much.

Mr. Lewis—Suppose a great many of them were to be introduced into the manufacturing establishments, displacing white boys and girls—would that be injurious?

A.—Most certainly.

Mr. Haymond—Have you ever seen any Chinamen who had been converted to Christianity?

A.—The one whom the Captain mentioned.

Q.—Is he the only one you saw in ten months?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are there many missionaries in Hongkong?

A.—That is a British port, and has about as many missionaries as any European town ordinarily has.

Q.—It has a large Chinese population?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How does the Chinese City of Canton compare with Liverpool, in point of cleanliness?

A.—I was there only four hours.

Q.—What is the reputation of the class of people who come here?

A.—I do not know much about that, and cannot give you any positive information on that point.

Q.—What is the received opinion of seamen?

A.—I cannot say. They are generally supposed to leave nothing that they can carry away.

Q.—How would they treat a merchant ship, lying unarmed?

A.—They would try to get the best of it and make what they could. Where a ship goes ashore she is stripped in very short order. They stripped a boat a year ago in that way.

Q.—Would the introduction of many thousands of these Chinese injuriously affect the morals of a country?

A.—Not those of a very old country. How it would affect a new

country I can't say. In Australia they needed cheap labor to develop the place.

Q.—Have the Chinese any such thing as moral restraint?

A.—No, sir; not so far as I have observed them. If they can get the best of you in anything they will do it. When caught committing crimes they are very severely punished, though no especial effort is made to ferret out wrong-doing. Beheading is a favorite punishment with the Chinese Government.

Q.—Would not such a class of Chinese as come here find England rather a warm place for them?

A.—Well, yes.

Q.—How do you treat these fellows on board ship when they become obstreperous?

A.—Put a few in irons, and the rest become meek.

DAVID SUPPLE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Twenty-seven years next May. I have lived in this city all the time.

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—Previous to coming on the police, I was a stevedore.

Q.—How long have you been on the police?

A.—Seven years.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Chinese quarters of this city?

A.—I have had a little experience with the Chinese.

Q.—What is the condition of that part of the city, in regard to cleanliness?

A.—Beastly.

Q.—How do the people live?

A.—They live in small places, more like hogs than human beings.

Q.—What proportion of the people belong to the criminal classes—engaged in prostitution, gambling, violating city ordinances, and laws relating to health?

A.—About the whole of them.

Q.—How many families are there among the Chinese?

A.—Very few. I have never seen a decent, respectable Chinawoman in my life.

Q.—What is the understanding here in regard to the manner in which these women are held?

A.—They are held in bondage, bought and sold. I have had bills of sale translated by Gibson.

Q.—Is it possible for these women to escape from that life, even if they desire it?

A.—Sometimes the Chief of Police can give some protection, but it is customary for the owners to charge them with crimes in order to get possession of them again. Sometimes they kidnap them, and even unscrupulous white men have been found to assist them.

Q.—Do you know what they do with them when they become sick and helpless?

A.—They put them out on the street to die. I have had charge of the dead myself, on the street. I have seen sick and helpless women turned out in that way.

Q.—What is the general reputation of the Chinese in regard to truth and veracity?

A.—I have never yet seen a Chinaman that I would be willing to believe under oath. That is their general reputation. They will testify whichever way their interests may require. That has been my experience, and the experience of everybody with whom I have had any conversation, whether private citizens or officers.

Q.—Do you know whether they are accustomed to interfere with the administration of justice?

A.—I understand that they do. Each of the different companies has rules and regulations for the government of its members.

Q.—If these regulations are violated, how are the offenders punished—how do they enforce their rules?

A.—I cannot tell. The general understanding is, that they punish men in some way or other. All our efforts to find out their secret tribunals have failed. We don't understand their language, and that makes it hard work for us to learn anything definitely.

Q.—Do you know anything about boys of twelve and fourteen years of age visiting houses of prostitution in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Yes, sir; we have them fairly crippled—going about the city, hardly able to put one foot before the other.

Q.—Then the moral effect of the presence of this population is very bad?

A.—It is ruinous to the community.

Q.—Do you know anything about any Christian Chinamen in this community?

A.—I have seen one—a Catholic clergyman—but he was the only one I ever knew. I have seen others on the street corners, singing and praying, but I could not say how sincere they were.

Q.—Can the city ordinances be enforced in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Yes, with a sufficient police force.

Q.—Do you know anything about the number of Chinese engaged in the manufacture of clothing, cigars, etc.?

A.—No, sir. I have seen the prostitutes sitting in their houses working button holes for the business houses. They generally work on cheap slop clothing. Even the young girls in these houses of prostitution are engaged in this work.

Q.—How many are engaged in this business?

A.—All the prostitutes.

Q.—How many men are engaged in making shoes, cigars, etc., in this city?

A.—I suppose they must number fifteen thousand men.

Q.—You don't know how many in each trade?

A.—No, sir. I know that we have eighteen thousand or twenty thousand boys and girls in this city who are growing up for the State Prison and houses of prostitution for want of employment, because the Chinese have filled all the places.

ALEXANDER BADLAM sworn.

Mr. Haymond—What is your business?

A.—Assessor of San Francisco.

Q.—For how long?

A.—A little over a year.

Q.—What is the total value of property assessed here?

A.—Not far from three hundred million dollars.

Q.—How much property is assessed to the Chinese?

A.—I think their personal property amounts to about five hundred thousand dollars. The real estate probably amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand dollars. The population of this city is probably two hundred and thirty thousand—from two hundred and thirty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. The Chinese number about thirty thousand, and pay only about one three-thousandths part of the tax.

Q.—Do you know who own this Chinese quarter?

A.—Yes, sir. [Witness submitted a list of property owners.]

Q.—What is the general character of this population—is it good or bad?

A.—Bad, I think.

Q.—Do you know whether rentals are high in the Chinese quarters?

A.—The Chinese pay better rents because they can crowd so many into so small a space.

Q.—How long have you resided in this city?

A.—Twelve years.

Q.—How many Christian Chinamen have you seen?

A.—I don't know that I ever saw any.

Q.—In your judgment what effect has this population on the morals of the youths of this community?

A.—I think the effect is bad upon young and old. They are a very undesirable class of people. Their statements cannot be depended upon. They pay little tax, and endeavor in every way to evade even that.

Q.—Are they disposed to acquire property?

A.—I think that recently they have discovered that large interest can be made on their money by leasing land and putting up brick houses, and some are doing it. At present the real estate owned by them will not exceed in value two hundred thousand dollars.

D. J. MURPHY sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in this city?

A.—Over twenty-two years.

Q.—What is your profession?

A.—Attorney-at-law.

Q.—What official positions have you held in this city?

A.—District Attorney two years, and I am in my second term now.

Q.—In your official capacity, have you been brought into contact with Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir; I have looked on my docket for two years, and I find that of seven hundred cases that I examined before the Grand Jury, one hundred and twenty were Chinese, principally burglaries, grand larcenies, and murders—chiefly burglary. They are very adroit and expert thieves. I have not had time to examine for the last two and a half years, but the proportion has largely increased during that time.

Q.—Do you find any difficulty in the administration of justice, where they are concerned?

A.—Yes, sir. In capital cases, particularly, we are met with perjury. I have no doubt but that they act under the direction of superiors, and swear as ordered. In many cases witnesses are spirited away, or alibis are proven. They can produce so many witnesses as to create a doubt in the minds of jurymen, and thus escape justice. In cases where I have four or five witnesses for the prosecution, they

will bring in ten or fifteen on the part of the defense. They seem to think that numbers must succeed, and it very frequently so happens. It frequently occurs that before the Grand Jury, or on preliminary examination, witnesses swear so as to convict, but on the trial they turn square around and swear the other way. I have heard it said that they have secret tribunals where they settle all these things, but I know nothing of that. It is my impression that something of the kind exists, and I think they sometimes use our Courts to enforce their decrees. I have had to appeal to Executive clemency for pardon for Chinamen sent to the State Prison by false swearing, under circumstances which led me to believe them to have been the victims of some organization of that kind.

Q.—Innocent men can be convicted?

A.—Yes; and I have no doubt innocent men are convicted through the medium of perjury and "jobs" fixed up on them. I have had doubts, during the last three months, in cases of magnitude, involving long terms of imprisonment.

Q.—Among reputable lawyers of this city, who have had experience with Chinese testimony in the Courts, what value has that testimony, standing by itself?

A.—By itself, and without being corroborated by extrinsic facts or white testimony, it is very unreliable.

Q.—That is the opinion of the better class of lawyers?

A.—That is my opinion, and I have had considerable experience with them.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—The only one I saw was a clergyman—Father Tom—in years gone by. A great many go to Christian churches and Sunday Schools, but I have very little faith in them and their Christianity.

Q.—Assuming that there are thirty thousand Chinese in this city, about what, in your opinion, is the proportion belonging to the criminal classes, including prostitutes, thieves, gamblers, and violaters of the city ordinances?

A.—I should think seven-tenths or eight-tenths. I have done business with some Chinese merchants, and found them high-minded, fair, and honest; but, as a class, the Chinese here, I think, are naturally vicious, dishonest, and untruthful.

Q.—What dangers may be apprehended from the presence of a population like that in a city of this kind?

A.—I am not prepared to give an answer to that, although I think it is dangerous to the morals of the community, and there is great danger to be apprehended from admixture with them. I am fearful of it in the future. I see but very little good resulting to the community from the greater portion of this class. The charges upon which they are tried are generally of the higher grades, such as felonies of the various grades.

A. SCHELL sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Q.—Where do you reside?

A.—Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County.

Q.—What is your business?

A.—I have been engaged in the practice of law. I am now engaged

in grape and wool growing and in stock raising. My business is rather of a multifarious character.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of employing Chinese laborers to any extent?

A.—I have, since living at the Ferry in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, employed all kinds of laborers—Scandinavians, French, Irish, and Chinese—employing eight or ten men, on an average, all the year round. I find that there are good and bad laborers among all classes. I prefer to employ white men when I can get them, but they cannot be had, and I am obliged to take Chinese. Were it not for Chinamen, much of my work would be left undone.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony of officers and the District Attorney relative to Chinese here?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you been brought in contact with that class of men?

A.—We occasionally get criminals, but I am not speaking of them. I never met but one Chinaman who could not read and write his own language, and I have met a great many white men that could not do it. I have often, in the practice of my profession, been called upon to prosecute and defend Chinese, and would corroborate the testimony of Mr. Murphy, that there is not much credibility to be attached to their testimony. So far as their oath is concerned in a Court of law, I think very little reliance can be placed upon it. I think it is the prevailing opinion, among Californians, that they are not to be believed in Court, unless corroborated by white testimony; but, so far as the labor element is concerned, I think they are an important element in this State. How you may be affected in the city I cannot say, but I know in the country, if the Chinese element of labor was taken away from us it would be a great detriment. In the country there is no competition between Chinamen and white men, but I find this difference: the Chinamen will stay and work, but the white man, as soon as he gets a few dollars, will leave and go elsewhere. Once in a while I get a good white man, and he will work until he gets enough money to buy a farm for himself; then I have to go and get more laborers.

Q.—Do the Chinese ever save money and buy farms?

A.—No; I don't know that they do, but there is nothing to encourage Chinamen. The unfriendly legislation of this State is such as to discourage them. I believe the laboring man is an advantage to the country, whether Chinese or white men. There is room for all, and there is need for all the labor that can be brought to this country. I believe that if you exclude Chinese you will have to close up every woolen mill on the coast. The question is, whether we should encourage home manufactures or send money East for shoddy goods.

Q.—What class of immigration would you prefer—those who come here, live a short time and leave with their earnings, or those who come here to settle and build a home?

A.—The latter, of course; but you don't get that in the white men. I prefer white men in my place, but I have come here and tried to get them, but I have failed. With white girls it is the same way. They will not go to the country and do what work we want them to. There is not enough labor to carry on the industrial and manufacturing pursuits, so Chinamen are necessary.

Q.—Don't you think that this is so only because Chinese labor is so cheap?

A.—The white man's work is worth more than the Chinaman's, and he is better paid; but in the country we cannot depend upon him. I do not know how it is in the city.

Q.—Don't you think there is enough white labor in California to carry on the industrial pursuits?

A.—That may be. I do not know.

SEVENTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th, 1876.

J. P. M. FRASER sworn.

Mr. Pierson—Have you ever resided in China?

A.—I have—fifteen years. I was in the British Consular service from eighteen hundred and fifty-nine to eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

Q.—Are you a citizen of the United States?

A.—No, I am not. I have only been in California for about three weeks.

Q.—Did you ever live in Hongkong?

A.—No. I lived six years in Canton.

Q.—Do you know from what part of China emigrants to the United States come?

A.—Mostly from Canton.

Q.—To what class does the mass belong?

A.—To the laboring class—what we call coolies. The word coolie does not define anything at all. He can be called upon to do any kind of labor. By coolie we mean simply a laborer.

Q.—What was the coolie trade?

A.—Contracts by which Chinamen were sent to foreign countries to perform labor for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which they were to be returned to China. This trade was made objectionable from the fact that in eighteen hundred and sixty there was a great deal of kidnaping of Chinamen to supply the trade. The foreigners had Chinese agents on shore, who used to kidnap great numbers of Chinamen, and shut them up in barracoons, whence they were taken on board ships and taken to Peru and Chili, and other places. This trade, therefore, became so obnoxious that a stop was put to it.

Q.—Do you know anything about the terms on which Chinese are transported to this country?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How are the Chinese emigrants taken from Canton to Hongkong?

A.—Ships are chartered direct from Canton, but they must necessarily go to Hongkong before they can clear. The vast majority of emigrants ship directly from Hongkong.

Q.—Do you know how they get from Canton to Hongkong?

A.—There is an immense junk traffic and steamer traffic, and any amount of vessels plying between the two places all the time.

Q.—What do you understand of the relative jurisdiction or power of the provincial governments and the Chinese Empire?

A.—The provinces are all subject to a central government, except Corea.

Q.—What is the head officer of the Canton Province called?

A.—Viceroy.

Q.—Is he appointed or elected?

A.—Appointed by the Imperial Government.

Q.—Have you been through the Chinese quarter of this city, to any extent?

A.—Yes; I have been in a good number of merchants' shops.

Q.—Have you been in the alleys and the lower places?

A.—No, sir. I have had too great an experience with Chinese cities to frequent these places.

Q.—Taking the Chinese quarter as a whole, you cannot say how it compares with Chinese cities in point of cleanliness, etc.?

A.—No. All I can say is, that there is not a clean city in China.

Q.—Are the people clean or filthy, as a whole?

A.—By no means cleanly.

Q.—Have the Chinese any governmental system of education?

A.—Yes, sir. All the men, as a rule, can read and write.

Q.—Is education compulsory?

A.—I think not; but it is expected that every man shall read and write.

Q.—What is the social condition or position of the female in China?

A.—She is supposed to take the position of general helper; not that of a companion. They are not thought much of.

Q.—How are they regarded by the men—as equals, or inferiors?

A.—Inferiors. You cannot buy a man; but you can buy a woman. A man can buy as many wives as he pleases; or, rather, I should call them concubines. There is only one wife really, who is at the head of affairs; but the children of all are regarded as legitimate, as the law allows them to have these concubines. The Emperor, for instance, has one wife and seventy-two concubines, but all the children wear the yellow girdle, that signifies imperial blood; and they are looked upon as a part of the royal family.

Q.—Do respectable Chinese women, as a rule, leave China?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Does the Chinese Government encourage or discourage emigration?

A.—I do not think they encourage it. They rather like to have their people stay at home.

Q.—Have you lived in a Chinese village where there were no other English-speaking people?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were the Chinese orderly?

A.—Yes, sir. It was only eighteen miles from the Great Wall, and during an excessively cold winter, yet I heard of no robberies, or anything of that sort.

Q.—Judging the Chinese from a European standard, what can you say of their morality?

A.—They are not a bit worse than some European nations.

Q.—Do you think there would be any objection, on the part of the Chinese Government, to making a commercial treaty, and in that treaty to prevent the emigration of the lower classes?

A.—I think there would not.

Q.—Do you think, from your knowledge of the Chinese Government, that such a modification could be made?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you know what they do with female children in China?
A.—As regards infanticide, that is not so widespread a calamity as is generally believed.
Q.—Is it criminal to destroy female children?
A.—It is criminal to commit murder of any kind. Their laws are as rigid as any in the Napoleon Code.
Q.—Have you ever met a Christian Chinaman?
A.—Yes—by name.
Q.—Why do you say "by name"?
A.—Because I don't believe you can get a Christian Chinaman, unless you pay him to be such.
Q.—What is your opinion of the labor of American and English missionaries in that country?
A.—It has been anything but successful. I do not think there are any strides being made towards the advancement of Christianity. They will take what advantage they can of the free gifts of the white race, such as medicine, etc., and pretend to do such as you want as long as they are kept supplied.
Q.—From what part of England did you come?
A.—I am a Scotchman.
Q.—What effect do you think the presence of thirty thousand Chinese would have upon a city of two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants?
A.—There would not be room for them.
Q.—Is there any part of England so thickly settled as the Chinese quarter of this city, where thirty thousand men live upon seven or eight blocks?
A.—I think not.
Q.—Have you ever seen in China any considerable number of Chinese when their passions were excited?
A.—Yes, I have.
Q.—How do they act under such circumstances?
A.—They talk a good deal, brandish their knives, etc., but when there is any show of resistance they are very quick at running away. They are arrant cowards, but so long as they have any kind of a foreigner to lead them, they will go where he will go. As soon as he falls, they scamper.

F. A. GIBBS sworn.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?
A.—Since January, eighteen hundred and fifty—twenty-six years.
Q.—How long in the City of San Francisco?
A.—From eighteen hundred and seventy to the present time. The balance of the time I resided in Sacramento.
Q.—What is your official position?
A.—Supervisor from the Eleventh Ward, city government.
Q.—Do you know anything about hospitals in this city?
A.—I am Chairman of the Hospital Committee.
Q.—Are there any Chinese in the hospitals?
A.—In the hospital, one; in the almshouse, one; and in the pesthouse, thirty-six. I think eight are afflicted with leprosy, and most of the balance with venereal diseases.

Q.—Do the Chinese contribute anything for the support of these persons?
A.—Nothing whatever.
Q.—What do they do with their sick and helpless?
A.—I understand they are turned out to die?
Q.—Have you ever been through the Chinese quarter of this city?
A.—Yes, sir; several times.
Q.—What is its condition as to cleanliness?
A.—It is in a miserable condition—a disgrace to the city and to the police for permitting it, and to the health department, too, I think.
Q.—In your opinion, what influence has the presence of this Chinese population on the morals of this city?
A.—A very bad one, indeed. The women have inoculated the youth with diseases. The prices are so cheap in Chinatown that young lads resort there, and as a consequence have all sorts of venereal diseases. There are many cases of young men in the hospital, suffering from syphilis, contracted in the Chinese quarter.
Q.—Have you ever seen any Christian Chinamen?
A.—No, sir; I have not. I have been told that the Chinese each pay five cents a day for the right to be doctored free when sick, but should a Chinaman fail to pay his five cents, he must look out for himself.
Mr. Rogers—You say a great many young boys are inoculated with these diseases—are many of them in the city institutions?
A.—I think there are some, but a great many more are cured outside. A large number of dispensations are given and filled at the city institutions.

ANDREW MCKENZIE sworn.
Mr. Pierson—What is your business?
A.—A local officer.
Q.—How long have you been such?
A.—Three years or a little over, for the Royal Chinese Theater.
Q.—Where is that?
A.—On Jackson Street; and also, a year and a half on Jackson Street proper, and taking a portion of Bartlett Alley.
Q.—Do you mean by that that you have served four and one-half years as a local?
A.—Yes; but I have been on the police force since eighteen hundred and fifty-two.
Q.—Have you ever estimated the number of Chinese in the Chinese quarter?
A.—In the Chinese quarter itself there are about fifteen thousand or twenty thousand. Scattered on the outskirts and through the city there are about ten thousand more.
Q.—How large a space does this quarter cover?
A.—Seven or eight blocks.
Q.—What is its condition?
A.—The streets are clean and the fronts of the stores are pretty clean, but when you go underneath and back of the houses, it becomes filthy. The alleys are very unclean. The houses are from one to four stores high, and built mostly of brick.
Q.—Are there any considerable numbers of Chinese houses of prostitution on those alleys?

A.—There are quite a number, but I think just now they are all closed.

Q.—Are there gambling houses on your beat?

A.—There have been, but they have all been closed within the last two weeks.

Q.—How many were there before?

A.—About twenty. We have never entirely suppressed gambling, but generally managed to keep it under some restraint. We have driven it and prostitution to the back streets, and off the street itself.

Q.—How are Chinese women held here?

A.—I think Mr. Rogers can inform you better on that point than I can. He was employed by the Chinese up at the barracoon. There is more or less bondage in houses of prostitution—white and Chinese, too.

Q.—What do you mean by barracoon?

A.—A place where women coming from the ships are placed. It is underneath the joss-house or the old theater fronting on St. Louis Alley, and running to Dupont Street. They are kept there until apportioned out.

Mr. Haymond—Do you remember the time an attempt was made to send Chinese prostitutes back to China?

A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know what officers were on duty and had charge of it then?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Is it not a notorious fact that these Chinese prostitutes are held as slaves, subject to the pleasure of their owners?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how they are treated?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether they are made to work in the daytime?

A.—I have seen some of them sewing button-holes, sitting in their door-ways.

Mr. Pierson—Is that barracoon maintained there now?

A.—I think not, because no Chinawomen are coming now. They have stopped coming within the last year. In speaking of lepers, the Chinese told me they tried to get them away on the steamers, but could not. I used to bring in visitors to see them.

Q.—Do you know how many lepers there are in the Chinese quarter?

A.—I think, five or six. I don't know whether it is leprosy all through or not. It may be a sort of syphilitic disease.

Q.—Where are these lepers kept?

A.—Some in Cooper's Alley. They live in a small room by themselves, and when visitors go to see them they generally give two or four bits, and that supports them.

Q.—How do the Chinese treat their sick, disabled, and helpless?

A.—Those belonging to companies are taken care of. The others have to look out for themselves or go to the hospitals.

Q.—What has been your experience as to the honesty of the Chinese, as a class?

A.—There is a great deal of dishonesty, but I think there are some honest men. I don't look upon them as being as honest as white persons. The Chinese look upon us as rascals, and we look upon them in the same way.

Q.—Would you believe them under oath?

A.—A great many I would not believe. That is the rule. There are exceptions, of course.

Q.—Have you ever been in the Globe Hotel?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many people sleep there?

A.—I suppose between two and three hundred.

Q.—Is it difficult to enforce ordinances among the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say that gambling houses and houses of prostitution are now closed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And why?

A.—For the simple reason that they can get no business.

Q.—Is that caused by the enforcing of the city ordinances?

A.—I suppose it is.

Q.—Is it possible to enforce all the ordinances of the city?

A.—I do not think so. While I believe San Francisco to be the best governed city in the world, to enforce the ordinances in the Chinese quarter would require a police force so large as to bankrupt the city.

Q.—Is it difficult to enforce the fire ordinance?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do they habitually violate the health ordinance?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the laws regarding gambling and prostitution?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So the great mass of the Chinese population is a criminal one, living in open violation of laws and ordinances?

A.—A great many.

Q.—And it is very difficult to enforce the laws?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know any city in the world where the laws are violated with the impunity they are in the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—No; and I do not know of any people in the world who have the means to live better, yet will not live better.

Q.—Do you know the building on Jackson Street, near the theater—the building in which is Dr. Gibson's Sunday School?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is it leased to Chinamen?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who leases it?

A.—The Rev. Dr. Otis Gibson, the Chinese missionary.

Q.—How does it compare, in regard to filth and dirt, with the Globe Hotel?

A.—It is filthier and dirtier. He has recently erected an engine there for pumping water for use in that house, and the water pumped is the seepage of all the sinks in the neighborhood.

Q.—Do you think it possible for any living being to live in a dirtier, filthier place than this house of Gibson's?

A.—No, sir; that house is as filthy as I have seen them. Had I not seen it with my own eyes I would not believe that any animal could exist in such a place.

Q.—Would you think a hog could exist there, unless you saw it?

A.—It would make very bad meat for butchers.

Q.—Do the Chinese live there?
A.—They do.
Q.—How many live in a room seven feet high by eight or ten feet?
A.—I suppose fifteen or twenty. They have bunks there like a ship's forecastle.
Q.—Will you give a description of the kind of filth they have there?
A.—It is almost indescribable. It is much of all kinds. There is rotten garbage there, seepage water—filth of all kinds. A steam engine has been constructed to pump water for the use of Chinese, and the water pumped is from the sinks and water-closets of the whole neighborhood. The Chinese use that water, for it is being forced upon them.
Q.—Who forces it upon them?
A.—The landlord.
Q.—Who is the landlord?
A.—The Rev. Otis Gibson. When Gibson was building that engine, and also a wooden house in there, I notified him that it was against the fire ordinance, and he got a permit from the Board of Supervisors. Regarding the enforcement of ordinances, I will say that among white people others will complain and assist the officers, but among the Chinese each one does all he can to defeat us. They assist each other in every way, and it is very difficult for us to enforce the law.
Q.—You are paid by the Chinese, are you not?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And a large part of your pay comes from gamblers and prostitutes?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Does the closing of these houses affect your salary to any great extent?
A.—Yes, sir. We do not make such big collections. There is a dark hour in all kinds of business, and this is our dark hour just now.

ALFRED CLARK recalled.
Mr. Haymond—Give us a description of the Chy Lung case.
A.—In eighteen hundred and seventy-four a number of Chinese prostitutes came here; and on the arrival of the Chinese steamer, the Chief of Police, with several officers, took the women to the City Hall. Mr. Gibson was used as interpreter, and the women examined. Some of them testified that they came under contract for service; but they did not care to fulfill the contract, if they could get out of it. Many of the women either would not talk, or swore they came to see their husbands. In September of eighteen hundred and seventy-four the Commissioner of Immigration caused the detention, on board the steamer Japan, of a number of women who came on that vessel—I think twenty-one—said to be prostitutes. It was so determined by the State Courts, and the women ordered sent to China. Under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Penal Code, these women were detained on board the vessel under direction of Commissioner Pietrowski. They were brought before the Fourth District Court on habeas corpus, but were remanded. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State at the July term of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and there the opinion of the lower Court was sustained, and an order entered requiring the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to take them back to China, or give the bonds required

under section one hundred and seventy-four. As the steamer was about to sail with them, they were taken by the Coroner of San Francisco on a writ of habeas corpus, issued from the United States Circuit Court. Upon a hearing, that Court reversed the decision of the State Courts, decided that the women were improperly detained, and the parties were discharged. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and this latter decision sustained. Since that time we have done nothing in that matter.
Q.—It appeared in testimony this morning that the City of San Francisco, outside of the Chinese quarter, is the best governed city in the world. What is your opinion?
A.—I think that is correct. Our police reports compare very favorably with any other. In London the arrests average yearly seven to each officer; here it is one hundred and fifty. It is very difficult to enforce laws in the Chinese quarter, for reasons already given before your committee. It is almost impossible to get evidence against Chinese law-breakers, because they all swear together. To enforce the laws and ordinances, as we do in other parts of the city, would require a very large police force, and the city could not stand the expense. I suppose fifty officers stationed there all the time might preserve order and enforce the laws; but fifty officers for seven or eight blocks is something unheard of.

SAMUEL H. COHEN sworn.
Mr. Haymond—Of what country are you a native?
A.—England.
Q.—Were you ever in China?
A.—Six years, within a month.
Q.—What time?
A.—From eighteen hundred and forty-three to eighteen hundred and forty-nine. Since eighteen hundred and forty-nine I have lived here, in this city.
Q.—State what you know about the social, moral, and political condition of the Chinese people.
A.—I begin with the morals: I have lived in the south of China, in Hongkong. We saw there very little of the Chinamen to know what they are, because the government gives them a certain part of the town. I saw enough, however, to convince me that the morals of the Chinese are worse than those of any people that I have met with. [Witness details series of unnatural, indecent, brutal crimes and offenses, which came under his own observation in China, and which are of such a character as to be unfit for publication.] They are very dirty people. I have seen them pick lice from themselves, and eat them. In Shanghai, in the public gardens, I have seen them sit down and perform that very interesting, but most disgusting, operation. In Hongkong they have to be clean, because the police look after them particularly. The policemen are districted there in such a manner that they are enabled to keep the place clean.
Q.—Do you know anything about the destruction of female children?
A.—I have heard of it up north, and also at the south. In the public streets they have large cesspools. Everything is open and exposed, and these public water-closets are being used at all hours of the day and night; and women never dare to go upon the street, because of the indecencies which they would have to witness if they

did. These places become filled up and flow over the streets, and then are scooped up in buckets and carried to a reservoir in the country. It is then used for manure, to assist the growth of vegetables. In traveling in the north of China, I have seen a great many Catholic Chinamen. The Catholics there seem to have done more towards Christianizing the Chinese than all the rest. A Catholic priest told me their mission had converted sixty thousand in two years. The Chinese, as a class, are thieves, from Mandarin down. While I kept store there, I have detected high officials and low Chinamen in the act of stealing from me. The punishments in some cases are excessively severe, even barbarous. They will lie. You cannot get the truth from them. Bribery is very common in official business.

DAVIS LOUDERBACK sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in San Francisco?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Q—What positions have you held?

A.—From eighteen hundred and sixty-four I was Prosecuting Attorney for the Police Judge's Court until I was elected Judge of that Court.

Q.—What do you know about the habits, customs, and social and moral status of the Chinese population in this city?

A.—I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing.

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice where they are concerned?

A.—As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws, where they are concerned, for that reason. They are very apt, in all cases and under all circumstances, to resort to perjury and the subornation of perjury. They also use our criminal law to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent.

Q.—Do you know anything of the tenure by which Chinese women are held?

A.—In cases I have investigated, parties have been convicted for dealing in this Chinese slavery—buying and selling women for purposes of prostitution. The women probably never realize that they are free agents, but act as though they were slaves.

Q.—Suppose a woman desired to escape from that life, what would be her chance for success?

A.—They very seldom desire to escape, they are so inured to prostitution and lewdness. Occasionally one of them gets married, but they know nothing of domestic life as we understand it. All these women here are prostitutes, or have been prostitutes. I have not met with a single decent Chinawoman.

Q.—Are all classes of Chinese engaged in this traffic in women?

A.—I think not. I have heard that the merchants were engaged in it, but there has never been any evidence to show that.

Q.—About what proportion of the Chinese population in this city are habitual law-breakers, violators of the city ordinances, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes, and living off the wages of crime?

A.—The proportion is very great.

Q.—Leaving out of consideration the Chinese part of this city, how

are the laws generally enforced in San Francisco, as compared with other cities?

A.—I think they are enforced a little better than in other cities. It is difficult to enforce the laws among the Chinese, because of their mendacity and bad habits generally.

Q.—What is the effect upon the public morals, of that population, in a city like this?

A.—I think their presence is degrading to the white race.

Q.—Have you ever seen any Christian Chinamen?

A.—I have seen those who professed to be Christians. I never tested their sincerity. When Chinese are brought into Court I never think of inquiring into their religion.

Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the advancement of Christianity by reason of the presence of the Chinese here?

A.—I don't think it amounts to much.

Q.—Do you think the presence of these people tends to the improvement of the morals of the community?

A.—No, sir; I think the reverse.

Q.—It does not tend to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—I think their presence is injurious to religion as well as morals.

Q.—What are the difficulties encountered in attempting to stop prostitution in this city?

A.—Inability to obtain sufficient evidence to justify conviction. We do not understand their language, and of course cannot go by general appearances. We must have legal evidence to warrant conviction for prostitution.

Q.—With a Chinese population confined to seven or eight blocks, would it not be easy to obtain evidence if the heads of the Chinese companies were to wish to stop it?

A.—They could render great assistance.

Q.—Do they do that?

A.—I never knew them to do that.

YUNG TY sworn. J. Millard interpreter.

Mr. McCoppin—How long have you been in California?

A.—Fifteen years.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—Three days' travel from Canton.

Q.—Are you President of the Hop-wo Company?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many members of that company are there?

A.—Our books show thirty-four thousand, but of this number ten thousand have returned to China, leaving twenty-four thousand here now. I do not know how many are in San Francisco, for I have been President only six months.

Q.—Are any of your company gamblers?

A.—I do not know. I am not acquainted with any.

Q.—Do any women belong to your company?

A.—Some families.

Q.—Are any of those houses of prostitution in the Chinese quarter carried on under the management of your people?

A.—No, sir; we do not have anything to do with them.

Q.—How do people belonging to your company come here?

A.—They raise money mostly at home. Some borrow from friends in China.

Q.—What do they do with their sick?
A.—If they have relatives they take care of them.
Q.—How is it that so many Chinese are in our hospitals?
A.—I don't know. All that belong to our company we take care of.
Q.—Are you willing to join the Presidents of the other companies to send back to China people afflicted with incurable diseases?
A.—We will consult together. If they are willing, I am.
Q.—How many of the thirty-four thousand belonging to your company are coolies?
A.—We have none of that class, for our men are mostly farmers at home.
Q.—Are they men who own the land?
A.—Most of them are working it on shares; some of them own the ground. Some of them are working for wages, while some work for themselves.
Q.—Are they called coolies?
A.—I don't know what you mean by coolies. They are not slaves; they are simply the lower class of men who work for a living.
Q.—What is a coolie?
A.—I do not know.
Q.—Do you know what a slave is?
A.—We have no such in our country.
Q.—Have you ever heard of the coolie trade?
A.—I don't know any such thing in China.
Q.—How many Chinamen in this city are Christians?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Do you know one?
A.—No, sir. I have only been here in this city six months. I have been in this country fifteen years.
Q.—Have you ever heard of the Burlingame treaty?
A.—I have heard of it.
Q.—Have you ever read it?
A.—No, sir; I have only heard it spoken of.

SING How sworn. J. Millard interpreter.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?
A.—Six years.
Q.—From what part of China did you come?
A.—Canton.
Q.—Of what company are you President?
A.—Kong-chow.
Q.—How many Chinese in this State belong to your company?
A.—A little over fifteen thousand.
Q.—How many of them are in San Francisco?
A.—I guess about five thousand.
Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?
A.—I don't know anything about them.
Q.—Have you ever seen one?
A.—I do not associate with them. I don't know anything about them. If I have seen them, I do not recognize them as Christians.
Q.—Do any Christians belong to your company?
A.—If they do, I would not be apt to know it.
Mr. McCoppin—What do you do with your sick?
A.—If they have brothers or relations, they take care of them; if not, we take care of them.

Q.—Why is it there are so many Chinese in our hospitals?
A.—I don't know about that. I have only been President three months, and have not learned all these things.
Q.—Are you willing to join the other companies in sending back to China Chinamen afflicted with incurable diseases?
A.—I do not know what our company would do. We are not very well off, but I will consult with the others, and see what they say.
Q.—Do you know who own the women in these houses of prostitution?
A.—I do not associate with the men who have control of these women.
Q.—Do any of these men belong to your company?
A.—I cannot tell. If they do, they do not tell me.
Q.—Why don't you exercise your influence to discourage gambling and prostitution among the Chinese?
A.—We do discourage it, but they do not pay any attention to us. They do not let us know about these things.
Q.—Do you know that there are Chinese prostitutes in this city?
A.—I suppose there are.
Q.—Did you ever see one?
A.—I have seen plenty of women on the street, but which are prostitutes and which are private women I don't know.
Q.—Did you ever make any inquiry about it?
A.—No; I don't have anything to do with that kind of business.
Q.—Do you know any gamblers?
A.—There are gamblers here, I think, but I have never seen any.
Q.—How long have you been President of this company?
A.—A little over three months.
Q.—How often do you change?
A.—Sometimes once a year; sometimes once in two years.
Q.—Who elects the President?
A.—The merchants and members of our company.
Q.—How is the selection made?
A.—By voice. The merchants mostly get together and make it up who shall be President.
Q.—What is the salary?
A.—I get eighty dollars a month and board myself.
Q.—Do you know what a coolie is?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Have you heard of the coolie trade?
A.—I don't know anything about that.
Q.—Have you ever heard of the Burlingame treaty?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—What induced you to come to this country?
A.—I came here to keep a store and to do business. There are a good many in this country who send back to China and praise it up, and that induces some folks to come.
Q.—Does the Chinese Government desire Chinamen to come to this country, or does it desire them to stay at home?
A.—We have no regulation as to that matter. Anybody can come and go back.
Q.—Were you a merchant in China?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What would be considered a good salary for a clerk in Canton?
A.—It depends upon the kind of business. In the large houses,

three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars a year. Small houses pay as low as twenty dollars a year.

Q.—Three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars for the very best?

A.—Yes; some pay as high as that. They pay that price only for expert labor.

Q.—How many people are living in Canton?

A.—Over a million.

SI QUON sworn. J. Millard interpreter.

Mr. McCoppin—What position do you hold?

A.—President of the Yung-wo Company.

Q.—For how long?

A.—Fourteen years.

Q.—What do they pay you?

A.—Sixty dollars a month.

Q.—How many people belong to your company in California?

A.—Ten thousand.

Q.—How many women?

A.—Not many.

Q.—How many Chinawomen are there in San Francisco?

A.—There must be over one thousand.

Q.—How many are not prostitutes?

A.—Several hundred.

Q.—Are these several hundred married?

A.—Most of them come here as wives, while some have been married according to American customs.

Q.—What do you do with your sick?

A.—Some are taken care of by friends and some by the company.

Q.—Why are so many in our hospitals?

A.—There may be some in foreign hospitals, but we take care of most of them ourselves. Each company takes care of its own men.

Q.—Are you willing to unite with the other companies in sending back to China Chinamen afflicted with incurable diseases?

A.—I think our company would be willing to do it.

Q.—How many Christian Chinamen do you know in this city?

A.—About ten or fifteen belong to my company.

Q.—How many among all the Chinese?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Are they better or worse than other Chinamen?

A.—They principally talk as good, if they only follow it up.

Q.—Would you trust a Christian Chinaman as soon as any other?

A.—I have never had any business directly with them, and I don't know whether I would trust them or not.

Q.—Do you know any gamblers?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know how the men belonging to your company in this city are employed?

A.—Some are in business, and some do all kinds of work.

Q.—How many are servants in families?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—How many are at work making boots and shoes?

A.—We have men in the shoe factories, but very few.

Q.—How many are making overalls, shirts, and drawers?

A.—Very few. We have men engaged in a great many different things, but I don't know how many.

Q.—How many officers has the Chinese Government in this city?

A.—None, except one, who is in the East. We expect one this fall.

Q.—What is he coming for?

A.—I think he is coming here to go east to the American headquarters.

CHIN FONG CHOW sworn. J. Millard interpreter.

Mr. Haymond—From what part of China did you come?

A.—One day and a half's travel from Canton.

Q.—How long have you been in California?

A.—Eight years.

Q.—What position do you hold now?

A.—President of the Yan-wo Company.

Q.—How many members of that company are there in California?

A.—Four thousand three hundred.

Q.—How many Chinamen are in California altogether, that do not belong to one of the six companies?

A.—About one thousand.

Q.—Are there not twice that many?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—To what company do the prostitutes belong?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—To what company do the gamblers belong?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—No.

Q.—Where do they live?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever see a Christian Chinaman?

A.—I do not know. I would not know one if I should see him.

Q.—Who controls the Chinese joss-houses?

A.—Each company has a temple.

Q.—Who has charge of the one on Jackson Street?

A.—I don't know. It is not under the charge of my company.

Q.—Who supports them?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who pays the expense for keeping it open?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who bring Chinese women to this country?

A.—They come in various ways.

Q.—In what ways?

A.—They make arrangements themselves before they come here, but who has charge of them here I don't know.

Q.—How many wives do Chinamen have under the law?

A.—All the way from one to four and five.

Q.—Do they lend their wives around to each other?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do they ever sell their wives?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know what a coolie is?

A.—A laboring man.

Q.—How much does the Pacific Mail Steamship Company charge for taking Chinamen back to China?
A.—Fifty-three dollars.
Q.—How much of that does your company get?
A.—Nothing. It all goes to the steamship company.
Q.—Will the steamship company sell a man a ticket for China without the certificate of his company?
A.—I think they would sell it.
Mr. McCoppin—What do you do with your sick?
A.—We take care of the members of our own company.
Q.—How is it there are so many Chinamen in our hospitals?
A.—I don't know anything about that. We always take care of our own men.
Q.—Will your company join the other companies in sending back to China Chinamen afflicted with incurable diseases?
A.—I think they will.

EIGHTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th, 1876.

WONG BEN sworn.
Q.—How long have you been in California?
A.—Nearly thirteen years.
Q.—Where did you come from—what part of China?
A.—Canton.
Q.—What have you been doing since you came to California?
A.—Acting as interpreter, for a while, in the Police and County Courts.
Q.—How long is it since you learned to speak English?
A.—About ten years.
Q.—Where do you live now?
A.—I live here, in San Francisco.
Q.—Were you a witness in the Police Court yesterday, where some Chinese prostitutes were tried?
A.—Yes; we tried to break up that business. Last year I had two boys with me, and we tried to break up the gambling houses and houses of prostitution. We tried to have the policemen arrest the keepers, but Charley Duffield kicked the boy in the head, and told him to go away. He would not let us go into the gambling houses to see who were there, so that we could have them arrested.
Q.—Are you helping the police?
A.—Yes, sir. Charley Duffield told us we had no reason to go against the keepers of these houses.
Q.—Who are these keepers?
A.—Wong Woon, a big fellow, who keeps a house of prostitution. An Geo, another big fellow—every time a woman gets into trouble he gets her out. He goes and collects commission from women and makes them pay so much a month. He gets lawyers for the gamblers, too, and collects five dollars one week, and ten dollars a month.
Q.—Are these men merchants?
A.—No; they keep gambling houses, and houses of prostitution. They buy women in China, and bring them here to be prostitutes—and they sell them again here.

Q.—What do they say if you testify?
A.—They put up one thousand five hundred dollars to put my life out. They tell me if that don't do it they will put up two thousand dollars, and then three thousand dollars. He told me last night he would give me one hundred and fifty dollars if I would not say anything, and that I must take it or I would have my life put out. Wong Woon and An Geo collect thirteen dollars each month from gambling houses, eight dollars a month from lottery houses, then five dollars a week more from gamblers. They tell me I must not go against them, and they would give me money. If I would not take it they would put my life out. I won't take it, because young boys come here and spend all their money in gambling houses and houses of prostitution, and by-and-by he hasn't got a cent. He can't go home. Why? Because he can't go, for he gambled off his money. When he sees that he works all the time and never has a cent, he thinks it is no use to work any more, and so becomes a loafer on the street.
Q.—Who brings the Chinese women here?
A.—Wong Fook Soi, Bi Chee, An Geo, and Wong Woon.
Q.—What do these men do?
A.—They keep gambling houses and houses of prostitution.
Q.—To what company do these men belong?
A.—An Geo belongs to the See-yup Company; Wong Woon to the Sam-yup Company. That fellow has got lots of money. He buys women in China for two hundred dollars or three hundred dollars, and brings them out here and sells them for eight hundred or nine hundred dollars to be prostitutes.
Q.—How do they get those women in China?
A.—In Tartary. They are "big feet" women, and are sometimes bought for ninety dollars. When they bring them out here they sell them for nine hundred dollars.
Q.—What do they do with them?
A.—They make them be prostitutes. If they don't want to be prostitutes they make them be.
Q.—Can they get away?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—What do they do with them when they get sick and cannot work any longer?
A.—They don't treat them well at all. They don't take as much care of them, whether they are sick or well, as white people do a dog. Chinawomen in China are treated first rate, but in California these "big feet" women are treated worse than dogs.
Q.—How many Chinese prostitutes are there in this city?
A.—Take in the high-toned prostitutes, those that live up-stairs, and I guess there are about eight hundred.
Q.—Do you know what the six companies are?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do they have anything to do with these women?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—How do Chinese come to this country—do the companies bring them here?
A.—No. The companies only take care of them when they come here. Then they don't know the place and the language, and the companies look after them. The women are taken care of and brought here by these big fellows I mentioned.

Q.—How many gambling houses are there here?
A.—An Geo, Wong Woon, and those big fellows have got six big houses.
Q.—How many smaller ones?
A.—Seventy-five or seventy-six. Last year I got two boys and we counted eighty-two gambling-houses in this city. Duffield said if we didn't stop he would break our heads.
Q.—Who is Duffield.
A.—He is a policeman who watches houses of prostitution and gambling houses. He gets lots of money.
Q.—How much?
A.—Five dollars a week from the gambling houses, and four bits a week from each prostitute.
Q.—Do you know of white boys going to Chinese houses of prostitution?
A.—Yes; plenty of them.
Q.—How old boys have you seen there?
A.—Ten or fifteen years old. Women don't care how old they are, as long as they got money.
Q.—Have you seen many boys twelve and fifteen years old there?
A.—Plenty of them.
Q.—How many women have been arrested to be tried to-day?
A.—I have forgotten. The first day we got nine. I don't know how many they got this next time. Yesterday, when the trial was coming on, these big boss fellows with lots of money scared off the witnesses. I tried to make them not afraid; but it was of no use.
Q.—Do they frighten the Chinese by threatening to kill them if they testify in the American Courts?
A.—Yes, sir. Plenty of times the big company scares the little company. When there is any trouble, the companies go against each other sometimes. When one man kills another, one company tries to get him hung, and the other to get him free, if they can't settle it themselves. Sometimes they spend lots of money to get a man hung.
Q.—From what part of China do most of the Chinamen here come?
A.—Near Canton mostly; but there are plenty of Tartars in this country.
Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?
A.—Yes.
Q.—How many?
A.—Ten or fifteen. Some believe little. Some just go to school to learn to read; that is all. Some believe everything.
Q.—Suppose a Chinawoman got away, what would they do?
A.—Sometimes her owners put up money to get her back again; sometimes they make the man who got her pay money to them for her. If a man take a woman away from a house of prostitution, they tell him they put his life out.
Q.—Do you know of any Chinaman being killed for taking away women from those houses?
A.—One boy got killed up in Ross Alley nearly four years ago. These big fellows hired men to kill him. Three men ran up and shot him, and ran a knife into him; and that is the reason other boys are afraid to help women.
Q.—How old were you when you came to California?

A.—About nine years old.
Q.—How old are you now?
A.—Nearly twenty-four.
Q.—How many gambling houses were there two months ago?
A.—Over eighty.
Q.—How much a month do they pay the police?
A.—Five dollars a week each one. These four big fellows, besides that, collect thirteen dollars a month to pay a white man to get them out of trouble. The lottery houses pay eight dollars a month.
Q.—How many lottery houses are there?
A.—Two or three hundred. When I have tried to get into gambling houses to see who were there, so I could arrest them, they wouldn't let me in. The bosses tell them, when they see me coming, to shut the door. I get a green boy from the mountains to go into a house of prostitution, so he can talk and see what kind of a house it is, so I can make him swear.
Q.—Whom are you assisting in this matter?
A.—The boys working in this city here make twenty or twenty-five dollars a month, and they spend this in the houses of prostitution and gamble it off. They come to me and say: "You get the gambling houses and houses of prostitution shut up, and you will be a great man." Charley Duffield put one fellow in jail one hundred days for nothing, because he was helping me. Yesterday I had ten or twelve boys to swear in Court against the gamblers and the whore-house fellows. I told them not to be afraid, that nothing would happen to them. When they found out that they would get hurt if they swore, they all run away. They put up a notice on a wall to put out my life for one thousand and five hundred dollars, but when I went to get it they tore it down.
Q.—Did you ever see any other notices offering rewards for killing Chinamen?
A.—Plenty of them.
Q.—Where do they have them posted?
A.—On a five-story house on Jackson Street. These big fellows had a place where they kept their books and money, and a list of all the men interested in gambling houses and houses of prostitution. I knew I could not get in there, and told Ying Low to go there and see if he saw any books on their table. The first time he saw plenty of books, and I went and got policemen to go there, but those big fellows all cleared out. I think they will have another meeting in two weeks or ten days, and I guess I can catch them then. Last month Wong Woon put up eight thousand dollars, that he got from gamblers, to fight the law. Whenever a gambler or a prostitute gets into trouble, they spend some of this money to get them out and fight the law. Yesterday I had fifteen witnesses to swear against these fellows, but when Wong Woon saw that he asked for a continuance, and this morning I have only got two. My company tells me to break up these houses, and the six companies have put up a notice saying that if any more notices of reward are put up, they will fight.

Dr. H. H. TOLAND sworn.
Mr. Haymond—Doctor, how long have you practiced medicine in this State?
A.—Twenty-three years.

Q.—And during that time have you had one of the leading positions, from a medical point of view, in this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are the founder of the "Toland Medical University"?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A member of the San Francisco Board of Health?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of what institution were you a graduate?

A.—Transylvania University, Kentucky, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two—one of the first Western universities that was established at Lexington, Kentucky.

Q.—It has been stated that these Chinese houses of prostitution are open to small boys, and that a great many have been diseased. Do you know anything about that?

A.—I know that is so. I have seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they contracted on Jackson Street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from their parents. They come to me and I help screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them.

Q.—Are these cases of frequent occurrence?

A.—Yes, sir. You will find children from twelve to fifteen that are often diseased. In consequence of neglect, they finally become the worst cases we have to treat.

Q.—What effect will that have upon the health of the community, in the end?

A.—It must have a bad effect, because a great many of these children get secondary syphilis, and it runs until it becomes almost incurable. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes a long time to eradicate it, but when it becomes constitutional, it is an exceedingly difficult thing to cure it. When they come to me for treatment, they sometimes have secondary syphilis; sometimes chancre; sometimes a tertiary form. Under most favorable circumstances it takes two or three years to eradicate syphilis.

Q.—Unless you have complete control of the patient for that time, is it not certain that the seeds of the disease remain in the system through life?

A.—It destroys life. I can show a dozen cases in the County Hospital, where, if they recover, it will be after a long course of treatment, and some of them will not recover at all. The whole system becomes poisoned and debilitated. They are so diseased, and the system is so exhausted, perhaps by a big sore, or something of that sort, that they cannot be cured.

Q.—When syphilis assumes a secondary and tertiary form, what effect will it have upon the children of such persons?

A.—The disease is hereditary, and will be transmitted to the children. I have positive evidence of that in a family that I have been treating, where the children are diseased. The father had the disease when he married a healthy woman, and of three children born, every one exhibited symptoms of syphilis.

Q.—From your observation, what would you say as to the effect it

must have upon this community if these Chinese prostitutes are allowed to remain in the country?

A.—It will fill our hospitals with invalids, and I think it would be a very great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them.

Q.—Judge Hager says, when he was in the United States Senate, and endeavored to take some steps to prevent immigration of this people, he was met by the proposition that their coming to this country tended to advance Christian civilization, and the humanitarians of the East would not aid him for that reason. What is your opinion?

A.—It does not tend to the advancement of Christian civilization, but it has the contrary effect. There is scarcely a single day that there are not a dozen young men come to my office with syphilis or gonorrhœa. A great many of them have not means to be treated properly, and the disease runs on until it becomes constitutional; and in nine cases out of ten it is the ruin of them. I have treated a great many boys, and I have treated the parents. Sometimes the parents would come, and after going through a course of treatment, would bring their children.

Mr. Pierson—To what extent do these diseases come from Chinese prostitutes?

A.—I suppose nine-tenths. When these persons come to me I ask them where they got the disease, and they generally tell me that they have been with Chinawomen. They think diseases contracted from Chinawomen are harder to cure than those contracted elsewhere, so they tell me as a matter of self-protection. I am satisfied, from my experience, that nearly all the boys in town, who have venereal disease, contracted it in Chinatown. They have no difficulty there, for the prices are so low that they can go whenever they please. The women do not care how old the boys are, whether five years old or more, as long as they have money.

Q.—Then the maintenance of this population in our midst, instead of advancing civilization, would seem to be a crime against it?

A.—That is my opinion.

Mr. Donovan—Have you ever read or heard of any country in the world where there were so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco?

A.—No, sir. I lived in a town of one hundred and fifty or two hundred students, and we had not many public houses, but the students were not near so diseased, in proportion to their number, as are the boys here in this city.

Mr. Haymond—Can you approximate the number of boys affected here during any given year?

A.—I cannot tell exactly, because my attention has not been particularly directed to it; but I treat half a dozen every day in the year of three hundred and sixty-five days.

Q.—Is not that a fearful condition of things?

A.—It is most frightful. Generally they are improperly treated, and the syphilis or gonorrhœa runs on from week to week until stricture results, and that is almost as bad as constitutional syphilis, because it requires a long time to cure it.

Q.—Do you know anything about the cleanliness of the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—I have treated a good many Chinamen. I perform nearly all their surgical operations, and have found them cleanly in person.

Their clothes are generally clean. In some places they are very much crowded. I have never examined the quarters. I have only been in the stores, where I have been called on surgical business. The Chinese do not like to be cut, and it is only seldom you can get a chance to operate on them. They have no surgeons in China. The Chinese doctors do not understand the circulation of the blood, and they know nothing of surgery or surgical diseases. They are not allowed to dissect. They have made no advancement at all in the science of surgery.

W. M. WEBSTER sworn.

Mr. Haymond—What is your business?

A.—Agent for the Associated Press.

Q.—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Q.—Were you ever in China?

A.—In the summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Q.—What part of China?

A.—Shanghai.

Q.—What do you know of the social and moral condition of that people, the condition of their cities, etc.?

A.—Shanghai was the nastiest city I ever saw. The streets were very filthy, while public privies—which are nothing more than open sheds—are scattered along the public thoroughfares. Some of these places were running over—the refuse matter flowing over the streets in the vicinity, sometimes a foot deep on the sidewalks. The streets are very narrow, the widest being about ten, fifteen, and twenty feet in width, and full of all kinds of garbage. There is an indescribable combination of stenches arising from these sources, which is simply horrible.

Q.—Are there any Christian Chinamen there?

A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Do you know whether the missionaries have made any advances in Christianizing them?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—How do the Chinese quarters of this city compare with Shanghai?

A.—As far as the streets are concerned, they are cleaner here. How it is as regards the interior, I cannot say.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the moral condition of these people, gauged by the European standard?

A.—Very low, indeed, as regards the condition of the laboring classes. They seem to be much worse there than they are here. They seem to be more oppressed there than here. I can't say that I ever saw any evidences of slavery, but I have seen some very harsh treatment of laborers by foremen or overseers. They are worked very hard, and forced to live on very little of the cheapest food.

Q.—What was the meaning of the term "coolie," in China, when you were there?

A.—I understood it to mean a laboring man.

Q.—From your observation, what do you think of the continuance of this Chinese immigration?

A.—It must be very bad. It must injure the morals of the people here and ruin business.

Q.—Does it tend to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—Not at all. I think the whites will learn more heathenism from the Chinese than they will Christianity from us.

Q.—From what part of the East did you come?

A.—Maine.

Q.—Have you ever been connected with the press, except as agent for the Associated Press?

A.—Not regularly. I have done some newspaper work, however, from time to time.

Q.—Is it not the almost universal opinion here that this Chinese immigration is a great evil?

A.—That is the only expression of opinion that I have heard. A great many seem to favor a limited immigration, though all are opposed to the present system.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the presence of the Chinese here tends to elevate them or degrade the whites?

A.—To degrade the whites, I should say.

Q.—We have just examined Dr. Toland in regard to diseases contracted in Chinatown by white boys. What is his standing as a physician and surgeon?

A.—It is very good. I understand that he stands at the head of his profession, and is a man of great learning and thorough scientific attainments.

Dr. J. C. SHORB sworn.

Mr. Pierson—What is your profession?

A.—Physician and surgeon.

Q.—How long have you been such?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Q.—From where did you graduate?

A.—The University of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.

Q.—How long have you resided in California?

A.—I came to California, as a surgeon in the army, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty—December, I think—and I have been here ever since. I have resided in San Francisco since eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—Practicing your profession all the time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are a member of the San Francisco Board of Health?

A.—Yes, sir. I have been a member now two months. On the first organization of the Board of Health, I was a member for three years—during eighteen hundred and seventy-one-two-three, I think.

Q.—Are you familiar with the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—I am not, nor do I want to be.

Q.—Have your duties, as a member of the Board of Health, called you into that quarter?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything of its condition as regards cleanliness?

A.—Only such idea as I would get from driving through it. The duty of examining the quarter devolves upon the Health Inspector, and not on the members of the Board of Health.

Q.—Do you know what influence Chinese prostitution has upon the white population?

A.—Very bad—exceedingly so.

Q.—What is the effect on the youth of San Francisco?

A.—The presence of Chinese women here has made prostitution

excessively cheap, and it has given these boys an opportunity to gratify themselves at very slight cost. They get syphilis and gonorrhœa cheaper in that way than any way I know of. Now and then these boys have a "windfall," and go among white girls and distribute these diseases very generously. I have had boys from twelve years up to eighteen and nineteen—any numbers of them—afflicted with syphilis contracted from Chinese prostitutes.

Q.—From your own experience, can you give us any idea of the extent of this evil among boys?

A.—It would be very hard to give you a definite idea.

Q.—Is it very general?

A.—Yes; and I suppose my experience must be the experience of all the physicians in San Francisco in full practice.

Q.—Have you any opinion as to the influence the Chinese have upon civilization here?

A.—I have some idea about that, of course, but I have not studied the question to any great extent. It is well known all over the world that it is better for any country where the laborers are consumers; and to have this Chinese population of any benefit to this country, they should consume the products of this country.

Q.—Then you regard the Chinese as non-consumers?

A.—Of course I do.

Q.—What effect is the prevalence of these syphilitic diseases going to have upon future generations?

A.—No one can pretend to map out the ravages which syphilis will make. You do not know exactly when it dies out in the system. You don't know to what extent it may affect generations yet unborn.

Q.—Is it regarded by medical men as hereditary?

A.—The disease can be transmitted, and the peculiar condition of the system of the progeny will very easily enable you to trace this disease.

Q.—Is syphilis, in the tertiary form, ever cured?

A.—Yes; occasionally. Nature revolts at the presence of this poison in the system, and sometimes succeeds in getting rid of it. The vital principle is sometimes strong enough to effect a cure without medicine. But this tertiary form generally gets hold of weak or exhausted constitutions, and there are generally other troubles besides syphilis.

Q.—Do you not find, in the case of boys who have contracted syphilis, that they are practically incurable because of neglect?

A.—Boys who get that kind of a disease are not generally ashamed to come and tell you about it; at least that has been my experience.

Q.—You are satisfied, from the revelations made by patients, that the most of it is contracted from Chinese women?

A.—Yes; some of my worst cases in boys have come from Chinese prostitutes.

Q.—Do you think that this Chinese immigration tends to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—My ideas are exactly opposite. I do not see how any sensible man can reach a conclusion of that kind. No man with any knowledge of the facts can do so.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—No; I do not know any, but I hear there are some in town.

Q.—What is the standing of Dr. Toland in his profession?

A.—Excellent.

Q.—He is known all over the State of California?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there any generally received opinion among medical men that the habitual use of opium destroys the procreative powers?

A.—Unquestionably. It breaks down the nervous system completely, and has a very serious effect on other powers. It deranges digestion, and when this is deranged all the powers of the body must necessarily fail.

JAMES H. BOVEE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty.

Q.—In what part of the State?

A.—In San Francisco, except three years.

Q.—What is your business now?

A.—I am in no business at present, but for the last four years I have been Jail Keeper in the Sheriff's office.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Chinese quarters?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the condition of those quarters as regards cleanliness?

A.—I don't know that you can go to any part of the world and find as dirty a place as the Chinese quarters here.

Q.—What is the extent to which gambling and prostitution is carried on in the Chinese quarter?

A.—At present I do not think there is any gambling, but before this excitement it and prostitution were very prevalent.

Q.—Can the Presidents of the six companies live there and not know anything of this?

A.—It would be impossible for them not to know all about it.

Q.—What do you know of offers of rewards for assassinations of persons for giving testimony in American Courts?

A.—I don't know anything about that, but I have heard of such things.

Q.—Do they interfere with the administration of justice here?

A.—Yes, sir. Whenever a man is arrested the first thing he does is to try to bribe the officer to let him go. Then they will try to bribe anybody who has anything to do with the prosecution.

Q.—Suppose they are arrested and brought into Court; is it an easy matter to obtain evidence from Chinese?

A.—Yes; they can obtain it. The Chinese will swear to anything. I do not think they have any regard for our oaths at all.

Q.—Are these prostitutes bought and sold and held in bondage?

A.—Yes; that has always been my idea.

Q.—How do they treat their sick and helpless?

A.—I have seen them thrown out on the street and on the sidewalk, and I have seen them put into little rooms without light, bedding, or food. There they were left to die.

Q.—What opportunities have these women to escape, if they should desire?

A.—I don't see that they have any at all, for where a woman escapes, a reward is offered and she is brought back. Where they can get her in no other way they use our Courts.

Q.—What proportion of the Chinese are law-breakers, and breakers of the ordinances of the city.

A.—I think nearly the whole Chinese population, from the biggest

merchant down to the lowest thief. Several years ago I know that their head merchants were keepers of gambling houses and houses of prostitution.

Q.—Have you ever seen a Christian Chinaman?

A.—I have seen those who have pretended to be such, but they will pretend to be anything, if it is of any advantage to them.

Q.—Do you know where the Globe Hotel is?

A.—I do.

Q.—How many people occupied that building before these raids were made?

A.—From eight hundred to one thousand people.

Q.—About how many white people would occupy a building of that kind?

A.—One hundred would fill it comfortably.

Q.—Do you know the building on Jackson Street leased to Chinamen by the Rev. Dr. Gibson?

A.—I do.

Q.—What is its condition?

A.—It is crowded with Chinamen.

Q.—How does it compare with the Globe Hotel for filth?

A.—Worse.

Q.—Have you been in the basements in that quarter?

A.—Yes; and in all these places, in all the rooms, you will find Chinese crowded together two and three tiers deep. In the Globe Hotel you can find them under the sidewalk, living in a horrible condition.

Q.—About what proportion of criminals in the County Jail are Chinese?

A.—One-fourth, and more than that sometimes.

Q.—What effect has the presence of this population on the morals of the community?

A.—Bad; especially upon the boys. I have noticed a great many boys—fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen years of age—in the Chinese alleys, amongst Chinawomen. This is very readily accounted for, from the fact that Chinese women charge only two and four bits, and as a rule these boys have not much money. They, therefore, go where there is the least cost.

AH CHUNG sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Five or six years.

Q.—How old are you?

A.—Eighteen.

Q.—What have you been doing in California?

A.—Cooking.

Q.—For white people?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know how many Chinese prostitutes there are in San Francisco?

A.—I think about one thousand.

Q.—Who own them?

A.—Wong Woon, An Geo, Bi Chee, and Wong Fook Soi.

Q.—Where do they get them?

A.—They buy in China and bring here.

Q.—What do they give for them in China?

A.—About one hundred and fifty dollars.

Q.—What are they worth here?

A.—Some nine hundred and some eight hundred dollars.

Q.—Do they steal some of them in China?

A.—They buy them.

Q.—Do they buy and sell girls in China?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how many gambling houses there are in San Francisco?

A.—I think about two hundred.

Q.—What do the Chinamen do with anybody who testifies in Court against the women?

A.—An Geo, Wong Woon, and Ah Fook put up money to kill him.

Q.—Do you know whether any paper is ever put up offering money to kill Chinamen?

A.—Yes. I saw them.

Q.—Have they threatened to kill you if you testify?

A.—Yes. I am a little scared.

Q.—What are you afraid of?

A.—Afraid shoot me.

Q.—Do you know of anybody being killed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What for?

A.—One boy he testify against women, and they kill him with a knife.

AH GOW sworn.

Mr. Haymond—Can you speak English?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long have you been in San Francisco?

A.—One year.

Q.—How long in California?

A.—Three years.

Q.—Where have you lived?

A.—At Half-moon Bay.

Q.—What did you work at?

A.—Making cigars.

Q.—For white people?

A.—No; for a Chinaman—Ah Wah.

Q.—To what company do you belong?

A.—Ning-yeung.

Q.—Do you know anything about threats made against Chinamen for testifying in the American Courts?

A.—An Geo, Bi Chee, and Wong Woon say they shoot me?

Q.—What for?

A.—They say I pick out prostitutes in Court.

Q.—Are you a witness now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do they threaten to shoot you if you tell the truth?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about notices being posted up offering reward for killing men?

A.—Yes. I have seen them.

Q.—What were you put in jail for lately?

A.—George Duffield said I bothered the women and the gamblers by coming into Court against them.

Q.—Do you know how much money the Chinese pay these officers?

A.—The gamblers, five dollars a week; each woman, four bits; lotteries, eight dollars a month.

Q.—What do the people who own women do, when they become sick and helpless?

A.—I suppose they take care of them.

Q.—When they are sick and going to die, do they put them on the street?

A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Do these people who own women whip them?

A.—The boss women whip them all the time.

Q.—Do you live in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you afraid?

A.—Sometimes. I do not go out at night, but stay in the house and lock my door.

H. H. ELLIS sworn.

Mr. Haymond—What is your occupation?

A.—I am Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco.

Q.—How long have you resided here?

A.—Since June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—I have been attached to the police department for upwards of twenty years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Chinese quarters of this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is their condition in relation to cleanliness?

A.—Very foul and filthy.

Q.—Do you know of any quarter of any American or European city that will compare with it for filth?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—It is in testimony that there are about thirty thousand Chinese living in this city, the most of them residing in seven or eight blocks. Do you know what proportion of that population is criminal?

A.—I should say that there are about one thousand five hundred or two thousand regular criminals.

Q.—Including those who violate the city ordinances in relation to fires and health, and those who live off the wages of the criminal classes, what is the proportion?

A.—I think almost the entire population.

Q.—Excluding from consideration the Chinese quarter, how are the laws and ordinances enforced in this city, as compared with other American cities?

A.—Favorably. The number of arrests are greater in proportion to each man employed. I have here a table of the arrests made in twenty cities of the United States. They range from eight to one hundred and seven per man, and this latter number is credited to San Francisco. Outside of the Chinese quarter, the laws are administered admirably, although we have a very small force of men. The force of officers in the twenty cities referred to ranges from one to each two hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants to one in one thousand

four hundred and forty-five; Nashville having the most officers per capita, and San Francisco the least.

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of enforcing laws in cases where the Chinese are concerned?

A.—The Chinese will swear to anything, according to orders. Their testimony is so unreliable that they cannot be believed.

Q.—What is the greatest difficulty in the way of suppressing prostitution and gambling?

A.—To suppress these vices would require a police force so great that the city could not stand the expense. It is difficult to administer justice, because we do not understand their language, and thus all combine to defeat the laws.

Q.—What is their custom of settling cases among themselves, and then refusing to furnish testimony?

A.—It is generally believed to be true that the Chinese have a Court of arbitration where they settle differences.

Q.—After this settlement is made, is it possible to obtain testimony from the Chinese?

A.—If in secret they determine to convict a Chinaman, or to acquit him, that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men through perjured evidence.

Q.—Do you know anything about offers of rewards being posted up in this city for the murder of Chinamen?

A.—Yes, sir. I have had such notices taken down and interpreted.

Q.—What influence does the presence of the Chinese have upon the morals of the white race?

A.—Very injurious.

Q.—In what respect?

A.—I regard the prostitution question as the worst feature of it, for great numbers of young men visit Chinawomen.

Q.—Are those women held as slaves?

A.—Yes, sir; they are held under a sort of contract, but they very seldom work it out.

Q.—Is it difficult for those women to escape from that life?

A.—Yes, sir. When they do escape they are brought back by force, or arrested for some alleged offense.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—I know some Chinamen who profess to be Christians.

Q.—How many have you known in twenty years?

A.—Not more than half a dozen altogether, and I have not any faith in their sincerity.

Q.—Why not?

A.—Because I think it is done from interested motives entirely.

Q.—Then there has been no success at all connected with missionary labors in that field?

A.—Not so far as my observation goes here and elsewhere. In Australia, China, Peru, and other places, missionaries have not succeeded in Christianizing Chinese to any extent.

Q.—Does their presence in this country tend to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—It has the contrary effect.

Q.—In what estimation is Chinese testimony held here by men acquainted with the administration of justice?

A.—They look upon their testimony with great suspicion. As a class their testimony is unreliable.

Q.—Is it not frequently the case that on preliminary examinations they swear to one state of facts, and on the trial directly the opposite?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you know anything about money being collected for the purpose of paying men around here to see that they were not molested in their criminal pursuits?
A.—I have heard rumors of such things, but have never known anything definitely.
Q.—What is the condition of the Chinese quarter generally?
A.—Filthy beyond description.

NINTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21st, 1876.

DAVID C. WOODS sworn.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in this State?
A.—Twenty-five years, off and on.
Q.—What position do you hold?
A.—Superintendent of the Industrial School.
Q.—How long have you occupied that position?
A.—Two years and three months.
Q.—Do you know anything about the effect the presence of a large Chinese population has upon the boys that are growing up here?
A.—I think it has a very bad effect. I find that the larger proportion of boys who come to the school, large enough to cohabit with women, are afflicted with venereal diseases.
Q.—How many boys are usually in that school?
A.—One hundred and eighty, on an average.
Q.—What proportion do you think are affected with that disease?
A.—I think that, during the time I have been there, fifty have come with venereal diseases.
Q.—Do you attribute that to the presence of Chinese prostitutes in this city?
A.—They tell me so themselves. I question them, and they say they got it in Chinatown?
Q.—What are the ages of those boys?
A.—We have had them as young as thirteen, with gonorrhœa; they have all sorts of venereal diseases. There is no time that I have had less than two or four down with them.
Mr. Donovan—How many boys have entered that institution since you have been there?
A.—Two hundred and fifty or three hundred, I think.
Q.—And fifty of them have been afflicted with disease?
A.—At least that number; some come there with it very apparent. It develops in others after they have been there a few days. Some are so badly diseased that it is impossible to cure them.
Q.—Do you have physicians?
A.—Yes, sir; I also doctor some of them myself. I am an old sea captain, and understand those diseases pretty well, because they are very prevalent among sailors.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That H. H. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco, be and is hereby requested to detail a competent officer to collect statistics as to the number of Chinese employed in the various avocations in San Francisco.

HONG CHUNG sworn.
Mr. Donovan—How long have you been in this country?
A.—Twenty-four years.
Q.—Are you in business here?
A.—I am Inspector for the Sam-yup Company.
Q.—Have you declared your intention of becoming an American citizen?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Have you got your first papers?
A.—Yes, sir; last December.
Q.—Are many other Chinamen going to become citizens?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—A great many?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Will all become American citizens?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And stay here?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Will they become candidates for the office of Governor of the State as soon as they are citizens?
A.—May be; I don't know. They are going to become citizens. I like to be citizen. American man make no good laws for Chinaman. We make good laws for Chinaman citizens.
Q.—Would you like to be Governor of the State of California?
A.—Of course. I like the State of California a long time; I like a free country.
Q.—Would you like to be Governor?
A.—I cannot be Governor. I like the State of California, and like to be a citizen of the American man's people.
Q.—Would you like to hold office under the free American Government?
A.—No, I wouldn't do it.

Committee adjourned to meet in the State Capitol building, at Sacramento.

TENTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 2d, 1876.

Committee met in Sacramento, in the State Capitol building, at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Haymond in the chair.

CHARLES P. O'NEIL sworn.
Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?
A.—Twenty-seven years.
Q.—How long have you resided in Sacramento City?
A.—Twenty years.

Q.—How long have you been on the police force here?
A.—Twenty years.
Q.—What has been your duty; have you been a special or a regular?.
A.—For the last fourteen years I have been a special and a Deputy Sheriff.
Q.—In what part of the city?
A.—Principally on I Street, in the Chinese quarter.
Q.—What part of the city do the Chinese quarters take up?
A.—On I Street, from Sixth to Second.
Q.—What is the condition of the streets in that part of the city, in regard to cleanliness, as compared with other portions of the city?
A.—It is very good, for the Health Officer makes them keep the streets clean.
Q.—About how many Chinese do you suppose there are in the city?
A.—In and about the city I suppose there are about two thousand.
Q.—What employments do they follow—that is, the major portion?
A.—Those outside the city, gardening, working in the sugar mill, woolen mill, bucket factory, working around the flour mills, and working out as servants.
Q.—Are there any Chinese women here?
A.—Yes, sir; there are a couple of hundred, the most of them being prostitutes.
Q.—How many Chinese families are there in this city—men with their wives and children?
A.—There are not a great many. It is a very unusual thing for Chinamen to bring their families here from China, so much so that I never even heard of such a case. In conversation with me, they always speak as if opposed to such a thing.
Q.—Do you know how these women are held—whether they are owned by anybody, or whether anybody claims to own them?
A.—Only from hearsay. I have heard them (the Chinamen) frequently say that they bought them. On one occasion I was called into a Chinese house, and there saw four hundred and fifty dollars pass between a woman and a man. They wanted me to be a witness to the fact, and I witnessed it. Sometime afterwards the woman told me that her boss had sold her for four hundred and fifty dollars. That was the contract I witnessed, but it being in Chinese I did not understand it at the time. The woman soon after committed suicide. She did not like this man to whom she had been sold, and committed suicide by drowning. From my experience as an officer, I know that these women are kept under close surveillance.
Q.—Is it possible for them to escape, or is there any reasonable probability that any of them could escape from that servitude?
A.—No; not without they are protected by the white people. I have known them to attempt to escape, and have known them to have been sent for and brought back. To do this they use different means, principally money. They use, also, the machinery of the American Courts to enforce these contracts, it being customary to have these women arrested for larceny or some crime, in order to get the more secure possession of them. In the prevention of this thing the principal difficulty lies in the fact that we don't understand their language. We do not know what they are getting at, and they will tell such well concocted stories that it is almost impossible to get at

the truth as we can with white persons. A Chinaman has a right to go before a magistrate and make out that a crime has been committed by a person, and a magistrate, having no means of ascertaining the truth, must issue his warrant.
Q.—As a people, what is the rule as to the reliability to be placed upon their oaths?
A.—It depends a great deal on circumstances. They will protect one another in a great measure. There are some of the Chinese merchants that are very good people, but then there are a great many others that they can use for almost any purpose that they want.
Q.—Do you know anything about any organizations existing among the Chinese for the protection of their members against the laws of this country, or for the enforcement of their own laws independent of the action of the authorities?
A.—The only thing I know about that is this: A case was tried in the County Court, a short time ago, where some parties were convicted of robbery. One of the members of the Chinese Wash-house Association violated some rule, and they forced him to pay sixty dollars. The parties were arrested and convicted, and I believe that the case is now before the Supreme Court.
Q.—It was in some proceeding of a Chinese tribunal that it was adjudged that he should pay sixty dollars?
A.—Yes, sir; and they enforced that judgment, and took the sixty dollars, with the aid of a pistol. Mr. Fratt was very active in his prosecution of the offenders, and in his protection of this Chinaman. The difficulties in the way of administration of justice are our ignorance of their language, and because they band together to defeat that administration. I have not known of cases where Chinese witnesses swore to one thing at the preliminary examination, and another at the trial; but I have known them to go away. I have heard them say they settled the matter all up, and when the case came on there were no witnesses.
Q.—Is it done in crimes of any magnitude, as murder and burglary?
A.—Yes, sir; almost anything can be settled.
Q.—How many Chinese houses of prostitution are there here?
A.—Twenty-five or thirty.
Q.—How many Chinese are there in Sacramento?
A.—About two thousand.
Q.—What is the white population?
A.—About twenty-two thousand.
Q.—Do you know anything about young men and boys frequenting these houses of prostitution?
A.—Young men and boys formerly frequented these houses of prostitution, but it has been done very little of late, because of the watchfulness of the officers on duty. I used to have a great deal of trouble every week whaling boys off from I Street. The Chinese, of course, encouraged their visits, and I did all I could to stop them. These houses now are only partly open. The last Grand Jury rather closed up gambling and houses of prostitution, as a general thing.
Q.—Do you think it would be possible for the Chief of Police of this city, or the police authorities, to suppress those houses entirely?
A.—Yes, sir; by arresting the people as fast as they would open them. It would be hard, perhaps impossible, to obtain any convictions, but that proceeding would, I think, stop it.

Q.—Do you know how these women are treated by the persons who own them?

A.—It looks to me like they were very closely confined in the houses. I have known the masters and mistresses to whip the women, but I have never heard of it a second time where I have gone and cautioned them. When they become sick and helpless, they turn them out to die. I have known two cases where they have put them in empty houses and left them there to die. In one case I took the woman and had her conveyed to the hospital, where she died. I found her in a high fever, alone, in an unfurnished room. She was sitting in a corner, moaning. I found the party who hired the room and the party who put her there. I went for him, but he "got up and dusted." I haven't seen him since. The Chinese have some superstition in regard to persons dying in their houses, and that will probably account for the manner of treatment. They believe that to let one die in the house brings bad luck.

Q.—Do you know anything about any Chinese gambling houses?

A.—Yes, sir; there are Chinese gambling houses around there.

Q.—How many?

A.—There are none just now, for they have been closed up; but there used to be all the way from four to sixteen or seventeen. About three persons were engaged in each house, or forty or fifty engaged directly in the gambling business.

Q.—What proportion of the Chinese on I Street do you suppose belong to the criminal classes; that is, engaged in prostitution, living off the fruits of prostitution, gambling, living off the fruits of gambling, petty larcenies, etc.?

A.—On I Street there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of what we call "highbinders," living off the houses of prostitution, and they are mixed up with the gamblers. You might call them hoodlums. They band together and make raids on the gambling houses and on the women, and make them give them money. They live in that way; always ready for a fight at any moment among themselves, and against anybody that may oppose them. They go together in gangs, and will number about two hundred. With the women, this criminal class will number at least four hundred, or one-fifth of the entire Chinese population of the city. The petty thieves, shop-lifters, etc., range with these highbinders, and go along picking articles from doorways, etc. On J Street one will probably go inside to buy something, when a confederate or two will walk off with a pair of pants or boots, or anything that can be carried off.

Q.—From your experience, as an officer, what effect do you think that population has upon the morals of this city?

A.—I don't think it has much effect upon the morals of this city.

Q.—Why?

A.—There are not enough of them.

Q.—Do you know anything about any of the men being held in servitude, or under labor contracts?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about any boys being diseased because of the Chinese woman?

A.—Not for the last two or three years. During this time the officers and myself have been vigilant, and generally have driven these boys off the street when they came there. The Chinawomen have

the reputation of being diseased as a general thing, but of this I have no personal knowledge.

Q.—Do you know of any cases of leprosy in this city?

A.—There is one knocking around town somewhere—a man. I haven't seen him lately; he was around Fifth Street. There was another here but he died, and this old fellow came here, I think, from Stockton. There are some Chinese in our hospital, but I do not know how many.

Q.—Have they any respect for our oath?

A.—None, sir. From my judgment, after twenty years' experience as an officer, I can say that they will swear whichever way their interests run; or will swear for any pecuniary gain—that is, the most of them. Of course there are some who are honest and straightforward, but they are exceptions. As a population, the Chinese are largely criminal, when we consider perjury in the list. They are ready to do anything for their own interest and immediate advancement.

Q.—Through the exertions of yourself and some other officers you prevented boys from going to these quarters?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were these women always ready and willing to solicit these boys to enter their houses?

A.—Yes, sir; whenever they would come along.

Q.—Stop at the window and knock for little boys passing?

A.—Stand at the door or window, and say, "Come in; come in." I never saw small boys there; never any boys less than thirteen or fourteen years old.

Q.—Don't you think boys of that age too small for that offense?

A.—Not in California. They might be back East. I have found such boys in these houses and driven them out. I have also known cases where young girls, dressed up as boys, went to these places—out of curiosity, perhaps.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—I knew one.

Q.—How long since?

A.—Several years ago, in San Francisco.

Q.—Have you ever known of any Christians here?

A.—No, sir; nor do I believe that there ever was one made in California.

Q.—Do you know of any Chinese mission here?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Who runs that mission—white people?

A.—Yes, sir; a great many young ladies go their to instruct the Chinese. They instruct men only—men and boys.

Q.—Do these young ladies ever attempt to teach the women anything?

A.—No, sir. Go to the churches every Sunday evening and you can see them teaching the Chinamen.

Q.—What are they teaching them?

A.—The Bible and all those good things.

Q.—What effect does that teaching have on them?

A.—It makes confirmed scoundrels of them.

Q.—Do you know anything about any opium dens?

A.—Most of their houses are so. They have places to smoke opium in almost every house. There are three or four places were white women went to smoke, but I have not seen any of them since last fall.

Q.—How are the Chinese, as a race, given to the vice of opium smoking?

A.—About as much as American people to taking their regular "tod."

Q.—You say that this Christianity they are taught makes confirmed scoundrels of them?

A.—There are very few Chinamen I have seen—of course there are some exceptions—that become "Christians," and learn to talk good English, who do not become rascals. They go to these schools solely to learn English. I have heard Chinamen frequently say that they went to these places simply to "catchee English." I have asked them why they went, and that is the reason they have always given me. They laugh at the idea of being converted to Christianity. On one Sunday there was a Chinese missionary down on I Street, singing hymns, and directly opposite the Chinese were having their religious festival, commonly called "driving the devil out." There was an old Chinaman there, Billy Holung, who has been around here for twenty years, and turning to him I asked what the Christian performance was. He said it was a Christian church. I asked him what he was talking about, and he said: "He is talking about Jesus Christ; he is damn fool—he never see Jesus Christ." There is a mission here, too. I do not know how many members it has. There are Chinamen who claim to be converted, who preach every Sunday on Third and I Streets. There are about fifteen or twenty of them, I think. A Chinaman leads it. I have not seen a white man there more than once since they went there. I do not believe in Chinese religious sincerity, so far as Christianity is concerned.

Q.—Do the Chinese come here to stay?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How long do they remain?

A.—They stay until they gather so much money, and then they leave for China. There are some here who have made two, three, and four trips to their own country.

Q.—What is considered a fortune among the Chinese?

A.—Between two hundred dollars and three hundred dollars is considered a pretty good stake by the working classes.

Q.—Are they satisfied to go back when they get that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What do the Chinese do around here?

A.—They lease grounds and raise garden produce, principally for San Francisco. They work in the beet sugar factory, in the woolen mills, and in the flour mills. They also work as servants and farm hands.

Q.—Do you know of any who are making shirts or doing sewing?

A.—I don't think there are over two or three places here where they do that kind of work. Nearly all of it is done in San Francisco.

Q.—What are they doing at the sugar factory?

A.—They are raising beet and making sugar. The company employs them so it can compete with Eastern white labor.

Q.—Do you know anything about one portion of the Chinese supporting another?

A.—That is done in this way: Servants working out are obliged to support those out of employment. Six or seven of them live in a room together, and to support those doing nothing those working in families are compelled to take grub from the houses.

Q.—Do they steal?

A.—Yes, sir.

AH DAN sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Almost ten years.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—Back of Canton.

Q.—How old are you now?

A.—I believe I am twenty-eight.

Q.—What have you been doing since you came to California?

A.—Cooking in kitchens and working in restaurants.

Q.—Have you been living with Americans most of the time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever been interpreter in the Police Court?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you any fears about testifying here and telling all you know? Are you afraid?

A.—I ain't much afraid. I came up here to swear, and I must tell all I know.

Q.—Have ever any threats been made against you for testifying in the Police Court, or for interpreting truly?

A.—Yes, sir; I am afraid because Chinamen got too much to gas about. Because one got convicted he think it all a put up job by me. In Sacramento City two interpreters killed.

Q.—Do you know how Chinamen who come to California come here?

A.—Yes. Some come themselves, paying their own fare out of money they have earned working out; when they have no money they borrow it, agreeing to pay a good rate of interest. Sometimes, where a man is honest, no security is required; but where he is not good the lender takes a mortgage on whatever property he may have.

Q.—How do the women come here?

A.—Sometimes they come here when little young girls, and sometimes they come here for husbands.

Q.—Do you know whether any of them are stolen and brought here?

A.—Some are.

Q.—Do you know whether any are bought in China and brought here?

A.—I guess there are some. I don't know that they are owned here by Chinamen; but some men tell me they own women.

Q.—Do they buy and sell these women here?

A.—Yes; I believe that.

Q.—How much does a woman sell for here?

A.—Sometimes four hundred or five hundred dollars; sometimes more, sometimes less.

Q.—You never sold any?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do they do with these women when they are sick and are going to die.

A.—When these women get sick and unable to work and make more money, if they have friends, they are cared for; if they have no friends, nobody looks after them. Sometimes a woman gets and lives with one man; but if they can, the owners bring her back. If they can't get her back any other way, they sometimes kidnap her.

Q.—Do you know the six companies?

A.—Yes, sir; I guess so. They are to take care of Chinamen belonging to their own company. They have nothing to do with the women. They deal only with men. They charge Chinamen so much, so as to buy building, just like Capitol, maybe, which the company owns. When Chinaman get into trouble, he gets taken care of; when he wants to go from one city to another, the company furnishes money, and he pays it back again. Suppose he don't pay it right away, he pays it after a while. If he don't pay, they never kill him. I have never heard anything of the kind. If a young man, able to work, wants to go to China, he must first pay his debts; but if he is old and poor, and can't pay up, they let him go home. Each Chinaman pays the company ten dollars. This money is used to buy a house and pay expenses, same as white people buy a State Capitol. In case a Chinaman is injured by another Chinaman, his company tries to enforce the American law for the punishment of the offender.

Q.—You say there were two interpreters killed in Sacramento?

A.—Yes, sir; one was Ah Quong, and one Ah Gow.

Q.—How long ago?

A.—I wasn't in California the first one; Ah Quong, two years ago.

Q.—What was he killed for?

A.—Because he interpreted in Court. Chinamen thought he ought to have American man get Chinaman clear. They thought he had power to do it; but he couldn't do it, and they killed him.

Q.—If you are interpreting in Court, and you don't get a man clear, will they kill you?

A.—No, sir; I am not afraid when I do what is right.

Q.—Have they threatened to kill you if you did not get Chinamen clear?

A.—No; not yet. Sometimes they get talking on the street about gambling houses on I Street, and Chinamen blame me for stopping them.

Q.—What do they threaten to do—threaten to kill you?

A.—Talking about killing me.

Q.—Do you know District Attorney Jones?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him last week that some of them threatened to kill you?

A.—Yes, sir; some of them. A man came to me a few days ago and told me they were going to kill a Police Court interpreter, advising me to leave the city, because he said somebody would come and kill me; some men had put up rewards, and some men whom I did not know were coming from San Francisco to kill me. I was before the Grand Jury and explained the game of "tan," and for this they put up the reward, and I am to be killed by three men from San Francisco I don't know. The reward offered for my life is five or six hundred dollars. I have heard of rewards of this kind being put up here and elsewhere. I have not seen any here, but have in San Francisco. They are in Chinese, and posted up, saying that these men will make agreement, if some man kill another, to pay the murderer so much money. These agreements for murder are red papers written in Chinese, and say they will give so much money on condition you kill so-and-so, naming the person. If the murderer is arrested, they will get good counsel to defend him. If he is sent to

prison, they will pay him so much money to recompense him, and if he is hung they will send so much money to his relatives in China.

Q.—Did you go to officer Jackson and ask him not to subpœna you, if he could help it, in the Hung Hi case?

A.—Yes. I said to him, "I don't know about the case. If you put me on the stand, and it don't go as they want it, they will blame me."

Q.—Didn't you tell him you were afraid they would kill you?

A.—I did tell him so.

Q.—You were afraid?

A.—Yes, sir. I told Charley O'Neil some put up money to kill me. He told me not to fear—to keep a look out for myself. In case I testify here to all I know, I'm afraid they will kill me.

CHARLES T. JONES, sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been District Attorney of this county?

A.—A little over two years.

Q.—Do you have any difficulty in administering justice, where Chinese are parties?

A.—During my term of office I have had considerable to do with Chinese criminals, and always have great difficulty in convicting them of any crime. I remember well the case of Ah Quong, spoken of a few moments ago by Ah Dan. At the time I was defending three parties charged with kidnaping, and I had Ah Quong as interpreter, knowing him to be honest and capable. The circumstances of the case were these: A Chinaman wanted to marry a woman then in a house of prostitution. She desired to marry him, and he went with two of his friends to the house. She went with them. They drove out of town to get married, when the Chinamen who owned her heard of it, and started some officers after her. She was arrested and surrendered to these Chinamen, with instructions to bring her into Court next day. I had this man to interpret for me, being well satisfied that she would swear that she was not being kidnaped. The next day the owners brought into Court a woman whom the defendants informed me was not the one at all, but another. The attorneys for the other side insisted that it was, believing the statements of their Chinamen to that effect. The case was postponed for two or three days, when it was shown that the woman offered was not the one taken away. This interpreter told me they would kill him as sure as these defendants were not convicted. We went out of the Court-room, and he told me he was afraid to go on I Street. I told him he hadn't better go then, but I did not think they would trouble him. Half an hour afterwards he was brought back, shot in the back, and a hatchet having been used on him, mutilating him terribly. This was in broad daylight, about eleven o'clock in the morning, on Third and I Streets, one of the most public places in the City of Sacramento. There were hundreds of Chinese around there at the time, but it was difficult, in the prosecution of the case, to get any Chinese testimony at all. It happened that there were a few white men passing at the time, and we were enabled to identify two men, and they were convicted and sent to the State Prison for life, after three trials. They attempted to prove an alibi, and after swearing a large lot of Chinamen they said they had twenty more. The Chinese use the Courts to gain possession of women. Sometimes it happens that where a man is married to a woman, they get out a warrant for his

arrest, and before he can get bail they have stolen the woman, and carried her off to some distant place. I have had Chinamen come to me to find out how many witnesses I had in cases. If they found out, they would get sufficient testimony to override me. Before I was District Attorney I have had Chinese come to me to defend them, and ask me how many witnesses I wanted, and what was necessary to prove in order to acquit.

Q.—Do you often find that upon preliminary examinations and before the Grand Jury there is enough testimony to warrant a conviction, but on the trial these same witnesses swear to an exactly opposite state of facts?

A.—Very frequently.

Q.—To what do you attribute that?

A.—I attribute that to the fact that they had tried the case in Chinese Courts, where it had been finally settled. I have records in my office of a Chinese tribunal of that kind, where they tried offenders according to their own rules, meted out what punishment they deemed proper, etc. These records were captured in a room on I Street, between Fourth and Fifth. There was a Chinaman here who opened a wash-house on Second Street, underneath the Orleans Hotel. It appears that he was a member of the Chinese Wash-house Association, and that they had a rule that no wash-house should be opened within ten doors of one already opened. This new house was opened within the prescribed limits, and the association held a meeting. One of the charges was that he was in partnership with a white man—a foreigner, their rules forbidding any such arrangement, and they fined him, I think, thirty dollars. The Chinaman went to Mr. Fratt, who told him he would protect him. Then they held another meeting, and, as was proved on the trial of these cases, they determined that he should pay one hundred and ten dollars, or they would kill him. They sent out three of their number, and they met him on Third, between I and J. One had a knife, another a pistol, and the other one made a demand, telling him that if he did not pay one hundred and ten dollars they would kill him immediately. He had sixty dollars in his pocket, and he gave them that. He went and told Mr. Fratt, and these three men were arrested for robbery. The society held another meeting, and the whole meeting was arrested as conspirators, these records being captured. I had them translated by an interpreter from San Francisco, and used them on the trial of the robbery cases. The records recite that the members enter into a solemn compact not to enter into partnership with a foreigner; that this man did so, and the company offers so many round dollars to the man who will kill him. They promise to furnish a man to assist the murderer, and they promise, if he is arrested, they will employ able counsel to defend him. If convicted, he should receive, I think, three dollars for every day he would be confined, and in case he died, certain money would be sent to his relatives. These records appeared in evidence and were admitted; also, a poster that was taken from a house, offering a reward for the killing of this man. This poster was placed on a house in a public street. Being written in Chinese, of course they alone knew its contents, and informed us of them. I have frequently had Chinese come to me with offers of pecuniary reward if I would let off some Chinese criminal. They generally come alone, but never broach the subject in the presence of white men. This man, Ah Bean, who keeps a store on the corner of Fifth and I Streets,

has done that. When he returned from China the first thing he did, on seeing me, was to say: "Charley, you District Attorney now, and I am very glad. We will make a heap of money. There is heap Chinese here. Some pay out too much to lawyers. Now, whenever a Chinese case happens you fix it up; Chinamen pay you so much money; you take half, I take half." They don't seem to understand that that involves moral turpitude. Being as careful as they are to have no white witnesses around when they make their offers, of course I could not convict them of bribery. This Ah Bean is a specimen Chinamen, and would attract your attention immediately. He pretends to be higher than the rest of the Chinese here, and holds himself as much better than the balance.

Q.—Can you rely upon the oaths of Chinamen?

A.—No, sir; not at all, whenever their interests are in the least concerned. They will swear whichever way they may deem most advantageous, irrespective of truth, justice, or honesty.

Q.—Have you ever known a Christian Chinaman?

A.—I have known Chinamen who pretend to be Christians, and I have heard them preach and pray. I think this Chinese Christianity is all a mere pretense. I would not trust a Christian Chinaman any quicker than I would any other but I would be a little more suspicious in that case, because they become sharper.

Q.—Why do they go to the Christian Sunday Schools?

A.—They go to learn English. I have had Chinamen, who pretended to be very devout Christians, tell me that the only reason they went to Sunday School and church was to learn English without any expense to themselves.

Q.—Suppose a Chinaman should assist the officers in bringing Chinese criminals to justice—would that be a dangerous thing for him?

A.—I think it would. I am satisfied that they have their own tribunals, where they try all these cases.

Q.—What chance have these women, who are held in prostitution, to escape?

A.—They have a very small chance.

Q.—In case of escape, do they ever resort to the Courts, in order to regain possession of the women?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you think the presence of Chinese in California tends to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—I do not.

Q.—About what proportion of the Chinese here belong to the criminal classes?

A.—A large portion do, while I believe that every Chinaman will steal when he gets a chance. I believe the Chinese merchants here, in a manner, control the petty thieves, receive their stolen goods, and get them out of trouble when arrested.

Q.—Do you think it possible to entirely break up these houses of prostitution and gambling in this city?

A.—It would be very difficult. The Chinese resort to perjury in all cases, and many white men find it impossible to identify Chinamen.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 3d, 1876.

JAMES DUFFY sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in the City of Sacramento?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Chinese quarter?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the condition of their houses, as to cleanliness?

A.—They are horribly dirty. I have never been in a Chinese house yet that wasn't more like a water-closet than a house.

Q.—You are an expressman?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How are the streets kept?

A.—I street is very dirty. They throw a great many slops into the street and into the back yards, and between them all there is a terrible mess.

Q.—Do they live as white people do?

A.—No, sir. You and your wife could not live where thirty of them live.

Q.—Do you know anything of boys visiting houses of prostitution?

A.—I have seen small boys visit their houses of prostitution. In one instance I saw a woman entice a boy of about eleven years of age into her house. I got a policeman, George Harvey, and had both parties arrested. The woman, I think, deposited ten dollars for her appearance, but forfeited it next morning.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know of white people being discharged to give place to Chinamen?

A.—I have heard white ladies say so. They said they would prefer white help, if they would work for the same price as Chinamen.

Q.—Do you know of any boys being diseased by having visited the Chinese quarter?

A.—No more than I have heard.

Q.—What is the common report?

A.—That no one goes there except he gets diseased.

Q.—What is the common report as to truth-telling among the Chinese?

A.—A Chinaman will tell a lie for ten cents, and swear to it.

Q.—What is their character for honesty—are they generally considered honest, or thieves?

A.—There might be one in the city perhaps that would not steal, but you would have to look pretty hard to find him. I don't think there is a Chinaman in this city that would not steal. They are all thieves, liars, and perjurers.

Mr. Haymond—Why can they afford to do work cheaper than white men?

A.—They can work cheaper than the white man, because they have no families to support, and therefore live much cheaper. Their living does not cost them over fifteen cents per day. Take a laboring man here who has a wife and two children dependent upon him, and his expenses at the very least are two dollars and fifty cents a day, and he must live very economically to make that amount do. Where

a white laboring man has no family, his necessary expenses will be from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a day. He can board for twenty dollars a month, and his washing, clothing, etc., will make up the balance. Most of the Chinese here wear clothes of Chinese manufacture, consume goods imported from China, and all their dealings are against the American interests. Where they do not board themselves, they can be accommodated—boarded and lodged—at houses in Chinatown for one dollar and fifty cents a week, and less.

Q.—When Chinese become hopelessly sick, what do they do with them?

A.—I know of cases where women, hopelessly sick, have been turned out to die of disease or starvation, or both. I have been with undertakers after the bodies of such persons. One we found alone in a wash-house, dead. There was no furniture in the room, and nothing for the sick woman to subsist upon. When a Chinaman dies, you can hardly get another Chinaman to touch the body, or even the coffin containing it; and it is often a difficult job to get any help from them at their funerals.

JAMES COFFEY sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in California?

A.—Twenty-one years.

Q.—What have you been engaged in during that time?

A.—Driving stage most of the time. For the last two years I have been on the police force in Sacramento.

Q.—In what part of the State were you driving stage?

A.—All over.

Q.—In the mining section?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where they employed Chinese?

A.—A few.

Q.—What was the condition of the Chinese quarters in the various mining towns?

A.—Very poor.

Q.—How do they live?

A.—Most generally in tents, in those days.

Q.—In communities by themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Since you have been on the police force here, have you had occasion to visit the Chinese quarters?

A.—Very often.

Q.—In what condition are their houses, and how do they live?

A.—They are in very poor condition, and the Chinamen live more like hogs than men. A great many are living in basements below the streets, except a few women who live on the first floors.

Q.—Do you know anything about young boys visiting Chinese houses of prostitution?

A.—I have seen several.

Q.—Of what ages?

A.—Twelve, fourteen, and sixteen years old.

Q.—Do you know whether any of them have been diseased?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether these women are owned or not?

A.—They are bought and sold just like we buy and sell cattle. The

merchants here, who claim to be connected with the six companies, also claim ownership of these Chinese women.

Q.—Do you know what they do with these women when they become sick and helpless?

A.—Some are taken care of, and some are placed in rooms by themselves to die. Then hardly anybody goes to see them. They are turned out to die. I have known two cases of that kind in China-town during the last year—one man and one woman.

Q.—Have these women any chance to escape from this servitude?

A.—It is very hard for them to escape. There is somebody on the alert at all hours of the day and night. When they do escape, the laws of this country are used to reclaim them, in many instances. Sometimes they are arrested for trumped-up crimes, and sometimes taken back by force.

Q.—What is your experience as to the reliability of Chinese testimony in Court?

A.—It is not to be relied upon at all.

Q.—Do the police have much difficulty in ferreting out crime where the Chinese are interested?

A.—Yes, sir. We do not understand their language, and it is impossible to get interpreters whom we can trust.

Q.—Have you ever seen any Christian Chinamen?

A.—I have never seen a really Christian Chinaman, nor do I believe that there is a single Chinaman who believes in the Christian religion. I don't think there is one in existence. I have seen Chinamen at Sunday Schools singing, and they say they go to learn the American style of religion. I have had a good deal of business with Christian Chinamen, and from my experience I have learned to watch them more closely than I do the unregenerated. I have found them meaner and more unprincipled than the ordinary Chinese.

Q.—Has this Chinese population a good effect upon the city, or a bad one?

A.—Bad, I think. I cannot see any good that can come from it.

MATT. KARCHER sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in the City of Sacramento?

A.—Twenty-five years.

Q.—What has been your occupation during that time?

A.—I kept a bakery for about fourteen years, and was connected with the police force for eleven years. During four years I was Chief of Police here.

Q.—Do you know that part of the city known as the Chinese quarter?

A.—I do.

Q.—How do they live, and what is their condition as to cleanliness?

A.—They live in small rooms, filthy, as a general thing—so much so that several times, when going in them, I have had to come out and vomit. They are as filthy as can be.

Q.—Is there any difficulty in enforcing the laws of the State, where the Chinese are parties?

A.—There is a great deal—caused, first, by our not being acquainted with their language, and in the second place, the Chinese, as a general thing, will swear to anything. I have never yet come across one

that would not perjure himself where his interests were concerned. I did think at one time that I had found one that I could believe under oath, but I have changed my mind. I would not now believe one under oath, unless he were corroborated by other circumstances. I would want the corroboration to be proof in itself.

Q.—Is that the general estimation in which Courts and juries hold their testimony?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know who own or claim to own the Chinawomen who are prostitutes here?

A.—Merchants here, who pretend to be respectable—Chinese merchants, I mean.

Q.—Are they buying and selling these women?

A.—That is my opinion, from my experience.

Q.—How are they treated?

A.—Where one is young and good looking, and makes plenty of money, she is well treated. Those who are unable to make much are treated very badly.

Q.—How young are the youngest that you know of as being held?

A.—I have seen them as young as fifteen years.

Q.—What chance have they to escape from this life, if they desire?

A.—They have very little chance?

Q.—Why is that?

A.—Because the Chinese will swear to almost anything, and if one is taken away by another she is simply run off to another locality to be sold into slavery again. Sometimes the farce of marrying is gone through with in order to get the woman, who may be beyond their reach. As soon as the newly-made husband gets possession of his bride he turns her over to her former owners.

Q.—Do you know of cases where they have had Chinamen arrested and convicted of crime simply because they have interfered with them?

A.—Yes, sir. The arresting officer and the District Attorney have to be very careful lest they be made the instruments of sending innocent men to State Prison. Sometimes, where several men are arrested, one will be offered whom we may convict if we will let the others go. Several men were arrested here some time ago for robbing Harper's shoe store. These fellows put up a man who admitted that he was guilty, but I did not believe he had anything to do with it. These Chinese leaders offered to furnish me with all the evidence I wanted, if I would have a *nolle pros.* entered in the other cases.

Q.—Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?

A.—Yes. Of course I could not read Chinese, but I secured some of these posters, and had an interpreter from San Francisco come up here and interpret them. They were rewards for the murder of some Chinamen who did something contrary to their laws. They have their own tribunals where they try Chinamen, and their own laws to govern them. In this way the administration of justice is often defeated entirely, or, at least, to a very great extent. I know this because I was present at a meeting of one of their tribunals about seven years ago. There were some thirty or forty Chinamen there, one appearing to act as Judge. Finally, the fellow on trial was convicted and had to pay so much money, as a fine for the commission

of the offense with which he was charged. Generally, their punishments are in the nature of fines; but sometimes they sentence the defendant to death. In cases in the Police Court we have often found it difficult to make interpreters act. They would tell us that they would be killed if they spoke the truth; that their tribunals would sentence them to death, and pay assassins to dispatch them. About two years and a half or three years ago, Ah Quong was killed. During the trial at which he was interpreter there were a great many Chinamen. I stationed officers at the doors, and then caused each one to be searched as he came out of the room, the interpreter having told me that he feared they would murder him. Upon these Chinamen I found all sorts of weapons—hatchets, pistols, bowie-knives, Chinese swords, and many others. There were forty-five weapons in all, I think, concealed about their persons in all kinds of ways. The interpreter testified in that case, and half an hour after leaving the Court-room he was brought back, shot and cut with hatchets. He was terribly mutilated, and lived only a few moments after being brought to the Station-house. The murderers were arrested, but attempted to prove an alibi, and had a host of Chinese witnesses present for that purpose. Although there were some hundreds of Chinese present at the time of the murder, the prosecution was forced to rely upon the evidence of a few white men who chanced to see the deed committed. We were opposed at every turn by the Chinamen and the Chinese companies. As a general thing it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws with any certainty against those people, while they will themselves use our laws to persecute innocent men who have gained their enmity. They seem to have no ideas concerning the moral obligation of an oath, and care not for our form of swearing.

Q.—Have you ever seen any Christian Chinamen?

A.—Never. Some make a pretense of being Christians.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—Principally to further their own ends in some way or other—get into the confidence of families, where they are working—get into the confidence of the master or mistress and stay there for probably a year or two, and afterwards, if they have a chance, they rob them. Several instances have occurred in this town.

Q.—Don't you find this to be the case frequently: Robberies are committed in families; you suggest it is a Chinese domestic, and they protest against it, and afterwards you make proof of it.

A.—Yes, sir; that has occurred frequently. In one particular instance, a certain lady in this town felt very indignant that I even mentioned such a thing as that her Chinaman should commit a robbery. I had simply asked how long she had had the Chinaman.

Q.—Was she engaged in instilling Christianity into the Chinese?

A.—She was engaged in that good work.

Q.—And this was a Christian Chinaman?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you managed to convict him of the robbery, even to the satisfaction of that indignant lady?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They are cunning and expert thieves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the character, as to truth and veracity, of these Christianized Chinamen?

A.—I wouldn't take their word for anything.

Q.—Would they perjure themselves as readily as do the unchristianized?

A.—I believe so.

Q.—What effect does this Christian teaching have upon the Chinese?

A.—It makes them keener and more conscienceless—worse in every way. They learn the English language, and the smarter they get the worse they get, and the more expert in thieving. I know Chinamen who have been here for a long time, and I cannot see that they have been improved by their contact with the whites. On the contrary, they have learned all of our rascality and none of our virtues. I don't think it is natural for a Chinaman to learn anything good. I have known one Chinaman a good many years. He was considered by a good many people, and is now, what they call a "way up" Chinaman—one of the better class. His name is Ah Bean.

Q.—Is he a Christian?

A.—He pretends to be. He is rather smart—has learned telegraphy, etc.

Q.—He is the fellow who tries to bribe public officers, is he?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He is a way up fellow and a good Christian?

A.—Yes, sir. At one time I thought he was a pretty good Chinaman, but now I don't think there is a worse Chinaman on I Street or on the Pacific Coast, because he has learned so much. The more they learn the worse they become.

Q.—What has been the effect in this city of the employment of Chinese? Has it displaced white labor to any great extent in the lighter avocations?

A.—Yes, sir; to a great extent.

Q.—Do you think that they drive servant girls from their places, deprive them of an opportunity of making an honest living?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And has that fact added to the ranks of prostitution?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any such cases?

A.—Yes, sir. I recall two very distinctly, where white girls have been driven to prostitution by being thus driven from their employments.

Q.—They first come into contact with these Chinamen in the honest walks of life, and are then displaced by them. Next they meet them in the lower walks, and still the advantage is against them?

A.—Yes, sir. That condition of affairs exists to an alarming extent.

Q.—Then, instead of the presence of Chinese tending to the advancement of Christian civilization, it has a directly opposite effect.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is claimed by the Chinese missionaries in this State that from sixty to one hundred have become Christianized. Taking that to be true, how many white people have been ruined by their presence here during the last twenty-five years?

A.—The percentage against them is very great. Many more whites have been ruined in this city alone than have been converted in the

whole State. I do not think that Chinese become converted to Christianity at all. I don't think it is possible.

Q.—In San Francisco at an early day, and in Sacramento, there were few boys fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age in the country?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the places occupied by boys in other countries were filled by the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the result was, that when boys came along in the natural growth of the country there was no work for them to do?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—We have an element in San Francisco, and a small element here, known as hoodlums. Might not the growth of that element be justly attributed to the presence of this people in our midst?

A.—I think nine-tenths of it may. In other countries boys find employment in this light work, but here it is done by the Chinese. Boys of tender age have been found in Chinese houses of prostitution frequently.

Q.—Would those boys be liable to visit the houses of white prostitutes?

A.—They would not be so liable.

Q.—Why is that?

A.—The prices are higher, and boys of that age will not take the liberties with white women that they do in Chinatown. In addition to that, it can be said on behalf of the white women that they would not allow boys of ten, eleven, or fourteen years of age to enter their houses. No such cases have ever been reported to the police, while the instances where Chinese women have enticed these youths are very frequent. Some three years ago two boys, one thirteen and the other fifteen, were taken from a Chinese house of prostitution and brought to the Station-house. One belonged here and the other to San Francisco. I met the San Francisco boy about a month afterwards, and found him suffering from a loathsome disease, which he said he contracted in that house.

Q.—Do you know what they do with their sick when they become helpless and unable to make more money?

A.—Put them in some outhouse, or on the sidewalk, to die.

Q.—Without food or bedding?

A.—Generally. I have found men and women, both, in that condition. I have found them by accident, while hunting for other things—stolen goods, criminals, etc.

Q.—You found women without food or drink, and without covering?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And death would have come from disease or starvation, or both?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that the common way of disposing of these women when they become useless?

A.—Yes, sir; if not the only way.

Q.—They are less cared for than are useless domestic animals by the white race?

A.—A great deal less.

Q.—What is the general effect of the presence of this race upon the morals of this country?

A.—Bad.

Q.—Is this population a criminal one?

A.—Principally.

Q.—Do you know of any good that comes from their presence?

A.—I have never heard of any, nor can I think of any.

Q.—Leaving San Francisco out of consideration, have you ever known so many people, in any city, crowded together in the same space that they are crowded here?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever known as vicious a population concentrated in any other city?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any cases of leprosy here?

A.—I know of one case of leprosy here. The leper is a loathsome looking object, and no one will dare to touch him. They will not receive him at the hospital, and there is no place at the Station-house for him. He could go into any store in this city and take whatever he pleased.

Q.—Would it be possible to close up houses of gambling and prostitution entirely in the Chinese quarters?

A.—I think that it would be an utter impossibility. To do it would require a police force large enough to have a man stationed on I Street every fifty or one hundred feet. More policemen would be required for the Chinese quarter than for all the rest of the city. Taking into consideration the present state of taxation, the extra expense would be more than we could stand.

Q.—The Chinese are about one-tenth the population of the city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do they pay one-hundreth part of the tax?

A.—No, sir; I don't think they pay one-thousandth part.

Q.—Do they own any real estate?

A.—I do not know of any case. I have heard that one Chinaman owned a piece of land, but I do not know anything about it.

Q.—Would the houses in which they live be habitable for any other class of people?

A.—No, sir. A few recently erected might be cleansed, but most of them would have to be torn down and rebuilt.

Q.—Tell us how they regard our laws and ordinances relating to health and fire; how they live; whether they buy things here or from Chinese merchants; whom they have displaced, and what would be the effect of sending large numbers of them East?

A.—They totally disregard the fire and health ordinances. They build fires in their rooms on the floor, under the sidewalks and on the sidewalks. The danger of the destruction of the city by fire is very great, especially when a north wind is blowing. The Chinese live together, fifteen or twenty in a small room, and do their cooking there and sleep there. This enables them to live upon probably ten cents a day, or seventy cents a week, while a white laborer would be under an expense, at the very least, of twelve dollars a week. The Chinese use Chinese clothing, live upon Chinese rice, and deal with Chinese merchants. The Chinese washerman has taken the place of the white washerwoman. He has usurped the place of the white girl in families. He has driven white laborers from the factories, the fields, and the ordinary work of laborers. He has invaded a large portion of our manufacturing institutions, displacing white labor,

male and female. He has been enabled to do this from the fact that he works for less than is necessary to support the most economical of white laborers. It has been stated in Eastern papers that the Chinese on this coast are abused, and that they are not protected by the laws. That is not so. It is because the laws have been well enforced in California that the people have stood this thing so long as they have. If we should send a population of this kind to any large city in the United States, and the workingmen should understand the character of the Chinese as we understand it, they would rise up and prevent their settling among them.

GEORGE HING sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Twenty-three years. I went home about two years and a half, and came back about nine years ago.

Q.—What do you do now?

A.—I keep store, and work for the railroad company.

Q.—How many Christian Chinamen are there in California?

A.—I don't know. There are probably somewhere near one hundred.

Q.—Are they Christians, or do they pretend to be Christians?

A.—Some keep it a long time.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—About two days from Canton.

Q.—Do you know how these Chinawomen get here?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know whether they are bought and sold here?

A.—No.

Q.—How many Chinamen are there in California?

A.—I think about one hundred and thirty thousand or one hundred and forty thousand. That is too much. China merchants don't like too much to come.

Q.—Does the Chinese Government like to have these people come here?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do the six companies know who own these Chinawomen here?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know anybody that owns one?

A.—No, sir. I am traveling on the road most of the time.

Q.—How long have you been working for the railroad company?

A.—About eight years.

Q.—If the six companies were to tell the Chinamen who own women that they must send them away, would they do it?

A.—I think not. We have no right to say anything of that kind. I attend to my business, and don't interfere with anybody else.

AH YOU sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in California?

A.—Sixteen years.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—Canton.

Q.—How long have you lived in Sacramento?

A.—Thirteen years.

Q.—What have you been doing in Sacramento?

A.—Keeping a butcher shop.

Q.—Do you know whether Chinawomen are bought and sold here?

A.—No.

Q.—What do these Chinawomen do here?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do many Chinamen bring their wives here from China?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many in California?

A.—I can't tell.

Q.—How many in Sacramento?

A.—I can't tell how many—about two, three, or four here, I guess.

Q.—How do they get these other women? Do they buy them or steal them?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—When those women get sick and are going to die, do they put them in houses by themselves, without food or water?

A.—In case a woman got no husband, and don't know enough to go to the hospital, they put her out that way.

Q.—Why don't the Chinese companies take care of them when they are sick?

A.—The company can't attend to much business of that kind.

Q.—How many gambling houses were there in Sacramento before this excitement?

A.—I don't know. I am a business man and don't know anything about that.

Q.—Did you ever gamble yourself?

A.—Since I came back from China I never gambled.

Q.—Where do you live?

A.—On I Street, between Second and Third.

Q.—Are there any women that live close to your store?

A.—Yes; some family women.

Q.—Do any other kind of women live there?

A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Are there any bad women around there?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the meaning of the word "coolie" in China?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know any Chinese Christians?

A.—Some believe and some do not.

Q.—How many believe?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know any?

A.—I don't know any at all.

Q.—Do you know Ah Bean?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is he a Christian?

A.—He did not used to believe, but he does now.

BILLY HOLUNG sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Q.—What have you been doing?

A.—The first time, mining.

Q.—How long have you lived in Sacramento?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Q.—What have you been doing in Sacramento?

A.—Worked in a saloon first time for an American man on Front Street—Pony Exchange.

Q.—How do these Chinawomen come here—the women that are prostitutes?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who own them?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever see rewards offered for killing men?

A.—Never heard of that.

Q.—Do you know anything about Ah Quong being killed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was he killed for?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who killed him?

A.—I don't know.

Mr. Lewis—Did you ever buy a woman yourself?

A.—No. I don't do that kind of business.

Q.—Six years ago, when you were in the Pony Exchange, did you not buy a woman and give six hundred dollars for her?

A.—Yes, sir; I bought me a wife.

Q.—What became of her?

A.—I own her.

Q.—What is she doing?

A.—Dressmaking.

Q.—Where in San Francisco is she living?

A.—On Jackson Street, up-stairs.

Q.—How many other women are with her?

A.—She is alone.

Mr. Donovan—What do you do for a living?

A.—Keep a store.

Q.—How often do you see your wife?

A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Does she pay you what money she makes?

A.—Yes, sir. The money she gets for dressmaking. I pay for her support.

Q.—Are you married to her?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why don't you keep her in Sacramento?

A.—She quarrels with me.

Q.—Did you ever whip her?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How much money does she give you?

A.—I pay sixty dollars every month.

LEM SCHAUM sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—About fourteen years, sir.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—One hundred and fifty miles from Canton.

Q.—Where were you educated in English?

A.—Down at Oakland.

Q.—By whom?

A.—By Mr. Rowle, the Rev. Dr. Moore, and Dr. Gamble.

Q.—How old were you then?

A.—I came here when I was about fifteen.

Q.—Did you have any relatives in California?

A.—Yes, sir; my father was here.

Q.—How long have you been in Sacramento?

A.—Pretty nearly four months.

Q.—Where did you live before that?

A.—I lived at the Bay.

Q.—Where did you live in San Francisco?

A.—Mostly with my father. When I wanted to study I went to Oakland.

Q.—Are you a Christian Chinaman?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long since you first believed in the Christian religion?

A.—Since about eighteen hundred and seventy.

Q.—Have you tried to make Christians out of your countrymen here?

A.—I tried that; but it is very hard work to do it.

Q.—Do some of them pretend to be Christians when they are not?

A.—Only those grown up fellows; the young boys do not. Boys working around see the American customs, and we can instruct them in no time; but the old ones think Confucius' is the only good religion, and with them it is very hard work.

Q.—Are there a good many Buddhists among them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—None of them ever become Christians, do they?

A.—They will not. They don't know anything about Christianity, and you can't make them understand it. They never will take your word for it.

Q.—You don't know of any Chinamen who believe in the doctrines of Buddha that have been converted to the Christian religion?

A.—Yes; one or two, down at the Bay.

Q.—How many Christian Chinamen do you think there are in California altogether?

A.—About four years ago we formed a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association at the Rev. Dr. Loomis' place. There were twenty-eight of us when we formed that society, but the number has grown up to about five hundred.

Q.—Do you think that many are Christians?

A.—I think about half are real Christians.

Q.—Do you know how these bad women are brought here?

A.—They are stolen and bought in China, and brought here, the same as we buy and sell stock.

Q.—Their condition is a very horrible one, then?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how they are treated?

A.—Yes, sir. The parties who own them generally treat them pretty roughly. If they don't go ahead and make money the owners will give them a good thrashing.

Q.—Suppose you were to convert one of these women, would she have any chance to get away from them?

A.—Yes, sir; they do down at the Bay. The Rev. Dr. Gibson has a Chinese Woman's Home; so has the Rev. Dr. Loomis. When a Chinese woman gets away and goes to either of these places she is taken care of and protected until she can do something for her living, or finds a respectable Chinaman to marry with.

Q.—Don't they try to steal those women back?

A.—They can't do it. They would if they could, but they can't do it.
Q.—How many are there, do you know?
A.—I made inquiry about them about four months ago; twenty or thirty were at Gibson's, and fifteen or twenty at Loomis'.
Q.—They protect them there?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Is it not very common, when those women try to get away, for the people who own them to have them arrested for larceny, and things of that kind?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—They are held by fear of punishment if they try to escape?
A.—Exactly.
Q.—There are cases where Chinamen have cut them all to pieces with knives for running away, are there not?
A.—I never have seen any, but this is what I have heard.
Q.—They torture them?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do they buy and sell these women here?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And hold them in slavery?
A.—Exactly.
Q.—Do you know anything about turning these women out to die when they become sick from disease, and unable to make money?
A.—I have not heard of anything of that kind; but when they are sick, and expect they are going to die, they are taken care of.
Q.—The police officers here have testified that they have found these sick people where they have been left in outbuildings, without food or water?
A.—I presume they do that. I have not seen any case of that kind, and I am not positive.
Q.—You have not associated with these people?
A.—I have not associated with them at all. I am sick of them; I got enough of them.
Q.—You have seen the Chinese quarters? Do you think that it is good for the Chinese, or for the Americans, to have those people living as they do?
A.—I think it is very bad for both Chinese and Americans.
Q.—As a general rule, taking the one hundred and fifty thousand of them in California, they don't learn much good after they come here, do they? Don't they learn the vices of the country?
A.—That is your own fault. No Chinaman can take a walk up and down the street unless you find an Irishman or a Dutchman strike them down. They struck one down and I told them I would have them arrested and put in the County Jail for six months. A great many Chinamen desire to learn to read and write English, and then also our methods of business, or any kind of work; perhaps the arts or sciences.
Q.—They live very cheaply, don't they?
A.—They must live cheaply, sir. They have got to live cheaply, because they only get about fifteen dollars a month, or three or four dollars a week.
Q.—A great many live in the same house?
A.—Yes; a great many live together, because they have not got money enough to have rooms as you have.

Q.—Do you know the house Dr. Gibson rents to them in San Francisco?
A.—He didn't rent that at all. They come in there free.
Q.—The house on Jackson Street, near the theater?
A.—That is our mission.
Q.—He rents it to Chinamen, don't he?
A.—No, sir. He has got nothing to do with it; he has no money to invest in that business.
Q.—Who does rent it?
A.—I think some American rents to Chinamen, and the Chinamen rents to the Chinese, but don't know.
Q.—Suppose it was proven to you that Gibson rented that building to Chinamen, what would you think of Dr. Gibson?
A.—I would think that he would be a very bad man.
Q.—It has been in testimony that he does rent that building to Chinese, and that he makes a profit out of it. What do you think of that?
A.—I think he would be a very bad man if he does that.
Q.—That is a very bad place, is it not?
A.—It is a very dirty place—enough, almost, to kill a man. It is so strong there that I can't go around Jackson Street now.
Q.—It is in a very filthy condition?
A.—Exactly.
Q.—What did you do before you went into the mission?
A.—I was in the mines. My father owned some mines; but my profession was geologist and mineralogist.
Q.—Did you ever study that profession much?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Where did you study it?
A.—At home in China. I guess I know as much as any of them at home—more, too.
Q.—Do you know whether the Chinese Government is in favor of its people coming here or not?
A.—It is not in favor of it, but the government can't help itself. The policy of the Chinese Government has been exclusive. It desires to keep its people at home. This immigration is mostly from the Province of Canton.
Q.—Suppose the mass of that immigration was stopped, do you think it would have any influence on our commercial relations with other parts of China?
A.—No. I think this immigration must stop. I say it is not only ruining the Americans, but it ruins the Chinese. Their wages, we notice, come down every day. A short time ago Chinamen got thirty-six dollars a month working on the railroad. What do they get now? Twenty-six dollars per month—one dollar a day. This immigration must be stopped in some way.
Q.—Do you think, if proper representations were made to the Chinese Government by intelligent Chinamen, as to the state of affairs here, they would willingly aid in stopping it—stopping this immigration of the lower classes here?
A.—The government, I am afraid, would not be able to do it. It has eighteen provinces, and a revolution in every province almost.
Q.—It is claimed that if we were to attempt to stop it ourselves the Chinese Government would be offended?
A.—No, they would not be offended; but they would be very glad

to do that, the same as I am. The Chinese Government would be only too glad to prevent their people coming to this country.

Q.—What is the general opinion of Christian Chinamen with whom you associate in this State as to the policy or impolicy of having this Chinese immigration continue without any limits?

A.—We think that this immigration must be stopped. It must be stopped in some way, and then we can look after those Christians educated in this country. We want to stretch forth our hand as far as we can so as to instruct them about a better world than this. That is our object, and a good many of them are going back to preach at home. Looking at this thing from a Christian standpoint, I think that Christianity is not advanced by this immigration, and I would give anything in the world to have it stopped.

Q.—In the Eastern States, when we proposed to check this immigration, or to limit it to the better class of Chinese, we were met with this proposition: that Chinese immigration to this country would have the result of Christianizing China. I understand you to say that the immigration, such as is coming here now, don't tend to the advancement of Christianity?

A.—It does not.

Q.—So it would be better, then, from your standpoint as a Chinaman, to stop it, for by stopping it you would make more Christians?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the organization of the six companies, and what their purposes are?

A.—Yes, sir. The six companies see so many of our nation coming to this country poor that they try to provide for them; but lately they telegraphed to the Chinese Hospital at Hongkong not to let any more come here. We don't know how we stand here now. It is not friendly. There is going to be a row. Those who arrived at San Francisco lately had not, of course, heard anything of this, but I think it will check immigration. I have heard Chinese merchants talk about this matter, and they say this immigration must be stopped if they want to live. They don't know how in the world they can stand it.

Q.—What is the opinion of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong and Shanghai, and other Chinese ports? Are they in favor of stopping it?

A.—Those fellows at home have nothing to do with emigration from Hongkong to this country.

Q.—There is no fear that if we were to stop immigration it would interfere with our trade with the Chinese people?

A.—None whatever. The Chinese merchants want it stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a friendly way.

Q.—Do you know anything about notices of rewards being posted up in Chinese quarters in San Francisco or here for the punishment of certain men—a notice of this kind: Five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars will be given for the assassination or murder of some Chinaman?

A.—I do. That is a Chinese custom. When members of a company do anything against the rules of that company they are punished. Suppose one member of a company comes to me and says: "Go and steal a woman from a Chinaman," and I do so for him. Because I favor him, his enemies prove I stole the woman, and put

up a reward of five hundred or one thousand dollars to have me killed. That is the way they do.

Q.—Do they post those rewards up publicly?

A.—I think not; I think they do that in secret.

Q.—Has it been your experience that those secret judgments are carried into execution?

A.—They pop it to you every time.

Q.—Almost every time a judgment is entered that a man shall die, and they offer so much money to have him killed, the man is killed?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—They take every advantage?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is regarded as a death sentence?

A.—Yes, sir. The man knows he has to die, but gets out of the way if he can.

Q.—That makes it difficult for any Chinamen, if they are disposed, to protect women?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If a Chinaman takes a woman to the mission, that sort of a reward will be offered?

A.—Yes, sir; most likely.

Q.—Do you know of their custom of settling cases that get into the Courts? For instance, a Chinaman is arrested for kidnaping one of these women. Do you know anything about their settling that among themselves and keeping the testimony away from the Courts?

A.—I believe they do that.

Q.—They have some sort of a tribunal in which they settle this thing for themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have they a tribunal which punishes for offenses against their customs?

A.—Yes, sir. For instance, suppose I should march myself out and kill a Chinaman. I am brought before the company and made to pay a fine. They take the money and send it back to the family of the killed party to support his mother.

Q.—If you kill a member of the See-yup Company, the See-yup Company will determine, through this tribunal, that you shall pay so much money?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Suppose you pay that money?

A.—Then I will be all right.

Q.—They would not try to punish you by law?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Suppose you refuse to pay the money?

A.—I must go through the American Courts.

Q.—And they will convict you?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—If you do pay the money they will protect you against the American laws?

A.—They let the whole matter drop.

Q.—And keep witnesses out of the way?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is impossible, then, to administer justice, under our laws, to this Chinese population?

A.—Exactly; it is impossible.

Q.—Do you know anything about Chinamen coming here under contract to work so long after they get here?

A.—Yes, sir; when men have no money to get to California they borrow it and make a contract to work until they have refunded that money. There are very few cases where the lenders have lost anything, for the working classes of the Chinese, as a rule, keep all such contracts faithfully. When Chinamen desire to go back to China the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets unless they have a check or ticket from the six companies, or from the missionaries. This is done to protect the creditors of the Chinamen living in this country.

Q.—Do you know to what extent Christianity is being spread in China?

A.—Very strong now.

Q.—You are glad to see that, of course?

A.—Oh, yes! glad to hear of it.

Q.—Do you know what denominations are making the most converts?

A.—The Presbyterians in Canton; but I think Methodists in Shanghai and Wong-bow. The Catholics are getting along more slowly.

Q.—To what denomination do you belong?

A.—To the First Congregational Church.

Q.—Do you know how many Christian Chinamen there are in this city?

A.—I guess about twenty-four.

Q.—And how many in San Francisco?

A.—Three hundred and sixty or three hundred and seventy. There are a little over one hundred running around the country. I think the genuine Christians in California will number about two hundred.

Q.—Do you preach to them?

A.—Yes; but I do not preach for a salary.

Q.—Have you any other business?

A.—My business is geologist.

Q.—What do you do for a living here?

A.—I have an uncle who keeps a store, and he is going home. He wanted me to collect his debts, and wrote to me to come up and stay with him for a while.

Q.—Is he a Christian?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How do the Chinese generally regard Christian Chinamen?

A.—With a great deal of prejudice. This is because they know we are better than they are.

Q.—If the Chinese merchants here were to unite together, could they not give criminals up to justice if they desired?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can the six companies send lewd and improper characters back to China, or stop their immigration?

A.—Yes, sir; in a measure, by advice, but they have no power to command it to be done.

SAM LEE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you lived in Sacramento?

A.—I came back from the mountains a few days ago.

Q.—What part of the mountains?

A.—Bakersfield.

Q.—Have you ever seen rewards posted up—offering rewards for the murder of Chinamen?

A.—Yes; in San Francisco.

Q.—What do those papers say?

A.—Just put up to say they pay one thousand dollars or five hundred dollars to kill.

Q.—Any names signed?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How do you know who will pay?

A.—They go and find out before they do it.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—No, sir. I went to school once to learn something. I wanted to learn to speak English, and the American law.

Q.—What you understand by religion, then, is learning English?

A.—Learning American man's law and what the American man knows.

TWELFTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 4th, 1876.

O. C. JACKSON sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you been in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Q.—How long have you resided in Sacramento?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Q.—What is your present occupation?

A.—Regular police officer in the City of Sacramento.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the force?

A.—I have been an officer since eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, but not on the regular force all the time.

Q.—Are you familiar with the Chinese quarters of this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is their condition as regards cleanliness?

A.—It would be simply ridiculous to compare it with the white part of the city. It is filthy in the extreme.

Q.—How do they live? Do many live in the same house?

A.—They are packed in, three tiers deep. I have visited Chinatown hundreds of times in search of Chinese thieves, and have seen them stowed away head and feet together, in cellars and under sidewalks, and all their suroundings of the most filthy character.

Q.—Do you know how these Chinese prostitutes are held—whether in slavery or not?

A.—I think they are all held in slavery. They are all bought and sold the same as horses and cows, bringing prices according to age and beauty.

Q.—Do you know how they are treated?

A.—As slaves, and punished as the owners may choose.

Q.—What sort of punishments are inflicted?

A.—I do not know, only from hearsay.

Q.—What chance have these women to escape if they should so desire?

A.—Very little chance. Where they do get away they are generally caught and brought back to the owners again.

Q.—Do they resort to the processes of our Courts in order to recover women who have escaped?

A.—Yes, sir; in a great many cases to my knowledge. They will swear out a warrant for her arrest for grand larceny or some felony. Sometimes it is sworn out against the man who has her, and sometimes against both. As soon as they get possession of the woman, they trifle with the cases until they fall through. It is almost impossible for a woman to escape.

Q.—Do you know what is done with these women when they become sick, helpless, and incurably diseased?

A.—Where they see that they will be of no further use to make money, they turn them out on the sidewalk to die. I have seen men and women also turned out to die in this manner. I have found dead men while searching for stolen property, and have had the Coroner attend to them. The Chinese are very superstitious in regard to sickness and death, and will have nothing to do with their unfortunate fellow-countrymen. A great many die in out-of-the-way places, abandoned by the Chinese, without food or drink.

Q.—Do you know whether Chinese prostitutes have been in the habit of soliciting young boys of tender age?

A.—I do not remember any cases of late occurrence. Since the present Chief of Police went into office there has been little of that business, as he has kept the places shut up. Previous to that, these women were in the habit of soliciting openly. I have seen in these houses boys of ten, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years of age.

Q.—Have you ever heard of boys of that age visiting white houses of prostitution?

A.—No, sir; I never knew of any such case.

Q.—Do you believe the white women would allow it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—This is frequent in the Chinese quarter?

A.—It has been.

Q.—How is their testimony received in Court?

A.—I would not believe a Chinaman under oath, for they will swear whichever way interest or prejudice directs. They are in the habit of compromising felonies and offenses. They have their own secret tribunals, where they try men for offenses. I was present at one of their meetings a short time ago, and they questioned me very closely regarding certain Chinamen whom they accused of furnishing evidence. This week, in the County Court, we had a trial of a Chinaman whom I arrested for stealing from the Congregational Church school-room. He was caught in the room by the Chinaman who keeps it in order, and held until I got there and took him into custody. There were three Chinamen there when he was arrested and searched, besides Mrs. Shane, the teacher. Two of these Chinamen begged the white witnesses on several occasions not to go to Court and testify, else they would be killed by order of their countrymen. In the Police Court they were not needed, and were not called. Two or three nights before the trial came on in the County Court, this Chinaman, Fon Fon, came to my residence very much excited, and wanted me to go down town with him. I asked him what for, and he said the Ky-che-lung was holding a meeting, and he wanted me to go before it. He said they were meeting to make him pay one dollar

a day for every day this man had been in jail, or else hire a lawyer to get him out, saying that if the man was convicted and he did not pay this money he would be killed. He also said that he had not dared to go down I Street since the man's arrest. I went to the meeting of the Ky-che-lung and was questioned very closely. To see what they were up to I evaded their questions, and finally told them this man had nothing to do with the matter. This was what they were after, and one told me he did not believe me. On the trial the two other Chinese had disappeared, and an attachment had to be sent for Fon Fon. On the stand he perjured himself, declaring he knew nothing of things that occurred there the day of arrest. He was very much scared and doubtless acted under orders. The Chinese told me that the whole matter had been settled. The great number of offenses committed by Chinese among themselves are settled long before they come to issue in our Courts. They use threats and intimidation among themselves, but never towards the whites.

Q.—Do you know anything about the murder of Ah Quong?

A.—Yes, sir. That was as Mr. Jones stated.

Q.—Do you know anything about the posting up of offers of rewards for assassinations?

A.—I have had them, but of course could not read them. I have had them translated. They offer so much for the murder of a particular individual, and agree to protect the murderer.

Q.—Do you know any Christian Chinamen?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the employment of Chinamen in this city, in the place of white girls, has led to the prostitution of the whites in any degree?

A.—I cannot say. My opinion is that the presence of the Chinese tends to degrade the working classes, but I can't say that I know of any instances where white girls have been driven to prostitution because of the Chinese.

Q.—How much a day can Chinese laborers of the lower classes support themselves upon?

A.—They can live on ten cents a day. White men cannot board themselves for less than fifty cents a day. The Chinese evade all the tax they can. A poll tax receipt is passed around from one to the other, and they swear themselves clear of paying whenever they can.

Q.—Do they import much of their food and clothing from China?

A.—Yes, sir. They spend very little money with Americans. They come here, stay until they get some money together, and then go home again. While they are here they are sending money home all the time.

Q.—From what you have seen, do you think the presence of the Chinese here tends to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—It has the reverse effect. It is also degrading to white labor; instead of learning good, they are learning vice. They are becoming educated only in thievery, and perjury, and everything bad.

Q.—In the administration of justice, do the officers meet with any assistance at the hands of the more respectable portion of the Chinese?

A.—They stand in the way of the administration of the law, from the head men down to the lowest thieves. They are a nation of thieves, the lowest being under the direction and management of the

more intelligent, who know the laws, hire lawyers, procure testimony, and act as receivers of stolen goods. When you are on I Street, searching for information, you can't find a man but what will answer to all your questions, "No sabe." Sometimes they put up jobs on their fellow-countrymen, and convict them of crime, whether guilty or not. They have no respect for our laws, and consider them only of use in so far as they can use them to work their own personal ends. They settle everything in their own councils, and as the thing goes there so it goes elsewhere.

Q.—What is the great difficulty in the administration of the law?

A.—Our ignorance of their language; and unless white witnesses are very familiar with Chinese faces, they have great trouble in identifying them. Officers have no difficulty on that score, but others do.

CHARLES P. O'NEIL recalled.

Mr. Haymond—Do you know anything about the murder of the first interpreter?

A.—Yes, sir. He belonged to the Ning-yeung Company, which broke off from the See-yup Company. He was considered as a pretty bad sort of man, for he was going after some Chinamen pretty lively. He was in the habit of assisting to make convictions, trumping up false charges, etc.

Q.—How do you know they were false?

A.—They proved so to be afterwards.

Q.—How was he removed?

A.—They sent to China for a man to come here and kill him. Letters were sent to this Chinaman at Folsom, where he was living, and also telegraphic dispatches, warning him that he was to be murdered. He immediately came to Sacramento City and went into a gambling house. He was sitting down, leaning over the table, and this man that was to kill him was standing opposite. This fellow walked behind the interpreter and shot him. As he fell, he shot him a second time, and then rushed to the street. This was about six o'clock in the evening. He walked about forty steps up the street. He then crossed the street and walked about one hundred and fifty feet further. Then he threw his pistol in a doorway, went probably seventy-five feet further, and jumped down into a yard and disappeared. He went to China and was there pretty nearly a year, when he came back and died in San Francisco, just about the time we discovered his whereabouts. Before he did this killing he had gone to China. He was then sent for by the companies and came back. He was in this State only three or four days when he killed his man.

Mr. Donovan—What reason had they for wanting this man murdered?

A.—There was a white man murdered in Amador County by some Chinese in his employ. He was a Mr. Griswold, a wealthy ditch owner. The Chinese fled to Marysville. Ah Gow, the interpreter, was living there then, and he went to white men and said "The murderers of Mr. Griswold are in a wash-house across the street. Arrest them, and we will make the reward." The men were arrested, taken to Amador County and hung. That is why Ah Gow was killed.

Q.—Do you know what company brought this man out?

A.—No, sir; I only learned that from the Chinese a year after the murderer left. The head of one of the companies in San Francisco

was arrested for conspiracy, and brought to Sacramento. On the preliminary examination he was discharged. He was a very old man, and was the man who presided at the meeting at which the reward was offered for the murder.

Q.—Was he a Ning-yeung man?

A.—No. Ah Gow was a Ning-yeung man.

Q.—When was this?

A.—Twelve years or more ago. Professional fighters are in the constant employ of the companies. These fighters committed several murders here some time ago, but we could not catch them. Several were arrested, but nothing could be proven. The Chinese told me that they had settled the thing in their own tribunals, and that ended it.

Committee adjourned to meet in San Francisco, Monday, May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock A. M.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26th, 1876.

F. L. GORDON sworn.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know of any persons being killed among the Chinese by hired assassins?

A.—I know of three.

Q.—What is your business?

A.—For some years I have been publishing a Chinese newspaper in this city. I am not doing that just now.

Q.—How long were you engaged in that business?

A.—Three years this month.

Q.—Do you ever transact any business for these people?

A.—Yes, sir; I have done mercantile business with them, printing, collections, etc. I have collected poll tax, and done general business with them. I have been frequently called from the city on business for Chinese. The last time was at Vallejo, in regard to a shooting scrape at the quicksilver mines three or four miles from that place. The Chinese sent for me to go there and look after things. When I got there I found that the trouble had resulted from an attempt made to shoot Ah John. Two men were arrested, and they sent to San Francisco and hired eleven others to go up and swear that they did not attempt to shoot anybody. Ah John then sent down and got fourteen or fifteen to swear that they saw the shooting. Two men were brought there to swear whom I knew were in San Francisco when the difficulty occurred.

Q.—Do you know of any cases where they have hired men to kill others?

A.—Yes, sir. The first case I know of is that of Ah Suey, a member of the Wong-tung-sing Society. He did something contrary to their rules in regard to the collection of money. I was in Ah Suey's house the very day he was killed. He knew there was a reward offered for his death, and he had not gone out for some days. He told me he was going to collect some money, and would go to China in a sailing vessel. I told him I heard there was a reward offered

for his death, and he had better look out. During the day he went into Washington Alley thirty or forty feet, when he was shot in the back and instantly killed.

Q.—Who offered the reward?

A.—I heard that the society offered it. I think the amount was eight hundred dollars.

Q.—Have you seen rewards of that kind posted up?

A.—Yes, sir; they are written on red paper.

Q.—Mention some other cases.

A.—A Chinaman on Jackson Street was sent for by Chinamen, to whom he had loaned money, and was told that if he would go to a certain room on Jackson Street they would pay him. Two men waited for him there, and they killed him.

Q.—Was there any evidence of a reward having been offered for his death?

A.—I heard it spoken of in this way, before it happened: that there would be money paid for his death. I was in a house two days before the killing and there heard the matter spoken of. I am perfectly satisfied that his death was the result of a reward.

Q.—Do you know of any other case?

A.—There was a priest in Spofford Alley who was told that if he gave any testimony against other Chinamen he would be killed. He was badly cut soon after, but I think he recovered. Mr. Locke and myself waited two or three hours for the man to come to do the cutting, in order to arrest him. We knew the fellow who had threatened to do it. After we left the attack was made.

Q.—What was the date of these two murders?

A.—I think one was a year ago in February, and the other was a month or two later. I know of a case where a woman was cut because she would not consent to be blackmailed. A Chinaman, Ah Chuck, went into a house of prostitution, and Chin Cook, a prostitute, borrowed his pocket knife, and, after using it, laid it on the table. In a few minutes he said he was going, and wanted his knife. It had disappeared from the table, and he said she would have to return the knife or pay him for it. He said it cost him one dollar and twenty-five cents, and he would come the next night for the money. Mr. Locke was sent for, and he told her to pay no attention to it; that the Chinaman was trying to blackmail her. She gave Locke two dollars and fifty cents, and told him to buy as good a knife as he could for the money. He did so, and she offered the man the knife. He refused to take it, saying his knife was a broken one and he didn't want a new one. She pawned some of her clothing for twelve dollars, but he would not take that. He then said his knife was worth eighty dollars, and told her he would slash her if she did not pay it. He afterwards cut her with a knife. She screamed and tried to get under the bed, when he cut her again. Mr. Locke and myself found him on Clay Street and arrested him. The next day he was bailed out, when he went up there and cut her again with a hatchet. Another woman, Chin Woey, was cut in the head and arm and face for refusing to pay thirty dollars blackmail to two Chinamen, one of whom kept a gambling house and the other a wash-house. Locke and myself arrested the gambler, and he was bailed out. The next day he and two others laid in wait for me with iron bars. My revolver, however, frightened them, and they retreated.

Q.—Was there a reward offered for your death?

A.—Yes, sir. There was a reward of six hundred dollars offered for me, and one of two hundred and fifty dollars offered for a Chinaman in my employ. In March, of this year, I was told not to go to a certain house on Clay Street, or I would be killed. One day I went there, and was asked into a room where several Chinamen were—two with iron bars, one of whom had threatened to kill me. The door was locked after me, and these men advanced. I sprang to the door, drew a pistol, and kept off the Chinamen while I unlocked the door from behind and ran into the street and escaped. Saw a notice offering a reward for my death posted up in Chinatown. Cut it down, and have the translation. It says that any man who wants to get rich suddenly can do so by killing me, for six hundred dollars will be paid for my death. It was authorized by the "Wash-house Society." I had threatened to sue them and recover three thousand four hundred dollars on a contract for printing, and they thought they could escape payment by murdering me. My Chinese servant knew of this arrangement, and was my friend, so they offered two hundred and fifty dollars for his death.

Q.—What are "hatchet men?"

A.—Fighting men; a class of men in Chinatown that can be hired to defend any house or store that is threatened, and will cut and kill indiscriminately. About a year and a half ago a store at Number Nine Hundred and Seven or Nine Hundred and Nine, Dupont Street, was threatened. A riot took place, and hired "hatchet men" broke into the store, shooting, cutting, and destroying. Some months ago a riot occurred at Number Eight Hundred and Ten, Dupont Street, regarding the employment of Chinese in shoe factories, and the retention of wages. Store-keepers hired "hatchet men," and they fought the strikers. Nine were wounded, and fifteen or twenty arrests made. None were convicted. Know a large number of professional fighters here.

Q.—What do you know of the character of the Chinese for honesty, as a general rule?

A.—As far as I have seen, I think that Chinamen who act honestly do it from policy, and not principle. A good many Chinamen with whom I have been thrown in contact have been straightforward, but I belive that was only policy.

Q.—Do you know of any regular system of blackmail among the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir; about three months ago three Chinamen went around to do their regular collecting. They belong to a society having its headquarters on Ross Alley. They went around among Chinese prostitutes, and told them that a new Chief of Police had come in, and, unless he received a handsome present, would shut up the houses. They collected from one and a half to five dollars from each one, and it was divided among the members of that society.

Q.—How many Chinese prostitutes are there in this city?

A.—About one thousand eight hundred. They are divided into two classes, one for white men and the other for Chinamen. With the white men prostitutes the Chinamen will have nothing to do, saying that if a Chinawoman degrades herself by prostituting with white men she is too low for a Chinaman.

Q.—Do you know anything about money being paid to protect gambling houses?

A.—Yes, sir. Some two years ago one of these Chinamen went

around among the gambling houses and told them that by paying a license of from eight to thirty dollars a month they could escape arrest; but if by mistake they should be arrested their fine would be paid from this money. If they did not pay this license they would be arrested, and their business broken up. Nearly all the gambling houses paid it, and these men went around for months collecting it. A special officer went around to see that the collections were made.

Q.—Do you know whether Chinese prostitutes are free or slaves?

A.—They are owned sometimes by men and sometimes by women. I know many cases of their being bought and sold. There are many leading Chinamen here who have shares in Chinese houses of prostitution. Among them are Ah Fook, who has charge of the joss house at the head of St. Louis Alley; Yee Yum, on Jackson Street; Him Lung Mok, who has a store on Dupont Street, nearly opposite Commercial.

Q.—Do you know whether Chinamen sell their wives?

A.—Yes, sir. I had a Chinaman working for me two and a half years ago, who got sick and out of money. He put his wife into a house of prostitution, and let her out for so much a month. After she had been there three or four weeks he sold her to the proprietors of the house. His name was Yung Sung.

Q.—Is there any way for these women to buy themselves free?

A.—Those in houses for white men have no chance; but those for Chinamen receive many presents of money, etc., which are for their own use.

LEE KAN sworn.

Mr. Pierson—How long have you been in California?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Q.—What business have you been in?

A.—Interpreter for the Bank of California for nine years.

Q.—From what part of China did you come?

A.—From Canton.

Q.—Do you know how many Chinamen there are in San Francisco?

A.—About thirty thousand.

Q.—What class of Chinamen do we have here, as a general thing?

A.—There are some merchants, but the most of them are laborers; we call them farmers in China.

Q.—What do you mean by a coolie in China?

A.—Those who are sold to slavery to some parties, to work for so many years.

Q.—Do you know anything about the six companies in San Francisco?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know the heads of those companies?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do all the Chinamen that come to San Francisco come consigned to those companies?

A.—They come by themselves. When they come here an inspector for each company boards the vessel and looks after them.

Q.—Do you know of any Chinamen that come here under contract, to work until they earn their passage money?

A.—Not with the six companies. They may borrow from their friends and relatives, and then, when they earn money here, pay them back.

Mr. Donovan—Do you know anything about buying and selling women for purposes of prostitution?

A.—I know very little about that, for I am not in that line of business.

Q.—Do you know any men engaged in that business?

A.—I do not know whether I do or not. I have merely heard it talked about.

Q.—Do you believe it to be true that women are bought and sold for purposes of prostitution?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know any Chinese Christians?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you one?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are these men real Christians, or are they only pretending to be?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—As a rule are they not such persons as would become Christians, or anything else, for a good position and a good salary?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Would all of them become Christians for good salaries and good positions?

A.—I guess so.

Q.—Do you hear any of them say that Sunday School is a good place to learn English?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did it strike you that they were more anxious to learn English than to get religious teachings?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do the Chinese respect this mission here?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Have the Chinese companies tried to stop the Chinese from coming here?

A.—Over a month ago they had a meeting of merchants and company men, and they sent a dispatch to China. A good many Chinamen had paid their passage money before they got the news. I think, from this time, there won't be so much immigration, because the merchants have sent another dispatch to their agents or correspondents not to send any freight on vessels carrying more than one hundred passengers.

Q.—About how many Christian Chinamen are there here?

A.—Not more than two hundred.

Q.—Do those men discard the Chinese habit and costume?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do they wear their queues?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are they more respected than they were before they became Christians?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are they more honest?

A.—No, sir. They only change their religion. They are no better than they were before, when they were heathens.

Q.—Are the Chinamen coming here able to get employment as fast as they come?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have the wages of Chinamen been reduced very much during the last ten years?

A.—Yes, sir.

JAMES R. ROGERS, the officer detailed by the Chief of Police, at the request of the Committee, to collect statistics regarding Chinese in San Francisco, pursuant to the resolution of the Committee heretofore adopted, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the instructions received from your honorable Committee, I have endeavored, in the limited time in which I was engaged in the matter (six days), to obtain and collect for your information details relative to the different industrial pursuits which are either monopolized by the Chinese or are fast becoming so. From the fact that this class of our community have reduced the prices to what would be almost starvation to our white men and women, thereby showing the cause, in a great measure, of the lack of employment in our city, and the prolific cause of our young men growing up in idleness, and our women, in very many instances, driven to the last resort, of which our city will furnish abundant proof, these are matters of the most serious consideration. It would require, as will be apparent to your Committee, considerably more time to collect for your information reliable and thoroughly accurate data regarding the inroads made upon the different avocations whereby our citizens are gaining their livelihood; but, as before stated, the extremely limited time allowed me must be my excuse for giving the general summary which I have the honor to offer for your consideration.

CIGAR MAKING.

There are about three thousand three hundred Chinese employed in the business of cigar making, earning from forty to ninety cents, and perhaps in some instances one dollar per day. There are in the vicinity of two hundred and sixty places where cigars are manufactured, the larger proportion of which are carried on by Chinese, and a very small number where Chinese and white labor are employed conjointly. The number of cigars manufactured in the First Congressional District of California during the last twelve months, nine-tenths of which have been made in the City and County of San Francisco, and by Chinese labor, amounts to one hundred and twenty million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand. This includes about six million cigaritos. Deduct six million made by white labor, and the balance, one hundred and fourteen million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand, remains. Many of the cigaritos are manufactured from the butts of cigars picked up from the street, in front of cellars and bar-rooms, as can be seen gathered by Chinamen every morning on our public streets. These are again manufactured into material for smoking, and sold at the different Chinese depots at the rate of five cents per package, made up in the form of cigaritos.

OF LAUNDRIES.

There are about three hundred scattered throughout the city, averaging five men each. Some of these establishments employ double sets of hands, and run day and night. It may safely be said there are fifteen hundred men employed, exclusively Chinese, in Chinese wash-houses in this city, while as many more are employed at the larger establishments of the same nature which are carred on by white management. Not less than three thousand men are employed in this business alone.

PEDDLING.

About three hundred are engaged in peddling fruit, vegetables, and fish, while many others are engaged in going from house to house selling laces, tape, needles, pins, matches, cigars, and human hair, which our ladies use to adorn their heads; in fact, almost all the material sold in our small retail dry goods stores can be procured from Chinamen at your door, and at prices which those who are doing a legitimate business cannot possibly compete with.

CLOTHING.

There are about thirty manufactories of men's clothing carried on by Chinese, the men doing the main portion of the work, while the women do the light finishing.

SLIPPER MANUFACTURIES.

Of these there are eleven, where large quantities of this article are made, the main work being done by men at the shop, and the finishing by Chinese women at their homes during the day; in fact, nearly all of this article is from Chinese labor.

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A very large number of men are employed and an immense amount of material manufactured into merchandise of this nature, of which my limited time does not allow me to give you the full details, but there is no doubt but what eight-tenths of the ladies' and children's gaiters and shoes made in this city are of Chinese manufacture.

MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Shirts, night-dresses, chemises—in fact, every article of such nature—are being made up in large quantities by Chinamen and Chinese women; this to the dismay of our sewing girls, who vainly attempt to compete with Chinese labor. In very many of our retail stores where such merchandise as ladies' underwear is displayed for sale, the articles are the production and handiwork of a Chinaman, to the exclusion of the white girl, who, up to the present time, has made an honorable living by her needle.

LODGING HOUSES.

There are about thirty known as such, where Chinese herd in large numbers, while there are very many more places of a similar nature. Very few of the domestics employed in families but what sleep in the Chinese quarter, sleeping in rooms containing from six men to twenty and forty, and even one hundred have been known to occupy a single apartment. Closed at all points, the atmosphere, upon entering one of these places in the morning, is beyond description. As a sanitary measure, this is a matter that should and has engaged the attention of the authorities; and the law known as the "pure-air law" was passed by our Legislature as a purely sanitary measure, and for the protection of our citizens and the prevention of an epidemic. This law is being enforced by the Police Department.

DOMESTICS.

There are about five thousand Chinese employed as cooks, nurses, dish-washers, bed-makers, and waiters. These are employed by families, lodging houses, etc.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME

Have been principally confined to the small streets and alleys in the Chinese quarter of this city, and comprise in number between one hundred and fifty and two hundred. These are occupied by a class of inmates brought to this country for the purpose of serving a term of years as prostitutes. During the day these women, as far as practicable, are employed at the various branches of industry—as working on shirts, slippers, men's clothing, women's underwear, etc. As this class of operatives do not receive pay for this extra work, it must naturally work a fearful injury to the honest white girl who depends upon her needle for support. I need not describe in detail these places, or their disastrous tendencies upon our community, as the public press, from time to time, have fully advised you in all matters connected with this branch of our Chinese quarter.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHIRTS

Of every description has been largely engaged in, and is being carried on extensively by Chinese, giving employment to both men and this class of women.

OPIUM SMOKING.

This habit had formerly been practiced by the Chinese almost exclusively, every Chinese house being provided with the drug, together with all the implements for using the article. Regular depots are also established, where opium is smoked at regular and stated prices, where parties smoke until insensible, then sleep off the deadly effects. While this was practiced among the Chinese alone, no particular attention was given the subject, but very recently not less than eight places have been started, furnished with opium pipes, beds for sleeping off the fumes, etc. These latter places were conducted by Chinamen, and patronized by both white men and women, who visited these dens at all hours of the day and night, the habit and its deadly results becoming so extensive as to call for action on the part of the authorities, and an ordinance was passed which had the effect of breaking up those places, but the practice, deeply rooted, still continues. The Department of Police, in enforcing the law with regard to this matter, have found white women and Chinamen side by side under the effects of this drug—a humiliating sight to any one who has anything left of manhood.

THE PRACTICE OF GAMBLING

Has been carried on very extensively in all its various branches. The many places where this vice has been carried on are now being kept closed by order of the Chief of Police—as far as practicable.

THE DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS,

Such as brokers, butchers, carpenters, employment offices, jewelers, watchmakers, pawn-shops, tinsmiths, barbers, josh houses, and, in fact, very many other matters connected with this class of our community, had I the time I should be glad to give you the details; but, as before stated, the excuse must be given for this short report which I offer you.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. ROGERS.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27th, 1876.

GILES H. GRAY sworn.

Mr. Pierson—What official position do you hold?

A.—Surveyor of Customs for the Port of San Francisco.

Q.—How long have you occupied the position?

A.—About three years.

Q.—Have you any data in your possession by which we can arrive at the number of Chinamen who have come to this country?

A.—The Custom House records will show that. I have here a passenger list similar to that carried by every steamer in the China trade, and certified to by the United States Consul.

[Witness exhibited a passenger list similar to those carried by every steamer coming here from China, and which must be certified to by the United States Consul before vessels can clear. The list contains the names of the passengers, the sex, occupation, nativity, village or town, and whether they are free or hired emigrants.]

The certificate of the Consul reads as follows:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT HONGKONG.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States for the Island of Hongkong and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the within named persons, being inhabitants and subjects of China, to the number of eight hundred and seventy-six (876), are, each and all of them, free and voluntary emigrants, going hence to San Francisco, in the United States of America, on board the steamship Colorado, of New York, and that I am personally satisfied, by evidence produced, of the truth of the facts herein mentioned.

Done in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled an Act to prohibit the coolie trade, approved April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and an Act supplemental to the Acts in relation to immigration, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate, this fifteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

[CONSULATE SEAL.] D. H. BAILEY, United States Consul.

The majority of the emigrants, as shown by these lists, are laborers, and it also shows that they are free. We do not permit a single Chinese individual to land here until this list is filed in the Custom House. There is a law of Congress which prohibits the coolie trade. This is section two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight of the United States Revised Statutes. Section two thousand one hundred and sixty-two provides for the certificate, and there are severe penalties provided for bringing passengers to this port without that certificate. The Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five (page four hundred and seventy-seven of the session laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four–five) provides for the prevention of the embarkation of lewd and immoral persons, criminals, etc. The Collector of the Port is instructed to prevent their landing, if they should gain a passage, and return them to China in the ship which brought them. On the twenty-second of July last, the Collector and myself undertook to carry out this law, and we have thus far always detained the immigrants on board Chinese passenger vessels sufficiently long to give parties an opportunity to make complaint in regard to any of them as belonging to the prohibited classes. We detain them on board twenty-four hours, but there has yet never been a single complaint, for there is no one here with sufficient knowledge

of the facts to proceed. The law is practically worthless, so far as this portion of it is concerned. When women come here, a letter is sent by the American Consul at Hongkong, inclosing photographs of the women, and saying that he is satisfied that they do not come within the prohibited classes. [Witness exhibits a large number of photographs of Chinese women received in this manner.] Before women are permitted to go on board ships, they must have photographs taken at their own expense, and must swear to a certain state of facts. They must tell whence they came, where they are going, what their occupation is, whether married or single, why they go to a foreign country, etc., and produce witnesses who must also swear to a similar state of affairs. If the Consul is satisfied that they are respectable women, tickets are sold them, and they come here. When they present his certificate here we cannot go behind that from mere suspicion. Since last July there have arrived here not more than two hundred and fifty women, but previous to that every steamer brought two hundred and fifty and upwards. Very few prostitutes come now, the majority of the women immigrants being family women. There is a difference between the two classes, which an intelligent observer can generally perceive, and from my observation I think that, since last July, most of the women coming here are respectable. I have no doubt but that the importation of women for lewd and immoral purposes has stopped. The adoption of the "certificate" system has had that effect. If the same rules and regulations were applied to the men, I think it would practically stop their coming also. You might have a law passed providing for the payment of a heavy fee—say, fifteen dollars, twenty-five dollars, or even fifty dollars—to the Consul before embarkation, and then none but the merchants could come to California. After the laborers pay for their passage, they have nothing left, and can raise no more money. Such a law would be within our power to enforce, and would not be open to the charge of unconstitutionality. All the Chinese immigrants who come here land at the Port of San Francisco.

On motion, a Committee of one, Senator Rogers, was appointed to make arrangements for obtaining photographs of various parts of the Chinese quarter, for use of the Commission in the book now being printed.

The Commission then adjourned to meet in Sacramento, at the office of Hon. Creed Haymond, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock M.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, June 3d, 1876.

JAMES GALLOWAY, being sworn, made the following statement:

My name is James Galloway; I am a lawyer by profession; age, fifty-eight years; came to California in eighteen hundred and forty-nine; have spent about twenty years in the gold mines of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; most of the time in the County of Sierra, in and about Downieville, Forest City, Sierra City; also, a portion in Nevada

County. I was for a number of years a practical miner, and for nearly all of the time in the mines, owner and operator. I am acquainted with the Chinese working in the mines, having employed Chinamen to work for me both in river and bank, or gravel, and occasionally in the tunnel diggings. I am also familiar with their habits, and customs, and character, as residents of the mining regions, and their modes of working in the mines. Their habits are not essentially different from those I have seen in the valleys. They generally, indeed I may say universally, live in the meanest kind of hovels, sometimes constructed of the old lumber of an abandoned flume, other time in a canvas tent, but in the summer or mining season in brush tents, put up with posts and poles, and brush thrown over them. They are dirty in their habits, filthy around their camps; generally living on rice, but occasionally indulge in fresh pork, and also in a nice fat dog. I have the word of Chinamen who worked for me that they eat dog meat. Have known them to buy these animals. Have known them to eat chickens that they knew died of disease. They wear the Chinese dress, except some of them have our style of soft hats and boots, but many of them still wear the broad Chinese hat made from cane splits and manufactured in China. Nearly all their ware is evidently Chinese manufacture and made in China. They have their own merchants in the mining camps, from whom they buy all their rice and tea, and salt stuffs that are brought from China. They have their own garden plats, on which they raise their own vegetables; and it is curious to see how soon they will produce a crop of fresh peas, beans, and lettuce. They plant the peas and and beans in hot sand, and when the sprouts are about one inch long they carefully take them up, wash them, and thus have not green, but fresh peas and beans sprouted. They eat green gourds and green pumpkins and green squashes.

Many of them in the mining camps smoke opium. Indeed, I think, more in proportion to their number smoke opium in the mines than in the valley towns, such as Chico, Marysville, and Sacramento, where I have lived. They import to nearly all the mining towns or camps lewd women, who ply their occupation in the mining camps, and ask and receive the patronage of the whites as well as of the Chinese. As a class their character in the mines is that of thieves. They have often been caught robbing sluice-boxes, houses, and stealing chickens, and frequently convicted, and often punished summarily by the discoverer. Those who have worked for me I always made a practice of watching. They have no morals that I could ever discover, except in carrying out contracts. In Sierra County they have often been charged with murder, but they are cunning and hard to convict. From eighteen hundred and fifty-five to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, there must have been several thousand in the Counties of Sierra and Nevada. They nearly all raise the dead bodies of their companions, and send them off, with the avowed intention of sending them to China.

Their operations in the mines have often been very profitable. These mines are nearly all worked by companies. Companies bring up scores of them and hire them out, or buy or locate claims, and set them to work on them. The company comes down in the evening and takes possession of the gold. These companies supply the rice and other provisions, tools, etc., for these fellow who work in the mines. When a person hires one or more of these Chinamen, it is

usual, if not universal, to settle with the head man of the company; and if you turn off one he will bring you another. They appear to control all their movements, and take their earnings as though they were their property. Companies often locate mines on their own account, but generally get some person to locate the ground, and then buy from them, and thus they think they get a better title. They work much poor ground, but have also worked many hundreds of rich claims, and have taken out a large amount of gold. For several seasons I resided on the banks of the Yuba, and used to see their clean-up, and know that for years several companies made as high as from four dollars to twelve dollars per hand to the day. They soon become good miners. They are generally sober, patient, and slow, but constant workers. The Chinese, for several years, worked more men along the banks and in the beds of the different forks of the Yuba River than the whites, and made more money than the whites. This money (so far as my opportunities enabled me to judge, and my opportunities were of the best) nearly all left the mines in possession or ownership of Chinamen. They have no property, or but little in mining camps, or in the mines, that is worthy of the Assessor's or Tax-gatherer's notice. They get the gold and go scot free as a general rule. Nearly all the ground they have worked could now be profitably worked by white labor—some of it would pay richly. They were not safe neighbors where they had large camps, and the whites were few. They are ingenious and imitative, and can work wet diggings as well, if not better than white men. In our mining towns they now occupy most of the domestic positions that women and girls did before their immigration to the mines. Many poor persons—widows, in some cases, with children—have been displaced by these Chinese laborers; especially is this the case in the laundry business and cooking. I am not much prejudiced against them, but did write some articles, in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, against the policy of our government allowing this pauper labor amongst us. I wrote for my own paper, the *Sierra Citizen*, taking ground that they were carrying away our treasure, and would never become citizens—would not improve our country by building, or in any way add to the material wealth of the State. This is still my opinion. They do carry away our gold, and without any power of our getting any revenue from them. From my observation, I would say their presence in the mines is as injurious to our citizens living in them as in the cities, with this addition, that they carry away more wealth, and give less return, than in the latter places. Their morals are as bad. Their opportunities of committing outrages upon persons, and violating rights of property, are greater, while their punishment is less certain—being more difficult.

ANDREW AITKEN sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Q.—Have you lived in Sacramento ever since?

A.—No, sir. I have lived in Sacramento since the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—I am in the marble business.

Q.—What knowledge have you as to the efforts that have been

made on this coast by the Christian people to convert and bring to Christianity the Chinese people?

A.—My knowledge, as far as I have assisted and observed the labors of others, is that it is beneficial.

Q.—What is beneficial—what has been done?

A.—Teaching them to read the English language, studying scripture, and quite a number have been converted to Christianity. There have been nine of them made members of the Presbyterian Church; of that number, one has died.

Q.—For what length of time have you observed these matters?

A.—I have been giving my personal attention for about three years—two years and a half or three years. I have been the Superintendent of the Chinese School in the Presbyterian Church. That school is on the corner of Sixth and L Streets, and is under the management of the Presbyterian Session.

Q.—How long is it since it was established?

A.—About two years and a half or three years.

Q.—How many Chinamen are attending it?

A.—On an average, about sixty last year; sometimes more and sometimes less; mostly adults.

Q.—Eight or nine Chinamen have been converted?

A.—Nine joined our church, one died, and eight are now members. The first-named joined three years ago, and the balance within a year and a half. Generally, the same persons attend school regularly. There is a class that we call the "Bible class," composed of some six or seven, that are always there.

Q.—During the time that you have known of these missionary efforts have the members of the church been zealous, and has everything been done that can be done to bring about a conversion of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir. In the evening school they are taught to read, and in learning they are very quick and accurate.

Q.—Do you teach them concerning any of the principles of the government?

A.—No.

Q.—Do they seem to know anything of them?

A.—We have never attempted to do anything in that direction; we merely teach them to read.

Q.—Do you know of anything that could have been done by your church or its members, within the bounds of reason, towards educating and Christianizing the Chinese, that has not been done?

A.—I think a little more might have been done had we started years ago; but since we started we have done everything that could be reasonably expected. I think our school is the largest school in the city.

Q.—Do you know anything about the condition of the Chinese in the City of San Francisco?

A.—Only by hearsay.

Q.—What effect do you think this Chinese immigration would have upon California should it be continued to the extent that it is now carried—three thousand five hundred or four thousand a month?

A.—I do not think it would be beneficial, especially the importation of so many lewd women; that is the greatest fault I see in the immigration of Chinese. I am not in favor of seeing a great influx

of Chinese any more than any one else, but those that are here it is our duty to try and elevate and educate.

Q.—If one hundred and fifty thousand of these Chinese should settle in California it would be necessary that they should be raised from their present condition?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What effect do you think their presence in this city has upon the morals of the community—do you think that it is good or bad, taking it as a whole?

A.—I think as a whole that it has not been good—that is, taking the worst class. The majority are rather inclined to corrupt the morals of others.

Q.—Do you know in what regard they hold women?

A.—No. I never had any conversation with them in regard to that.

Q.—Taking the Chinese members of the Presbyterian Church, what has been their conduct since—do you see any decided change in them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A very material one?

A.—Yes, sir. They seem to have a great reverence for anything that is religious. They are very attentive to lessons and learn to have a regard for praying. They seem to have more respect for prayer than even our own people.

Q.—How is it regarding their business relations—are they honest?

A.—I see no reason to doubt that.

Q.—Do you see any difference between them and the Chinese here?

A.—Yes, a marked difference. They do not associate with them, but keep by themselves. Those who are Christians associate with themselves or with white people.

Q.—Do you know what their opinion is about the effect of this large immigration into the country?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you find in this city, among the intelligent people, any desire to resort to force or violence against the Chinese here?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the general impression is the impression you have?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You express the general feeling, when you say that they are here and must be protected, and that it would be a disgrace to our country to have any attacks made upon them?

A.—Yes, sir. That would show them that we are no better than they are.

Q.—Are there other mission schools in this city?

A.—The Methodist Church has one, and the Congregational folks have one.

Q.—Do you know how many students are attending them?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know how many church members there are?

A.—I think one or two belong to the Congregational, and one or two to the Methodists.

Q.—How is your school and mission sustained?

A.—The night school is sustained by the Board of Presbyterian Missionaries. Mr. Loomis sends me money every month to pay the rent and the teacher.

Q.—Can you fix about the annual expense?

A.—One hundred and thirty dollars for rent; three hundred dollars for teacher; porter, three hundred dollars; total, seven hundred and thirty dollars, besides light and fuel. About one thousand dollars a year is the cost of keeping up that school.

Q.—In that, of course, you do not include the labors of yourself?

A.—There is no one paid except the teacher. All the other labor is voluntarily given. The gas is furnished by the church.

Q.—Are there any Chinese women attending that school?

A.—No, sir. There is one little half-Chinese girl that comes to our regular Sabbath School.

Q.—Is she living with a white family?

A.—Yes, sir; but you could not tell but what she was pure white.

Q.—You do not find any prejudice among the members of your church, to their education and advancement, do you?

A.—There is nothing said, but since this Chinese question came up some have absented themselves from school. Young men come in, and listen to the singing, and I sometimes ask them if they will teach, but they refuse, saying they don't like Chinamen, or make some such remark as that.

Q.—Do you know anything about the missionary labors in China?

A.—Only what I have read. I will say this, however, when the Chinese boys were admitted to the church, through the Session, they underwent as clear an examination as any of our white people; in fact, they were more prompt with their answers in regard to the scriptures and the plan of salvation by a Redeemer.

Q.—Do they adopt the style of dress of white people?

A.—No. I do not think that has anything to do with it. Every nation has its customs in regard to dress, etc.

Q.—What is the employment of these persons that belong to your church?

A.—Some are engaged in washing, and some are servants.

Q.—Do you know how they are received by the Chinese who are not Christians?

A.—They are persecuted a good deal. I will state that a boy living with Judge Curtis, and who died a year ago, was as good a Christian as ever lived in the world. He was the first Chinese member of our church.

Q.—Do you meet with opposition from the mass of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir. During last year, last winter, they tried to kick up a fuss at the night school, on Fourth Street, and I had to get a force of policemen to protect the school. They came there, and made noises, and tried to prevent boys from coming in. Since I got the police, there has been no disturbance.

Q.—These converts are not very well treated by the Chinese?

A.—No. They are persecuted.

Q.—Your converts do not associate with the mass of the Chinamen?

A.—They do not make them their associates as they did formerly. They have to associate with them more or less, the same as we Christians associate with our kind.

Q.—From the manner in which they are received they would not naturally associate with them?

A.—No.

Q.—Do they express any intention of returning to China?

A.—Some of them do. We had a colporteur here who returned to China with the determination to preach in his own country. Since he went away there is another young man who is filling his place and preaching in the Chinese language about five minutes every Sunday night to those who cannot speak English. Quon Loy was the teacher, and he had great influence among the Chinese. He was among them continually, was an industrious man, and a good Christian.

Q.—Is not one of the difficulties in the way of the conversion of Chinese their migratory habits—that is, moving about from place to place?

A.—That would prevent more from uniting. One intended to join our church last Spring, but he wished to go to San Francisco and unite with some of his acquaintances. I think it is a greater task for Chinamen to become Christians than it is for our own people, because they undergo more persecution and opposition amongst their own people, so it is a sacrifice they have to make. I have found these Chinese converts are very attentive to their duties, are present at communion service, and have as much regard for the solemnity of the occasion as any of us.

Q.—Have they any idea of the principles under which this country is governed?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a good thing to educate them in that, in your mission schools?

A.—Yes, it would be. They seem to be very much taken up with reading, and, when they once learn, they read the papers. This Quon Loy writes as pretty a hand as you or I, and writes as pretty a letter as you would want to read. This boy, that lived with Judge Curtis, wrote a beautiful hand.

Q.—Senator Sargent has introduced a bill into the United States Senate providing that hereafter not more than ten Chinamen shall be brought to this State on any one ship. What is your idea as to the passage of such a bill?

A.—I think it would be beneficial to restrict the immigration in that way. I believe in that fully.

Q.—What is the opinion of yourself and other members of your church, as to whether the problem of converting the Chinese to Christianity is to be worked out here, or whether it could be better worked out by the converts you make here returning to their own country?

A.—I think that if we could convert all those that are here, or even a portion of them, the balance would soon follow. A great many of those who are converted here will return to China and preach the gospel to their own people. The missionaries we send to China will not have as much effect as the Chinese converts we send there. I do not believe any of us will see the fruits of the seed we are now sowing. It takes years for anything of that kind to show itself. A great obstacle in the way of their conversion is the fact that a great many churches take no steps towards educating them at all. I know this; that new ones coming to school don't know the first letter, and in three or four nights they know the alphabet. Their memory is remarkably clear, and their imitative powers are strong. Sometimes they stand up to repeat the ten commandments without miss-

ing a single word. They can repeat the Lord's prayer and the creed. We have the creed once every three or four nights.

Rev. H. H. RICE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Since February third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Q.—What is your profession?

A.—A minister of the gospel. I am pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city.

Q.—State generally what efforts have been made by your church towards the conversion of the Chinese in our midst?

A.—There are two classes of efforts being made in relation to Chinese advancement, one secular and the other religious, although they are blended to some extent. We have a night school on Fourth Street, taught by a member of our church, where the Chinese are taught to read, and are given the elements of an ordinary school education. We do not teach them anything about the principles of our government. I believe that ought to be taught by the government. The government ought to sustain Chinese schools, and, as far as possible, modify the ignorance of the Chinese race. The persons attending our school are mostly adults. We think it is our duty, because the Board of Education has not thus far opened the public schools to the Chinese, to educate them, for we are convinced that Chinese immigration, if left to itself, will simply be a flood of heathenism poured on American soil. It is, therefore, the duty of the government to rise up and control it, and teach the Chinese American customs, and give them an education, in order to civilize them. Our mission night school simply aims to give them a purely secular English education. They must be educated or excluded, and I do not believe it is possible to exclude them. The result of the meeting of the Chinese and the American civilizations is that the Chinese will come to this country, no matter what measures are taken to prevent it. Their education is, therefore, a public necessity, and a move in the nature of self-protection. The burden of educating them ought not, however, to be thrown upon the State of California, but should be sustained by the Federal Government.

Q.—It is exclusion on the one hand, or education on the other?

A.—I will say that it is exclusion or education, and you cannot exclude them.

Q.—You assume that it is a public necessity that they be educated?

A.—It seems so to me.

Q.—Do the Chinese come to this country to live?

A.—No.

Q.—They are here for some temporary purpose?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They do not come as other immigrants do?

A.—Not as a rule, although there are some who come to live. My observation is very recent, and I can say very little regarding the civilizing effect of the contact with American manners and customs. I think, however, that such contact is good for them, and the best contact is generally found in these mission schools. Outside, they are not treated always as well as they should be, but the American people have the power to control and educate, if they will exert their strength.

Q.—The church recognizes the universal brotherhood of man?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—No State could recognize it, and exist; no family could recognize it, and live?

A.—It seems to me that the United States does recognize the principle of the brotherhood of the whole human race.

Q.—The State don't do that. Suppose you were to recognize in your family the universal brotherhood of man?

A.—We recognize that, in the family; it is not necessary for the whole world to be invited to the supper table. Some of us have pretty large families, and cannot all sit down at the same table. In regard to this matter of education, I will say, absolutely, that the State has a duty to educate the Chinese children as much as any other children. In regard to the religious education, I can corroborate the statements made by Mr. Aitken. The members of our church have told me they have, at times, received persecution from their countrymen. A Chinaman sacrifices much to become a Christian. Even in a worldly point of view they lose much, for they lose friendship to a great extent. I believe in the sincerity of our Chinese converts, and should they do anything wrong, they would be disciplined just the same as any of our white members. There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to what is a Christian Chinaman. Only those are considered so who have been baptized, and are members. A great many attend the school, but they are not Christians. The Chinese, at first, consider education and religion as synonymous, and when questioned will say they are Christians, when all they do is to attend school. They think that to be an American is to be a Christian. They call themselves Christians when they go to school. The church does not raise the question of how many converts are going to be made, how many are to become Christians, or what are to be the results. That does not affect us in the least; but it is a simple duty that we feel we owe, to teach them the Christian religion. The members of the church do not at all represent the sum total of the good influence exerted by our labors, nor would we consider Christianity in this country a failure because the majority of the people have not united with any church. I do not think the home missionary work is being neglected because church people labor for the heathen of other nations, for I have found the most zealous workers in regard to foreign missions are also the most zealous workers at home. It is only a missionary religion that can live —all others decay. The religion of Brahma, Confucius, and Zoroaster are stagnating and dying, because they are not missionary religions. Buddhism and Christianity are missionary religions, and are the strongest on earth.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the influence of the church in the East and in California?

A.—I think its influence in California is not so great as in the East. The early immigration to California was not religious, and the church had to come in for the leavings.

Q.—Suppose you were to put one million Chinamen on this coast, and add to that number those already outside of the pale, what effect do you think it would have upon the present generation?

A.—As Abraham Lincoln said, "I will wait for the river before I talk about the bridge."

Q.—Would we be as able to receive it as the older States?

A.—No, sir; I believe that Chinese immigration, if left to itself, is

a detriment to this country, and the only loop-hole is in the fact that it is a necessity—and whatever is, is right. The outcome is going to be good for this country, and for the old country. There must, however, be a conflict of races, and the final result is going to be beneficial. The effect of the presence of a certain class of Chinese here is more deleterious than the effect of the presence of the same class among our own people. Correspondingly bad classes among the white races would be less injurious to the community than bad classes among the Chinese. The moral effect is worse, but it is useless to try to exclude them, and it becomes our duty to elevate their civilization.

Q.—What do you think of Senator Sargent's proposition, restricting immigration to ten on a ship?

A.—I think it is rather idealistic. It would be difficult to limit it to ten; but assuming it could be done, I should have no objection to it.

Q.—Do you think that the church here has done as much as can be reasonably expected in this matter of the conversion of Chinamen—has the work been faithfully and efficiently done?

A.—Yes, sir; as far as I have seen the work, and I have seen it in San Francisco, here, and in San José. I think it has been done faithfully and efficiently by those who are working. I will not say that the church is doing all it could, but it is doing vastly more than the government could expect, and the government should be obliged to the church for carrying some of her burdens.

Q.—In your efforts to convert Chinese, do you meet with much sympathy from the outside population?

A.—No, sir. The church meets with very little sympathy in California.

Rev. J. H. C. BONTE sworn.

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—About six years.

Q.—In what part of the State?

A.—In Sacramento City.

Q.—What has been your profession during that time?

A.—I am Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rector of Grace Church, in this city.

Q.—Have you had occasion to examine the effect which Chinese immigration is having upon the people of this State?

A.—Yes, sir. I have talked with the medical faculty in regard to the subject, and I have considered the question from a religious standpoint. The general moral effect has been very bad upon the young of this country. My judgment is based upon facts I have gained mostly from medical men in this city.

Q.—Men of standing in their profession?

A.—The ablest and best. The general effect, according to all the testimony I have gathered, of their presence, has been deplorably bad in that direction. The conversion of the Chinese to Christianity is a consummation hoped for and believed in by every Christian. I have no doubt whatever of the power of the gospel to regenerate the whole Chinese Empire. But Christian men differ as to the method by which this result is to be accomplished—the precise manner of reaching the Chinese. In the opinion of many good observers who have made this subject a study, this great result is to be accomplished

through Chinese instrumentality, and in their own country; while others believe that China is to be reached through the conversion of the Chinese in America. The former believe that the character of a nation is not to be changed by mere preaching, but by a steady process of religious training and culture, under teachers of their own race. The missionary work of the past proves the fact that a heathen nation can be generally or permanently transformed only while in a settled condition, and while living in their natural surroundings. Christianity cannot be imposed upon China, but must be put into the Chinese; and this work will be slow until they undertake it themselves. The Chinese in California are not in a favorable condition to hear the gospel. They are here simply for the purpose of making money, and as they find the great body of our own people engaged in the same enterprise, their love of money-getting becomes intensified by contact with our own people. They are, therefore, in a state of intense enthusiasm for gain, and sacrifice, like many of our own countrymen, everything for this one object. The Christian Church in California finds one of its greatest obstacles in this passion among our own people, and if it operates disastrously in the work of converting our own people it must be even more so in the Chinese work. Again, the Chinese now in this country are continually on the move, and it is almost impossible to keep up a continuous influence upon any one of them. We have control of them only for a few weeks or months, when they go to localities where nothing is or can be done for them. I cannot see, believing as I do in the necessity of thorough Christian training, an opportunity of doing them much good while in this country. Even those who may remain a year or two in the same place live under conditions which neutralize our efforts. The Christian teacher gains their attention only for a few hours, while their old ways and ideas have their continuous attention. They learn lessons, hear sermons, and learn Christian songs, then return to their inaccessible dens, where they again come under the sway of their old system. In my mind it is very doubtful whether a well-trained Christian could maintain his Christian character under similar conditions. Again, the Chinese are very keen observers, and let nothing pass unnoticed. We teach them Christianity, but they see our hoodlumism and crime, and wonder that our people reject a religion which we seek to give them. They easily discern the fact that the Christian people are in a small minority. The missionaries in all lands have found their greatest obstacle in their own irreligious countrymen, and here the same obstacle operates with increased force. Under these circumstances we have no right to expect special results in the conversion of the Chinese who live among us. Besides, the Christian Church in California is engaged in a severe struggle for its own existence. The nomadic habits of the people, their eager desire to make large fortunes, their lack of religious training, weakens the church very materially. The mass of the people of California came here at an early day, and they lived for many years without church privileges, and do not feel the necessity of churches as the people of older countries do. They do not stop long enough in their struggles to think that their early Christian training at home made them what they are, gave them their sense of right and wrong, imparted to them their great energy and hopefulness, and therefore they undervalue the church. For these and other reasons the Christian Church in California is very weak. The church

of the Pacific slope is not organized for the stupendous undertaking of converting the Chinese. The clergy are fearfully overworked, and besides, they have no special training for this peculiar work. The laity do not live long enough in a place to get into harness and learn the art of working among the Chinese. Besides, both men and women in California work harder than the people of any other country; are more intensely occupied, and have less leisure. The Christian Church of the Pacific slope is therefore unprepared for this great emergency. The church has done its best, but that is comparatively little. It is foolish for Christian people in the East to expect much, in the work of converting the Chinese, from the church of this country. In my judgment, the Chinese exercise as much influence among the people of this coast in favor of paganism as the church among the Chinese in favor of Christianity. The Christian Church will continue its work as long as the Chinese remain among us, but it will accomplish comparatively little, unless the church of the East throws its whole force into the work. The grand contest, which is to end with the conversion of China, must be carried on in China. The work in California, I fear, only retards our final success in China. What they see of Christianity here, from their standpoint, must impress them very unfavorably. As a Christian minister, I take no part in this opposition to the Chinese. The Christian Church believes, of necessity, in the brotherhood of man, and works for the salvation of all men indiscriminately, because they are men for whom Christ died. But this is a doctrine which the State cannot at present administer or establish. The State is organized for the protection and development of local institutions, ideas, and interests, and cannot permit the presence of systems that threaten its existence. The church is organized to establish the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world, and means to do it. The Chinese question is therefore mainly a question for statesmen, and must be determined from their standpoint.

Q.—Do you think that the missionary work in California has been well and faithfully done, and that it has borne as good fruits as possible, under the circumstances?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Do you know anything about the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese?

A.—I have had more intimate association with the Japanese than with the Chinese, and there is certainly a very wide difference between the two nations.

Q.—Do the Chinese have any appreciation of a republican form of government?

A.—I have never found one that had the faintest conception of what it was.

Q.—How are the Japanese?

A.—They seem to have an instinctive knowledge of our institutions. I have read essays by even young Japanese girls, and they seem to have an instinctive insight into things as they are. As far as I have seen the Japanese, they have come to the conclusion that the secret of all our greatness is in the Christian religion. I talked with one of the most distinguished Japanese gentlemen that ever came to this country, and he told me that while they might carry over a great many of our fine arts and fine things, still they could not retain them unless they took our Christianity to sustain them. In dress and appearance, Japanese coming here try to imitate Ameri-

cans. They stop at hotels, etc., and live like Americans. I am utterly amazed at the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese. I am convinced that through Japan we are to work the conversion of China.

Q.—What do you think of Senator Sargent's proposition to restrict immigration to ten on a ship?

A.—It would certainly be a very desirable thing, if it can be done. If further immigration were stopped, I think that the churches, by a concerted action, could reach these Chinese here, and, perhaps, make our efforts in China of more avail. The nomadic habits of those here are a great drawback. There is scarcely a Chinaman here that has not been in from ten to twenty places on the coast, and it is very difficult to Christianize such roamers.

STATISTICS

SHOWING THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE; OUR TRADE WITH CHINA; CHINESE POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA, ETC.

The following is taken from the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, a paper of high repute. The figures have been verified by the Committee:

The area of the Chinese Empire is much greater than that of the United States, and about equal to that of the great Empire of Brazil. Next to that of Russia it is the largest in the world, and contains incomparably the greatest population—a population comprising at least one-third of the whole human race.

The following are the latest estimates of area and population:

	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
China	1,534,953	405,213,152
Manchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Lienkhien	2,310	1,000,000
Liaotong	2,982	
Totals	3,924,627	425,213,152

The area, population, and chief cities are as follows:

Province.	Provincial Capital.	Area, English Square Miles.	Population.
Chih-li	Pekin	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung	Tse-nan-foo	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se	Tae-yuen-foo	55,268	27,260,228
Honan	Kae-fung-foo	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo	Nanking	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo		34,168,059
Kiang-si	Nan-chang-foo	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-keen	Fuh-choo-foo	53,480	38,888,432
Che-keang	Hang-choo-foo	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-pih	Woo-chang-foo	381,724	37,370,098
Hu-nan	Chang-cha-foo		18,652,507
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo		15,193,135
Sze-chuen	Ching-too-foo	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-nan	Yun-nan-foo	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-choo	Kwei-yang-foo	74,554	5,288,219
Totals		1,534,953	405,213,152

This immense population could send out one-quarter of one per cent. as colonists to our shores, and then equal in numbers all the white population of the Pacific Coast. Were they sufficiently civilized, well armed, learned, and intelligent, they could spread their rule over the world, and be as dreaded in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as were the hordes of Atilla, Gengis-Kan, and Tamerlane (all from Chinese territory), from the fifth to the fifteenth.

The internal trade of China is immense, the foreign is comparatively small—the exports being only about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars annually, while the imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, do not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Chinese money of account consists of taels, consisting each of ten mace, or one hundred candareens, or one thousand cash. Three taels are equivalent to one pound sterling, or four dollars eighty-six cents and sixty-five one-hundredths—one is therefore equal to one dollar sixty-two cents and two hundred and sixteen one-thousandths, while a cash is equal to one and thirty-one fiftieth mills nearly, six of them being about equal to a cent. These cash, made of copper, are the only coin current, gold, silver, and foreign coin being valued according to its weight and fineness. The principal weights are the tael or leang, one and one-third ounces avoirdupois; the catty, one and three-quarter pounds, and the picul, one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds.

Our imports from China, as well as our exports thither, are, on the whole, constantly increasing, though there was a heavy decline in quantities and values of some articles in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as compared with the previous year, and though the quantity and value of tea and sugar imported has declined during many years.

The following tables give details for the past two years:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1874.		1875.	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.
Cigars		$962		
Coffee	$151,585		$162,823	
Hemp, raw		244,989		
Jute, etc.		1,570		
Opium		236,632		$757,640
Oil		139,746		
Rice		812,261		1,141,462
Silk, raw	626,424		209,336	
Silk manufactures				106,370
Silkworm eggs	8,386			
Spices		59,832		
Sugar		481,273		183,656
Tea	1,096,400		518,926	
Tin, in bars, etc.	27,458			
Miscellaneous	115,679	612,385	149,280	1,459,304
Totals	$2,025,932	$2,689,650	$1,040,365	$3,648,432
		2,025,932		1,040,365
Grand total		$4,715,582		4,688,797

EXPORTS—DOMESTIC.

Month.	Wheat Flour.		Ginseng.		Fish of all Kinds.	Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.		Quicksilver.		All Other Commodities.	Totals.
	Barrels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.			Bushels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.		
1874.												
January	11,099	$65,816	7,753	$9,099	$1,478	$180,639	20	$12			$14,393	$271,437
February	12,891	76,028	85,583	91,705	2,336	319,992	51	20			21,691	511,802
March	3,078	19,813	12,915	13,500	583	219,272	6	7			12,395	265,670
April	5,989	26,125	29,514	26,847	3,027	923,200					28,511	1,017,273
May	11,946	64,366	13,141	14,335	20,411	1,671,845			7,650	$9,563	44,064	2,815,040
June	14,341	78,490	9,000	9,000	23,111	693,201	3,251	2,926			20,510	727,238
July	12,909	70,980	27,475	26,990	31,259	353,767	4,421	3,345			27,930	514,271
August	11,745	60,644	46,092	48,517	39,163	449,268	7,078	3,712	15,300	22,185	32,769	656,258
September	16,117	75,977	17,655	20,800	2,243	429,266	2,489	1,448			27,937	557,671
October	15,726	72,947	53,817	58,522	29,999	525,738					28,332	715,538
November	4,418	20,426	16,448	20,662	3,873	214,555	679	584	11,475	17,250	11,113	288,463
December	12,931	61,310	53,879	74,960	8,413	280,891			26,775	41,119	17,601	484,294
Totals	133,190	$692,942	373,272	$414,937	$165,896	$6,161,633	17,895	$12,084	61,200	$90,117	$287,246	$7,824,855
1875.												
January	12,145	$64,390	61,303	$104,985	$1,347	$695,662			7,650	$11,858	$27,888	$906,130
February	15,850	72,160	59,642	79,523	6,757	667,738			22,950	32,278	20,175	879,629
March	1,009	5,039			614	117,450			9,180	12,525	7,291	142,819
April	11,941	59,994	66,979	87,809	16,250	530,936			123,200	89,301	28,815	813,105
May	11,927	59,440	28,602	30,800	45,300	414,547			85,593	56,827	28,116	635,030
June	9,951	46,813	12,756	15,635	34,329	531,150			42,075	27,327	35,967	691,221
July	7,848	39,410	13,389	19,717	43,559	229,519	901	$883	206,528	139,759	26,860	499,707
August	3,105	18,566	33,142	43,233	37,240	344,786	5,966	4,107	130,760	90,537	36,492	574,961
September	9,195	52,576	35,279	39,594	38,655	345,897	5,906	4,791	160,809	107,566	23,325	612,404
October	10,515	57,372	39,796	40,764	216,004	597,158	1,717	1,459	142,273	106,572	21,575	1,039,904
November	8,367	47,796	43,245	43,005	15,645	618,448	2,581	2,065	322,228	212,689	31,681	972,029
December	7,539	47,715	64,747	71,544	3,427	581,618	18	10	79,434	54,283	17,184	775,781
Totals	109,292	$571,271	459,880	$577,109	$458,027	$5,674,907	17,089	$13,315	1,332,959	$942,522	$305,569	$8,542,720

The imports of the principal articles compare as follows for the two years:

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Tea, 1875	1,881,651	$518,926
Tea, 1874	2,828,570	1,096,480
Decline 1875	946,919	$577,554
Sugar, 1875	5,528,529	$183,656
Sugar, 1874	15,462,603	481,273
Decline 1875	9,934,074	$297,617
Rice, 1875	46,883,850	$1,141,462
Rice, 1874	31,645,536	812,261
Increase 1875	14,738,314	$329,201
*Coffee, 1875	751,192	$162,823
*Coffee, 1874	775,069	151,585
Decline 1875	23,877	†$11,238
Silk, 1875		$315,706
Silk, 1874		626,424
Decline 1875		$310,718

*Singapore and Manila. †Increase.

There has thus been a decrease in the quantity and value of almost every article of prominence except rice and coffee, but the increase in articles of food and clothing consumed by the Chinese, and of which they import the greater part, has almost made up for this.

The exports of principal articles of domestic merchandise for the past two years compare as follows:

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Flour, 1875—barrels	109,302	$571,271
Flour, 1874	133,190	692,942
Decline 1875	23,888	$121,671
Ginseng, 1875—pounds	459,880	$577,109
Ginseng, 1874	373,272	414,937
Increase 1875	86,608	$162,172
Fish, 1875		$458,027
Fish, 1874		165,896
Increase 1875		$292,131
Quicksilver, 1875—flasks	8,712	$942,522
Quicksilver, 1874	400	90,117
Increase 1875	8,312	$852,405

A slight decrease is here shown in flour, but an increase in everything else, and a remarkable one in quicksilver. This year the

increase promises to be still larger, as during the first quarter the exports of flour to China have equaled fifty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six barrels, valued at two hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and six cents, and those of quicksilver five thousand four hundred and thirty-four flasks, valued at two hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifteen cents. If the exports of both of these articles to China continue in the same ratio for the remainder of the year, we shall have sent to that country in eighteen hundred and seventy-six as much as we sent in eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five together.

The number of Chinese in the city and State has been variously estimated at from thirty thousand in the former and one hundred thousand in the latter, to ninety thousand in the former and two hundred and ten thousand in the latter, respectively. To-day, for the first time, the Journal of Commerce gives accurate details of the arrivals and departures since eighteen hundred and fifty-two, obtained from official sources:

Statement of Chinese passengers arrived and departed at the Port of San Francisco, California.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1852	20,026	1,768
1853	4,270	4,421
1854	16,084	2,339
1855	3,329	3,473
1856	4,807	3,028
1857	5,924	1,932
1858	5,427	2,542
1859	3,175	2,450
1860	7,341	2,090
1861	8,430	3,580
1862	8,175	2,792
1863	6,432	2,942
1864	2,682	3,910
1865	3,095	2,295
1866	2,242	3,111
1867	4,290	4,475
1868	11,081	4,210
1869	14,990	4,895
1870	10,870	4,230
1871	5,540	3,260
1872	9,770	4,890
1873	17,075	6,805
1874	16,085	7,710
1875	18,021	6,305
First quarter 1876*	5,065	625
Total	214,226	90,089
		214,226
Excess of arrivals		124,137

*The Hon. T. B. Shannon, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, gives the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese at that port in the second quarter of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, up to June sixteenth, as follows:

Arrivals	7,096
Departures	1,120

The excess of arrivals during the second quarter of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, added to the Journal estimates, would fix the Chinese population at one hundred and sixteen thousand.

The excess of arrivals over departures previous to eighteen hundred and fifty cannot be determined, but as the whole population in eighteen hundred and fifty numbered ninety-two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven, it is fair to estimate the Chinese portion at ten thousand. This would give the excess of arrivals over departures since eighteen hundred and forty-eight at one hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, from which must be deducted the deaths, the births being so few and far between as not to form any element with calculation.

The deaths among the Chinese population is about two per cent. per annum. At this rate the deaths since eighteen hundred and forty-eight would reach twenty-four thousand nearly, which, taken from the surplusage of arrivals over departures, leaves one hundred and ten thousand as the Chinese population of the coast, of which twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand are in this city.

That the benefits expected to flow from the cheap labor of this vast multitude have not been derived can be easily seen. During their residence in the State they have earned one hundred and eighty million dollars, of which only a very trifling percentage has been spent here. Given instead of these one hundred and ten thousand Chinese one hundred and ten thousand white workmen, with their families, reaching three hundred thousand, and earning and spending sixty million to seventy million dollars a year, and see what a change for the better would occur. See the large number of merchants that would do a profitable business, the army of jobbers and manufacturers and retailers that would be supported, the tens of thousands of houses that would be wanted, and the general prosperity that would flow from such an altered state of things.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO CHINESE.

The Committee addressed circular letters to each County Assessor in the State, and from returns received, the assessed value of all property, real and personal, assessed to Chinese in this State, does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of State tax is sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars in value, and if the whole tax was paid, the revenue derived by the State from the property tax laid upon property held by Chinese would not exceed nine thousand six hundred dollars.

The assessed value of all the property in the State is, in round numbers, six hundred millions.

The total population of the State is about seven hundred and fifty thousand, and the Chinese population is more than one-sixth of the whole.

The Chinese population, amounting to at least one-sixth of the whole population, pays less than one four-hundredth part of the revenue required to support the State Government.

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS

In the California State Prison, June 14th, A. D. 1876..

United States.	
Alaska	1
Alabama	5
Arkansas	2
California	155
Connecticut	10
Delaware	2
Florida	12
Georgia	4
Illinois	6
Indiana	7
Iowa	1
Kentucky	12
Lousiana	12
Maine	6
Maryland	11
Michigan	7
Massachusetts	16
Missouri	39
Mississippi	2
New Hampshire	2
New York	163
New Jersey	7
North Carolina	2
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	46
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	7
Texas	2
Vermont	4
Virginia	10
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	6
Total	600

Foreign.	
Austria	1
Australia	3
*China	198
Canada	23
Chile	6
Central America	1
Denmark	1
England	49
France	15
Germany	54
Ireland	98
Italy	12
Mexico	39
Portugal	6
Peru	1
Russia	1
Sweden and Norway	10
Switzerland	1
Scotland	11
Spain	6
Wales	3
West Indies	5
Newfoundland	1
Total	545

Summary.	
United States	600
Foreign	545
Total	1,145

CHARLES AULL, Turnkey.

*The State appropriates ten thousand dollars per month for the support of the State Prison, the earnings of the prisoners falling that much short of maintaining the Prison. It will be seen that the net cost to the State for each prisoner is about thirty cents per day; and this without taking into consideration the cost of Prison buildings.

The net cost to the State of keeping one hundred and ninety-eight Chinese prisoners in the State Prison is not less than twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, a sum twelve thousand dollars in excess of the whole amount of the property tax collected from the Chinese population of the State.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

BY THE

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF CALIFORNIA,

AND

ADDRESS OF REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE,

Delivered before the General Association, held in Sacramento from the 9th to the 13th of October, 1877.

RESOLUTIONS

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 9TH, 1877.

Resolved, That we, the pastors and delegates of the Congregational Churches in California, earnestly deprecate and unqualifiedly condemn all illegal measures and mob "outrages" upon the Chinese in our land.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the churches and all good men, most zealous and persevering efforts to evangelize those who are and may be among us.

Resolved, That we express it as our conviction that the Burlingame treaty ought to be so modified, and such other just measures be adopted by the General Government, as shall restrict Chinese immigration, and shall especially prevent the importation of Chinese prostitutes, and so relieve us from impending peril to our republican and Christian institutions.

ADDRESS OF REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE.

Brethren in the Ministry of Christ and Delegates of Churches in General Association of California:

At your request, I am to discuss in this paper the subject of Chinese immigration to our country—its influence on our moral and religious interests. I am glad of the privilege and the honor you accord me in the case, but feel deeply the responsibility of the work you ask, for the subject is one of immense importance, whether viewed in its religious, moral, educational, social, civil, political, martial, or pecuniary aspects; whether in reference to our own State or the whole nation, in the present or in the great future. Its proper treatment might well fill volumes; yet I must condense all into pages.

At the threshold of investigation, I am detained a moment by an oft-uttered assumptive question, as if it were solid truth: There is a Providence in the whole thing; why not leave the matter with the Lord and he will overrule all in his purposes for good. This question implies that where changes impend in the rational and moral world, involving the possibility of great good or evil, Christians may carelessly leave everything with God, and he will order all for the best. But this sentiment is false in theology, false in Christianity, false in reason and experience; for God requires that we deal with evil for its suppression, and with good for its promotion, as if all depended upon ourselves; then afterwards, we are to trust the overruling of the results with Him. He demands honest investigation, good judgment, and becoming action. Then may we leave results with Him in humbler assurance that he will bring all out for good, but never before.

Therefore, Christian brethren, let us approach the subject of Chinese immigration with candor and all serious earnestness of purpose, ready to receive any rational inference from the evidence in the case, and to act accordingly, leaving, afterwards, the results with God.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION, ITS INFLUENCE ON OUR MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

At the present this country is in its infancy—partly intelligent, partly moral, partly Christian, partly honest, partly established in character, trying for itself and for the nations of the world a new experiment, that of an extended free republic, in which every citizen shall have an equal opportunity to make the government, through his vote, what he may chose to make it—noble, righteous, peaceful, Christian; or, base, corrupt, iniquitous, heathenish, and

in anarchy, tending to ruin. It is immensely important that the good and true prevail.

In the year eighteen hundred and eighty, or in about two years, our country will contain about forty-five million of inhabitants. Now if, as a people, we continue to increase as we have, regularly, for the last hundred years, namely, one-third every ten years, then, in the year two thousand, we shall number over fourteen hundred millions of people. Our government will need all its public lands for these hosts of its own people—one hundred and forty million—in one-third of a century. There are those now living whose grandchildren will then be in the full vigor of life. Humanly speaking, the whole pecuniary, political, social, moral, and religious character of these millions, for good or evil, depends upon the success or failure of those who, at the present, are struggling for the right and the true. Brethren, in view of such facts, there is no influence bearing upon this vast future of America but which should thrill the whole soul and being of the Christian with interest and zeal for the good. One such influence, of immense importance, we are at present considering.

Now, right over against our country, a little to the west, is a vast people—an ocean of men—four hundred millions of human beings—adverse to us in every attainable feature of character; confirmed in heathenish feelings, tastes, prejudices, customs, and habits; differing from us in fixed peculiarities of life, in dress, in food, in dwellings, arts, language, race, color, government, and religion. And this numerous people are discovering that, in every respect, America is vastly more desirable for them than China itself; and they are becoming eager to migrate here in multitudes, to locate themselves and their families permanently, with all their distinct peculiarities. Moreover, wealthy English and American companies have organized great money-making plans for bringing millions—it is true—even millions—of these Chinese into our State, and into all parts of the Union; and they have sent out emissaries into China to induce the people, by every true and false story, to migrate here. Already *two hundred and fifty thousand* have come, of whom over *one hundred thousand* remain. They are building cities after their own manner; establishing business after their own customs; carrying on operations after their own habits; putting up temples for their own heathen gods—enforcing a heathen religion after their own forms; organizing a secret government to their own liking, with laws after their own notions—instituting a police force—even with the death penalty to compel obedience; and building dens of debauchery and vice, the same as in their own region and shadow of death, while every inducement is tried to wheedle men as victims into their nets.

The tendency of all this is tremendously towards evil; towards vice and abomination; towards all opposed to the true spirit of Americanism, and is very dangerous to our morality, to our stability, and to our success as a people and nation. Millions more of these Chinese must come if not prevented by any legal, or moral, or mobocratic restraint, increasing incalculably by numbers the evils already existing; while a spirit of race prejudices and clanship jealousies, and a conflict of interests must be developed portending possible evil beyond all description.

But, it is said, we will prevent this by Christianizing and elevating these Chinese, to make them fit to be citizens with us in the great

republic. Look at the facts in the case: Of the two hundred and fifty thousand who in twenty-five years have come among us, only two in a thousand have become nominal Christians, while of these, nearly one-half had before been trained in Christian schools by missionaries in China; leaving only about one in a thousand converted really in California. And this is in comparatively favorable circumstances, for as they come in larger numbers, they will the more effectually support each other in their national peculiarities and vices, to remain a fixed, distinct class among us, confirmed in heathen immoralities with an influence in every respect tremendously bad. Surely, the prospect of their conversion is, humanly speaking, very small, and let not the Christian boast of what he is going to do.

But still, every consistent effort for this purpose should be made. Christ commands it; our religion demands it; humanity demands it; the spirit of American benevolence demands it. By all means, let all be done which can be done to open the dark minds of the Chinese to the truth and the blessedness of the gospel. Yet act not presumptuously, in the expectation of success, to encourage multitudes of these heathens to pour unchecked into America; for the future, inferred from the past, is very unfavorable indeed.

Now, to all this add the certainty that in a few years—say twenty or thirty at the most—these Chinese, yet being heathen, must surely become enfranchised as citizens, to vote, hold office, sit as Judges of the Courts, enter the Legislature to make laws, and act equally with others to shape the government to their preferences, and this, too, while they retain their heathen religion, prejudices, vices, and clanish spirit. Then must the sons and daughters of Christians in our land be brought before heathen tribunals, by heathen marshals, to be tried as to their lives, liberty, and property, by heathen juries, influenced by heathen prejudices, the same as before juries of other nationalities. All this is inevitable fact and no theory, if the Chinese continue to come, for it is a principle and law of necessity, that if any class of people dwell permanently in a republic they must become free and equal citizens, or else the republic must be destroyed; and the Chinese will be no exception to this law. The influence on our politics, our laws, and our morals; on our educational and religious institutions; on the stability and success of our government; on everything now hopeful for America, I need not depict. The truth is evident that it must be awful. Yet more than this, for we have reached only a part of the evil, for here arises another most fearful difficulty in the labor problem. Let us look at it very carefully, for it is one of great and portentious possibilities.

The Chinese, invigorated by necessity in their own land, are shrewd, active workers, but very cheap, debased livers. Their expenses are small; hence, when they come into competition with the American laboring classes, they can in most circumstances underbid them in everything, at whatever price work is done. Take one simple example, illustrating thousands of cases: An American laborer, intelligent, refined, patriotic, Christian, with a loved wife and five children, is striving to support his family as an American should on the income of two dollars a day; whether he receives this from wages, or from the farm, the garden, or his manufactory, it is all the same. The family of seven is supported on the income of the laboring father. With his two dollars, he must purchase food, raiment, and habitation, and meet the expenses of books, papers,

school, churches, and all other demands of American society. But now the Chinaman, living on meaner and cheaper food, dressing in meaner and cheaper clothes, dwelling in a meaner and cheaper house, with none of these society expenses, can readily do this work at one dollar and fifty cents per day. It is all as natural as that water runs down hill. The Chinaman, in the competition, will do the work and make much money by it. But the necessity is absolute, and the American family must live or die. The father falls in price to one dollar and fifty cents a day, while all seven live poorer and sadder. Then the Chinaman readily falls to one dollar a day, lives as well as he wishes, and still makes money. Again, "to be, or not to be, that's the question," and the American must fall to one dollar a day and live more nearly like a heathen—his wife and children. Soon the Chinaman will do the work for seventy cents, yet live to his taste and make money.

Once more the necessity is on him and his to live or die, and the American, in sadness, cheapens his food, cheapens his dress, cheapens his dwelling, cheapens his reading, cheapens his religion, and cheapens his morals, with his whole family, and falls to seventy cents the day, when lo! the Chinamen falls to fifty, forty, or even thirty-five cents the day, and lives better, happier, richer, more safely, and with more liberty, than ever in his native home, and still he lays up money. Why, brethren, the truth seems like two plus two equal four. The illustration is a living reality, taking place through all of California, and wherever the Chinese come into competition with Americans. This competition is inevitably destructive, forcing the laboring American down in habits and expenses of life to a level with or even below the Chinese. Already the support of our Christian churches, and the number of attendants at worship, are beginning to be seriously affected in this competition, while it must be more and more so in the future. It is a fixed law in competition, that he who has the less expenses to meet can always underbid him of larger expenses. Hence the Chinese, in his less expenses, can always underbid the American unless the American will descend to the same level with him, in a cheap, wretched, uncivilized, unchristian manner of living. But this inevitably involves similar degradation, immorality, and vice, or possibly worse.

In this we see what able writers in the Atlantic States, to my surprise, do not seem to see, namely, one difference, at least, between cheap Chinese labor and cheap labor-saving machinery. The improved machine the American laborer can use to produce for himself more abundant comforts of life, laboring himself with it, and adjusting himself to it permanently with advantage. But he *cannot* thus adjust himself to the Chinaman and take advantage of him, being himself a laborer; for the Chinaman can and will always underbid him in work, leaving him only the chance of being an employer. But the employers must always be few in number; and while the rich and wealthy may advantageously do this, the great mass of manual laborers must be depressed into a condition and character like the Chinese. Hence, in free competition with hosts of Chinese migrating into America, I see, for the mass of our laborers, just three alternatives. Either they must starve to death, or they must fall to a level with the Chinese, or else they must themselves leave the country. Humanly speaking, one of these three becomes a

necessity—death, or degradation, or migration. Yet, in migration, there is no part of the world to which the American can go but what there the Chinese, in their numbers, can also advantageously follow him, and underbid him in work, while rich English and American navigation companies are ready to make money by carrying him there. Indeed, everywhere, and into every thing, the Chinaman—only give him time—can go almost or quite as well as the American, always underbidding him in work: in the garden, on the farm, among the fruits, gathering the vegetables, herding the flocks, driving the horses, arranging the barns, washing the clothes, making the garments, cooking the food, selling the meats, running the factories, building houses, constructing railroads—in everything. Yes, only give him a little time, and by his numbers he will compete, and successfully, too, at the ballot-box, in the Judge's bench, in the legislative halls, in the schools of instruction, everywhere. He will also carry his own religion with him, with all its attendant influences, and clannish results. Everywhere, only allow a little time, and let the Chinese freely come, and all this is as inevitable as the rolling of the spheres. Four hundred millions of cheap laboring Chinese, with English and American wealth organized for its own increase by bringing them into this country! The results are certain. Even this very summer they have been coming some months at the rate of forty thousand per annum, and the more they come the more the country seems to them like their old home, attracting more and more to come; till, having their families, they will permanently remain to render America a new China; perhaps to surpass the old in inhabitants, as now America surpasses old England. They certainly will come in millions if unrestrained by either law or fear, with all the baneful results we have considered, unless they become Christians and be Americanized. But of this there is only little hope. One or two among a thousand in the time of twenty-five years is not an encouraging estimate, when a hundred thousand shall come in a year.

Moreover, converts are not all on one side; for an able deacon of a leading Congregational Church in San Francisco has written me, that where Americans have converted one Chinaman to Christianity, the Chinese, he believes, have converted ten Americans to real heathenism. Their dens of infamy, and of gambling, and of opium, are numerous in our cities and country towns, and various efforts are made for filling them with victims. I saw, when walking a Chinese street in open day, at a distance from any American house, in Nevada City, seven boys under ten years of age in one of their women's houses. And here in Sacramento City, the police have told me that many times they have taken boys under eight years of age, and of respectable, wealthy families, from the occupied couches of Chinese creatures. Freedom in childhood, they know, will result in money in after age. Can these evils be prevented in this Christian land? I know of no way in which they will be if this immense immigration continues.

But a taunting question is often proposed: Is not Christianity stronger than heathenism? Is your religion afraid to meet the religion of the Chinese? Christianity *is strong*, but *Americans* are not always strong in Christian principle. True Christianity is the embodiment of divine and almighty truth; but believers are a partially regenerated and reconstructed army of moral soldiers, con-

tending—oh, how weakly!—with very powerful and varied forces of evil. Christianity is martialing these moral soldiers, stationing them in squadrons occupying favorable positions, and arranging attacks upon the enemy, certain of ultimate victory in the end—how long first, none of us know. But to say that the champions of Christianity, because of her strength, must relax their effort, cease their vigilance, open the gates of her fortresses to the enemy, put her weapons into their hands, and give them advantages equal with themselves, or else they fear for their religion, and dare not trust it in conflict with heathenism, is to utter a falsehood and to charge on Christianity a lie. The very element of practical Christianity is, devotion to religious truth and zealous effort for its advancement by the improvement of every God-given advantage and means to that end. Christianity demands all the judicious strategy possible in the contest, and to give up the strategic points because Christianity is strong, is to act the traitor in the religious camp, and is a crime for which deserters should be hung. God has kept America for thousands of years for the experiment of true Christian liberty, intelligence, and vital piety, free from the petrified tyrannies, errors, vices, and irreligions of the old continents. And now, to prostitute all American advantages and opportunities to a vast people, confirmed in old systems of debasement, idolatry, prejudice, immorality, and clannishness, by equal immigration, equal possession, equal vote, equal office, equal law-making power, and equal effort to modify the whole government, in its political character, to conform to their tastes, is exceedingly dangerous. It is exposing our whole country and its policy to volcanic eruptions of heathen hosts and abominations. 'Tis false Christianity, false benevolence, false patriotism, false confidence, false love of the world, false estimate of the gifts of God, thus to submit all, in immatured condition, to the corruptions of the old world. America is already reeling under the burden and force of European debasement, and shall we add that of Asia?

From the fearful evils of African immigration, called slavery, the results of our fathers' thoughtless misjudgment, we have tried to free ourselves by most terrible struggles. But in Chinese immigration there is what is vastly worse than that, some the same with that, and only one thing superior. This *one* thing is that it does not violate, by law, God-given rights of man. In other facts there is warning instruction, to which it is well that we give heed. For, in both African and Chinese immigration, they have come not by their own means, but English and American capitalists, for the one object of making money, engaged in their importation, regardless of after results. In both cases Christians used exactly the same arguments for their coming: That the country was large and needed settlers; that labor was scarce and high, needing cheapening to develop resources; that the heathen would be better off here than in their own countries; that through their conversion and going back they would cause the Christianization of their native lands; that God had glorious designs in the movement, and we must not fight against Providence. These arguments in the two cases are exactly the same; and *some* of the results for evil in case of slavery we now know, though by no means is the end yet.

But now observe the practical superiority of slavery over Chinese immigration, as an impelling force for good. Slavery compelled the heathen to give up idolatry, and they did it. The Chinese have

no such compulsion, and they do not do it, except one or two in a thousand during twenty-five years. Slavery compelled them to give up their heathen customs, habits, fashion, language, and they did it. The Chinese have no such compulsion, and they do not do it; they retain all these. Slavery forbid the building of heathen temples, with all the debasement of their worship. The Chinese build more numerous temples than Americans, and our government, by its laws, guarantees that these temples shall never be diverted to better uses. Slavery compelled the adoption of Christian forms of worship, resulting in universal Christianization. The Chinese have no such influence tending to their conversion, and rarely—one or two in a thousand—become Christian in form. Slavery prevented all clanship combinations for executing secret schemes adverse to American interests. The Chinese have every opportunity for such combinations, with a language we cannot learn, enabling them openly, in our midst, to carry out any heathen or anti-American plot. Slavery took the heathens and by force made them Americans in feelings, tastes, habits, language, sympathy, religion, and spirit; *first* fitting them for citizenship, and then giving them the vote. The Chinese feel no such force, but remaining in character and life the same as they were in old China, unprepared for citizenship, and adverse in spirit to our institutions, they must certainly become enfranchised, hold office, and administer laws.

Why, we see at once how slavery was, in practice, immensely better, more effectual for good, upon the heathen, than Chinese immigation is, and also it was vastly less dangerous to us, with the one exception that it legally denied human rights to the slave. Yet it did wonderfully elevate the slave, and prepared him for American citizenship, while the other leaves the heathen confirmed in heathen debasement; and yet they must soon become citizens. Which of these two systems appears the most dangerous? The thoughtful, candid answer is: Chinese immigration is worse than slavery. Remember, American advantages here for the Chinese are so great that they wish to come in millions, if unrestrained; and both English and American wealth is ready to bring them, till they may largely outnumber, outwork, outvote, outmoralize, and outheathenize the Americans, dragging all down towards a level with themselves, in debasement.

Thus, my brethren, what with the terrible results of slavery at the South—what, with the mass of prejudiced, ignorant, really anti-republicans at the North—what, with the abominations of Mormonism and other vicious influences in the center—what, with the hosts of low-lived and heathen Chinese in the West—and what, with the schemes of designing politicians everywhere, and the tyrannies of great monopolizing rings, and the promoters of intemperance and vice, and the vast immoral opposition to Christianity among Americans themselves—what, I ask, in the light of history and the dictates of reason, ought we not to fear in respect to the condition of our loved country in the future? Shall we lie prostrate on our backs, hugging delusive hopes, and saying, "So! ho! ho! God will bring all out right?" Brethren, God has never promised, either in heaven or in earth, to bring out all right for His intelligent creatures without their own rational, resolute, vigorous efforts. His law of earnest thought and determined action on the part of those he would bless

is as unalterable as His government. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" holds as true in morals and religion as it does in war.

The subject broadens and accumulates on my view; but I must refer to one more great fact in the case. Not only does Chinese immigration compete with and degrade laboring men, but it also strikes at the principle of labor itself, making all manual labor dishonorable. It renders the vocation and business of work contemptible even as slavery did; a sentiment most injurious and destructive to all moral and Christian interest. To bring in from Africa or from China, or from anywhere else, a low, servile race of laborers, is to place every laborer in the same class with such race; then every man of the superior class will, through pride, seek, if possible, to avoid labor as degrading. This was fearfully the case with slavery; probably it was its greatest evil, and already it is powerfully operative in Chinese immigration. This not only cuts off labor from American workmen and drags them in character downward, but it induces all American youths, of both sexes, to despise labor as degrading, fit only for low people. Hence, oh! how often, they choose vice and villiany rather than honest toil. This was so at the South in slavery; it is becoming fearfully so in California, and is one great cause of hoodlumism. I lay it down as a law of truth, that no nation of earth can long prosper which despises manual labor. So immutable and terrible is this law, that I believe a Christian nation, which despises labor, will perish quicker than a heathen nation which respects labor. Labor must be respectable and be kept so, or death comes. By Chinese labor we insure this death. Already the voice of large land monopolists is heard saying that white laborers are a debased, drunken, hoodlum set, upon whom they cannot depend. Brethren, this, to a large extent, is owing to the fact that these rich men, according to their own testimony, regard their white laborers, their heathen laborers, and their mules, as of the same class, mere muscle force, and that they care no more for one than the other. The laborers in California are being ranked by employers on a level with the lower races of men and with the beasts of the field.

You know how it was with slavery. The degradation of labor drove hosts of whites to become ignorant, uncivilized, despised, "poor white trash," the worst and most dangerous class at the South, who the most intensely hated negro liberty. Now, the same thing is becoming true in California, and with the same results, so that the most debased classes are becoming the most intense haters of the Chinese, and are the most ready for riot, robbery, and fire. To employ a degraded race of laborers is to degrade labor itself, leading the superior race to despise labor, and seek to avoid it by laziness, drunkenness, vice, ending, to that superior race, in inevitable ruin.

But what shall the rich capitalists do, who, at present cannot get good white laborers to till their lands and reap their harvests? Let them, at such moderate prices as they can readily obtain, sell their lands to honest American families, and go themselves to useful labor, no longer to live as lordly leeches upon the country. It were better for America, and for the world, that such rich men should die beggars than to live by degrading labor. Labor must be honorable and be honored, not degraded by any servile class, or, I know surely, America must perish. I know this as plainly as though it were written by lightnings on the clouds, or uttered in tones of thunder from

the heavens, or blazoned on the broad sky with the brightness of the sun at noonday. Labor must be honorable and be honored, not given to any cheap, degraded, alien class from Asia or from anywhere else, or else debasement and ruin are inevitable.

Is it said that this is already done by hosts of the lower poor from Europe? I answer, this doubly intensifies the danger, as two magazines of explosives more than double the danger, with increased ruin in the region. Yes, the danger is imminent that, in time to come, the magazines of European-American hoodlums, "poor white trash," exploding upon the magazine of Chinese heathenism, will spread the flames of horror through San Francisco and other cities of our State in a manner to which Pittsburg will be only as a mortar to a columbiad. I speak with caution; I speak with fear; I speak with belief. I know something of California. I know the boast of a Vigilance Committee, a noble truth in the past, but an awful precedent for the future; the more fearful to come, as it was the more useful in the past.

Brethren, I love California above my right arm. I love her people and all her hopeful institutions. I love to think of her vast, bright future, and rejoice in all the coming glory of America. But I know that all our welfare, all our prosperity, all our safety, all our success, depend upon whether, as a people, we are true to ourselves, true to Americanism, true to Christianity; yes, true to American Christian principles and practices. And now, in our infancy as a nation, and in our weakness, to open our various fields of labor and our rich resources to hordes of Chinese immigrants, to become equal competitors with us in all of labor, of wealth, of liberty, of politics, of religion, of influence in every thing good in America, is to subject America to immense forces of vileness and fearful heathen abominations, involving the greatest danger of ruin. The only possible, even partial hope, without restraint in the case, is that of the conversion of their millions to Christianity as they come. But only one or two in a thousand in twenty-five years is the basis of human estimate for the future, and this possibility, humanly speaking, seems to become an infinite impossibility. Hence there remains for us no alternative. Existing treaties must be changed, and a legal restriction upon such immigration be enforced, that no migration of Chinese from China into America, greater in number than of Americans from America into China, shall be permitted. Such a treaty would be equal in its bearing upon the two nations and two people. Even if it were necessary for this that we pay the Emperor of China twenty millions of dollars, we had better give it ten times over.

Without such a treaty and such legal restriction, the vast tidal waves of corruption, debasement, and heathenism, threaten to roll in upon us from the west. But with such a restraint, California and all America becoming free from the power of Asiatic evils, may by steady, earnest, persevering efforts rise triumphant over all evil in the full liberty of Christian, political, civil, and personal freedom, planned by our fathers, and offered us by the one God of salvation, made known through the inspired and infallible volume of Revelation—the only light to our feet, the only lamp to our path, for the individual, the nation, and the world.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A PAPER READ BY JOHN H. BOALT,

BEFORE THE BERKELEY CLUB, AUGUST, 1877.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Two non-assimilating races never yet lived together harmoniously on the same soil, unless one of these races was in a state of servitude to the other.

I do not think that in the whole history of the world, from the earliest ages down to the present day, one single instance can be cited where this proposition has proved untrue. Of course, since there are degrees in assimilation, there are degrees in the antagonism caused by non-assimilation; and there may have been cases where this antagonism was less than in other cases. There may even have been cases where it has in time finally died out, but never, as far as I have been able to discover, has the antagonism ceased until the cause was removed, and in every instance the extent of the one has borne a definite proportion to the degree of the other.

By the assimilation of two races is meant the bringing or coming together of the individual members of these races in such intimate association that there ceases to be any race separation between them, and the two finally become blended into one nation. It is the breaking down of all barriers of race and color, and education and prejudice, the identification of interests, the acceptance of the same laws, the adoption of the same customs, and, in short, the admission of absolute equality as far as race is concerned, by all, for all, and among all, politically, morally, and socially.

Without intimate social relations assimilation is impossible. The identity of business interests which has done and is doing so much else is powerless here. The Hebrews of Rome never became Italians; the Greeks of Constantinople never became Turks. But a drouth in Turkey injured the Greek as much as the Ottoman; and a season of plenty in Italy was as welcome to the Jew as the Gentile.

Assimilation is never complete until intermarriage is so frequent as no longer to excite comment. But this must be honorable marriage, and not concubinage, for marriage is evidence of respect as signifying a union with an equal, while concubinage is an indication of contempt, and has always been the unfailing companion of slavery.

It might perhaps be admitted that there never were on the face of the globe two races so utterly dissimilar and divergent that, if sufficient time and favorable occasion were given, they would not ultimately assimilate and coalesce; provided, always, that one of them did not exterminate the other before these soothing influences had had an opportunity to produce their effect. But when we recall how many centuries it required to assimilate and coalesce the Normans and Saxons, two nations of comparatively very slight divergence; when we recall the wars, the feuds, the dissensions, the barbarities, brutalities, and suffering which England underwent before this process of fraternization was completed, it would certainly seem that in an extreme case of divergence as between extermination and this

kind of reconciliation, the former were the more agreeable alternative.

It hardly seems necessary to seriously discuss the proposition that internal harmony is essential to a nation's prosperity and perpetuity. The problems of government are sufficiently vast and varied already, without adding to them this most difficult of all tasks of statesmanship, the reconciliation of conflicting elements at home. The disintegration of empires has almost invariably followed the lines of non-assimilation, and no wise statesman would unnecessarily increase them.

We now come to the consideration of the causes of non-assimilation. This is not the proper place to discuss the question as to what have been the influences of country, climate, temperature, etc., in separating men into different races, nor do I care now to enter into any examination as to how far the existing and differing types may be considered as the result of evolution from a common germ under different conditions of environment. Assuming this to be the case, however, it might be that some of these varying types have now reached a point of development where the distance from the mother germ has become so great, and the individuality of the different types has become so distinct, that assimilation between them is now impossible, just as it has become impossible to graft one distinct fruit upon another and procure an enduring progeny.

I propose rather to restrict myself to the mention of a few of the more prominent causes of non-assimilation, selecting those whose workings are familiar to us all, either as matter of history or as well known existing influences. First in order are:

I.—PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES.

Why it is that certain peculiarities of face, form, and color attract us, while others repel, is a problem far too deep for this paper. It is enough that the fact exists; and its importance in this connection will be appreciated when we remember that assimilation is impossible without intimate and cordial social relations between the differing races, and frequent inter-marriage between their members.

Again, these physical peculiarities tend to make other and less important divergencies conspicuous, and in this and other ways are constantly operating to isolate the race possessing them from all other races. I am inclined to think that physical peculiarities which now pass unnoticed might, if a prejudice were aroused against them, ultimately result in the separation and isolation of new races and septs now unknown. For example, suppose that red-headed men were rigidly excluded from general society, and compelled to consort together; the result would be that in a few generations we should have a red-headed sept. The auburn tinge would gradually disappear from our heads, while it would grow more and more pronounced on theirs, until, after æons of ages, it might be, or at least it might be believed, that there were mental as well as physical differences between us.

Upon the whole, I doubt if there is any obstacle in the way of the fraternization of races so difficult to overcome as this one of physical peculiarities, and the prejudices, sometimes very idle and senseless, which are begotten of them. These marked differences in color and physiognomy will remain forever, unless gradually modified and

softened down by the slow process of amalgamation. But there can be no amalgamation worth considering as long as the presence of these very peculiarities excites repulsion. So there would seem to be a dead lock.

II.—INTELLECTUAL DIFFERENCES AND DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERAMENT.

Precisely how much of these is to be referred to congenital peculiarities, and how much to education and circumstances of environment, it is, of course, difficult to determine. We say the Englishman is remarkable for his solidity, the Frenchman for his vivacity; that the German is thoughtful but lymphatic, the Spaniard grave but courteous; but how much of this is fancy and how much has a solid foundation, is a question hardly worth inquiring into now. So much, however, is at least clear, that there are certain national peculiarities of disposition and habits of thought in the different races which exert a powerful influence in keeping them separate. It is true that history shows that these influences have generally lost their power after generations of contact and association. A civilized race will not assimilate with a barbarian race; but it may civilize the barbarian first, and assimilate with him afterwards.

Another interesting feature in this connection is, that in order to establish a complete sympathy between the members of the different races, they must unite on the same ideal standard of excellence. It is not enough that the one imitates the other, for he may imitate without respect, or assume a resemblance for the purposes of self-interest. We are all struggling more or less earnestly toward an ideal. Our ideas of right and wrong are based on our conceptions of what our ideal would consider right or wrong. Of course we are but caricatures of that ideal. But whenever we meet with those whose standard is substantially the same as our own, we find that our aims are constantly converging. There is a subtle sympathy established between us, which enables us to unconsciously understand each other. I think, therefore, that this identity of ideal standards is one of the most powerful agents of conciliation. Men who worship the same heroes, and cherish the same aspirations, must, sooner or later, find themselves on the same plane.

Another important cause of non-assimilation is:

III.—DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE.

To these may be added differences in customs, dress, social peculiarities, local prejudices, and the like, all of which exert more or less influence in keeping up the separation of the races. That these differences may be gradually overcome by time and contact is, of course, true. But it may be worth while to remember that, after centuries of association, there still remains the old and apparently irrepressible conflict between the Indo-Germanic and Sclavonic races within the Empire of Austria.

Another, and common cause of non-assimilation, is:

IV.—HATRED, ENGENDERED BY CONQUEST, OR BY CLASHING OF NATIONAL OR RACE INTERESTS.

Examples of race antipathies from this cause will readily suggest themselves. From the very nature of the cause the antagonism

created by it will naturally grow less with succeeding generations; and instances are not wanting where it has finally died out altogether. But no species of national or race antagonism is so dangerous, so desperate, or so prolific of dissension and bloodshed while it lasts.

A fifth cause of non-assimilation is:

V.—RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

No better evidence can be given of the power of this influence in keeping races separate than the fact that, in several instances, it has been able to reconcile races otherwise antagonistic. Next to physical peculiarities, it is probably the strongest of all the agencies we have so far considered. It would seem that it is not essential that a nation should be united in favor of a creed, as were the Mahommedans; the same force is operating when the nation is united against a religion, as were the Chinese. The impossibility of assimilation, when this powerful force is working against it, may be seen to-day in British India. It is idle to expect fraternization among men of different races when one considers the bare touch of the other as an ineffaceable profanation.

Having now briefly considered some of the causes of non-assimilation, we can better understand the bitter antagonism which it has called forth.

Even if historical examples where wholly wanting, it seems to me that the principle might be deduced *a priori;* for the world is full of individual antagonisms. The struggle for existence, the competition for the prizes of life, is continually impinging us one upon the other. The baser passions of our nature, envy, jealousy, covetousness, hatred, are constantly stimulated by our own failures or our neighbor's successes. I can hardly be expected to look with equanimity upon my rival who has won, or rest complacently in the consciousness that I have lost. But these individual repulsions are largely counteracted by individual attractions. I do not love my competitor; but his brother is my friend, or his sister is my sweetheart. This man has done me a grievous wrong; but I condone his fault, not out of regard for him, but out of pity for his family, out of sympathy for his relatives. Thus do the ramifications of our social system protect us, one against the other, and unite us with a bond elastic but strong, invisible but all-pervading.

But race antagonisms have no such counteracting influences. On the contrary, we are prone to generalize the fault of the individual culprit, and attach its stigma to the whole nation to which he belongs. A Chinese servant runs off with my spoons; I hasten to vociferate that all Chinamen will steal. An Indian horse trader tells me a falsehood; I feel safe to say that no Indian ever told the truth. Worse than this, the sin committed against me is taken up by my race as a sin committed against our whole family, and individual crimes are thus catalogued into national grievances. This sort of race hostility is materially strengthened by a large class of men who find their principal scope for activity in keeping alive race feeling and fostering race enmities. It is a curious fact, that there are many men who are never so happy as when they can merge their own personalities in a great aggregate. They prefer to be fractions of a large integer rather than independent individual units. Thus I have known people who should be reckoned as Masons rather than as men,

as Odd Fellows rather than as individuals. I have known others who were so completely absorbed and lost in a church that scarcely the *nominis umbra* remained. To them the community is everything, the individual is nothing. Insult them and you may be forgiven, but insult their sept and you have committed an unpardonable sin. Lost in such a generalization, they become morbidly sensitive as to the community's honor, fretfully irritable as to its grievances, and inordinately jealous of its rivals or competitors. For such small cattle, they are capable of a great deal of harm.

I may now re-state the proposition with which I began and give it place as the major premise of my argument: *Two non-assimilating races cannot live together harmoniously on the same soil, unless one be in a state of servitude to the other.* It is not necessary to say that slavery is in this country no longer possible.

We are now ready for the minor premise: *The Caucasian and Mongolian races are non-assimilating races.* For, first, they are separated by physical peculiarities of the most marked and distinctive character. The Chinaman differs from us in color, in features, and in size. His contact excites in us, or at least in most of us, an unconquerable repulsion which it seeems to me must ever prevent any intimate association or miscegenation of the races. To this must be added that the difference in physical peculiarities makes the more conspicuous the many and radical divergencies which otherwise exist. Second, the two races are also separated by a remarkable divergence in intellectual character and disposition. Our habits of thought are so entirely different that it seems impossible that they should ever become reconciled.

Of the European immigration which comes to us, the Indo-Germanic races, and even the Sclavonic races, may be said to have in general about the same ideal standard of excellence as our own. As a consequence, we have found that they readily assimilate with us, and their national peculiarities and race distinctions soon die out, and in a generation or two they become completely Americanized. But as far as we can judge, the ideal standard of the Chinaman is constructed on an entirely different plan. His notions of right and wrong are in many respects totally unlike ours. His views in regard to the treatment of women are utterly repugnant to us. His heartlessness and inhumanity toward the infirm, the feeble, and afflicted of his own race shock every sensibility of our nature. He is generally honest, it is true, but the most prominent Chinese merchant in San Francisco admitted that his race was honest simply because it was the best policy, and for no other reason. Now a man who is honest from the mere force of logic, simply because honesty is generally the best policy, must inevitably be dishonest in the exceptional case when dishonesty is the best policy.

The two races are further separated by fundamental differences in language, in dress, in customs, in habits, and social peculiarities and prejudices. In all these respects the Chinese differ from us more than any known race. Even their virtues are not the same as ours. While they are as a nation more apprehensive of danger than we, and more selfish and cowardly in avoiding it, in the presence of death they display a rare intrepidity and yield up their lives with a courage which we should consider heroic in one of ourselves. They excel us in industry and economy, but they are even more reckless

and prodigal when they choose to indulge themselves. Those of their amusements which are innocent seem to us puerile; those which are vicious are even more vicious and degrading than our own.

It is notorious that women and children are regularly bought and sold in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco to-day, and that young girls are systematically imported from China, and held in slavery for purposes of prostitution, within calling distance of the City Hall.

A formal contract upon red paper, in which a young Chinese girl was bound to serve *with her body* a certain Chinese procuress for a term of years, was some time ago introduced in evidence in one of our Courts of justice, and having been first proved and authenticated, it was translated under oath by the Rev. Otis Gibson, and is now in the hands of the Hon. Horace F. Page, at Washington. By the terms of this instrument, this girl was indentured to serve as a prostitute, just as formally and with as much precision and straightforwardness of language as we might use in apprenticing a girl to a milliner, and careful provision was made that she should serve an additional time to make up for any sickness resulting from her peculiar occupation. It is equally notorious that Chinese bravoes can be readily hired at prices which cannot, under the circumstances, be considered as exorbitant, who will undertake to maim, or even kill, any other Chinaman obnoxious to his employer. Murders are constantly occurring, which are clearly traceable to this cause, but although the perpetrators may be well known, they cannot be brought to justice on account of the prevailing fear that any evidence against them will be visited with severe and speedy punishment.

In my professional experience, I have repeatedly known cases where a Chinese witness would tell the truth to the attorney in the case, but utterly refuse to state it upon the stand. If he is nevertheless summoned, and called upon to testify in open Court, he avows his utter ignorance of the whole matter.

Prominent Chinese merchants are constantly complaining that a price has been set on their heads, and that their lives are in danger from their own countrymen, and in one case within my own knowledge a Chinese merchant paid a special policeman ten dollars per day for several days prior to the departure of the China steamer, to go about with him continually, and protect him from these hired assassins. Even while he was giving an elaborate supper at a Chinese restaurant to other merchants, he insisted that his guardian should be at the door and within easy call. It was noticeable in this case that the Chinaman was not afraid of any personal attack from his enemy himself, but rather from bravoes employed by that enemy.

But I do not wish to enlarge upon this portion of my subject. I have endeavored to confine myself to facts within my own knowledge, and they can easily be verified. The facts speak for themselves. Summing them altogether, they simply amount to this: the Chinaman has brought China to America. Travelers have been enabled to understand what that is.

A population so dense as to be overcrowded, our Mongolian immigrants bring us all the evils of overcrowding. The Chinaman in America cannot comprehend that there is plenty of space. He has formed a habit of making himself compact and economizing his room. A hundred Chinamen are quite content in a house not big

enough for ten of our own race. Their type of a sleeping chamber is a sardine box. As a consequence, they have developed all the evils engendered by overcrowding and too close personal contact. At home, labor is so plentiful that it has lost some of its value. The struggle to support life is so hard and so engrossing that it leaves no time to elevate or glorify it. Selfishness rises to a science. Men come to disregard the pains and cares of others. "Individual Altruism" is even more unintelligible to them than it is to us. On the other hand, industry and economy are exalted, because the lack of them means starvation.

There is nothing in their religion or in their education to counteract or ameliorate these tendencies. Their religion is rationalism run to decay. Their education is principally directed to forms and ceremonies. In fact, their civilization is so ancient that it has become rotten.

Thus the Chinaman has brought to us and planted within our border all the vicious practices and evil tendencies of his home, aggravated somewhat, perhaps, by the circumstance that he has lost what little restraint his home government imposed upon him, without submitting to the restraint of ours.

I do not doubt that this condition of things might be very greatly improved by wise and careful legislation, and by steadfast and conscientious teaching. But we are not a nation of teachers, and there are millions of pupils ready to come. In the meantime, the deluge.

Again, assimilation is rendered more difficult in this case by the very fact that the Chinese are in their way a civilized and not a barbarous race. Barbarism is much more easily assimilated to and absorbed in civilization than is a divergent civilization. For the first lesson which the barbarian learns from his contact with civilization is, that the civilized man can do more with less material and in less time than he can himself. He sees that civilization is an advantage. He naturally seeks to acquire it for himself, and in acquiring it he necessarily assimilates himself more or less to the race from which he learns it.

I never shall forget the time when I first became convinced of the truth of this proposition. Several years ago, when the great eclipse of the sun occurred, which you all remember, I was living at Austin, in the State of Nevada. I had just come out of my house with a piece of smoked glass in my hand, when I noticed a Shoshone Indian intently looking up into the sky. The day had been very bright. Suddenly an invisible veil seemed to cover the sun; a luminous pall fell upon the mountains and the valleys, softening the rugged outlines of the one and dimming the long distances of the other. Great vague shadows seemed to have dropped down into the cañons and gulches around us, where it had been dazzlingly bright but a moment before. Conscious of some great mystery, but utterly ignorant of its nature, the Indian stood with his eyes searching the cloudless sky. I handed him my bit of smoked glass and motioned him to look at the sun. He did so, and when I asked him what he thought of it, he heaved a deep sigh and said, "Whitee man heap sabee." Continuing down the street with my bit of smoked glass still in my hand, I happened on a Chinese laundryman. I offered him my smoked glass and advised him to look at the sun. But John only grinned complacently, and said, "Up my house got heap big tub water; you see 'em 'clip' heap better." I went home and got out my own tub of

water and found that John was quite right. I could see the "clip" a heap better. I have always felt that I ought to have passed to John the laurels I had just undeservedly received, and said "Chinaman heap sabee." It seemed to me then, as it seems to me now, that in many branches of knowledge the Chinaman is as far advanced as we are, and it is precisely because he does not need our help that I think him less likely to adopt our ways.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, I desire to put in evidence the history of the Chinese in America, and more particularly in California, during the last twenty-five years. We are all tolerably familiar with it, and it seems to me conclusive on two points.

First—We cannot and will not assimilate with them.

Second—They have not the remotest inclination to assimilate with us.

If, then, we cannot live harmoniously together with the Chinese, the conclusion is sound that Chinese immigration should be prevented.

Of course, it is understood that my argument is not directed against the coming of a few individuals. It is rather against the vast hordes who can be spared there and who are ready to come here. It is not the present thousands of whom we complain. It is the future millions.

But I am met here with the argument that the prohibition of any kind of immigration whatsoever is contrary to the immemorial policy of our republic, and in the teeth of the most noble and memorable utterances of our fathers.

I take issue on both points.

It never was the policy of our republic to welcome to our shores a class of immigrants who could not or would not assimilate with our people, nor was it ever so declared.

It did so happen that until the Chihese invasion, the class of immigrants who came to our shores were, with one exception, welcome visitors. They were of races and nationalities with which we were in perfect concord and with whom we could readily assimilate. We needed them; they came, and twenty-five years after they came, almost all evidence of their foreign birth had disappeared. They had become thoroughly assimilated to us, and amalgamated with us, and were as much Americanized as if born on the soil.

But there was one exception. That exception was the African Negro. His coming was bitterly regretted by every one of our early statesmen who ever spoke of it. If you doubt this, examine the list of members of the African Colonization Society. The pages shine with eminent names. But the negro did come, and we just barely survived his coming. Is it worth while to repeat the mistake?

A strange notion seems to have become prevalent in the Eastern States that the opposition to Chinese immigration is mainly based upon the fact that the Chinese are generally more industrious and economical than ourselves. No less distinguished a writer than George W. Curtis has denounced the movement as a crusade against the two virtues of industry and economy. Perhaps some of the speeches made on this coast may have given color to such an imputation. But its falsity is readily seen when we consider that no one thinks of opposing Scandinavian immigration, although the Scandinavian is, as a general rule, full as industrious and economical as the Chinaman. But the Scandivian is in sympathy with us. He

readily accepts our government, our customs, our habits, and our ways of life. In a few years he becomes as much of an American as ourselves, and his devotion to our soil and his attachment to our institutions is as warm as our own.

On the other hand, an immigration of Malay pirates would be full as objectionable as the present Chinese immigration, although the Malays have even less industry and economy than our own people. We want no race which we cannot absorb. Our best immigrants are those whose race distinctions are soonest obliterated.

I do not pretend to claim, however, that the opposition to Chinese immigration is not made more bitter and intense among our laboring classes because the coming of so many Chinese has a tendency to derange our labor market and bring about a reduction in wages. It would be very strange if it did not have this effect. We do not expect that a laborer will look with kindly feelings upon the man who takes the bread out of the mouth of his children, even when that man is his friend or neighbor. It is difficult enough at all times to curb the passions of men, who, while resisting a reduction in their wages, see their places taken by others willing to work for the price they have refused. It was not found an easy task last summer in the Eastern States. But the task is made very much more difficult when the new comers are unwelcome strangers, alien in race, in color, in creed, in customs, and in everything but the power to work. This presents only another bar to the assimilation of the two races, and excites still other and very bitter and dangerous antagonisms between them. It is no argument to tell the American laborer that if he would live as the Chinaman lives he might subsist on the Chinaman's wages.

It has taken the Chinaman centuries to learn to live on so little. With the lapse of time his necessities have gradually accommodated themselves to his small earnings, until now very little suffices to procure him abundance. He has made a prodigious stride toward the ideal ration of a straw per day. Early education and constant habit have so led him to practice the closest economy, that economy has itself become a habit and no longer involves self denial. The world about him has graduated itself down to his standard. His butcher, his baker, his candlestick maker, his manufacturer, his merchant, and his common carrier, have reduced their prices to suit his measure. The doctor who attends his sick and the priest who buries his dead demand little because he gets little. Labor can afford to be cheap when everything else is cheap; but we cannot expect labor to be cheap when everything else is dear.

The Chinaman is what he is because of China; the American is what he is because of America. Under the circumstances there cannot be a fair competition between them. You cannot give the American laborer a long line of Chinese ancestors. You cannot give him hereditary tendencies and tastes, and instincts and capabilities which his birth never entitled him to. You cannot make him over on the Mongolian pattern, and give him a Chinese education.

The truth is, we have taught each other habits that are expensive. We have led each other to believe that it is a good thing to promote schools and educate children, to contribute to churches and give to hospitals, to eat clean food and wear clean clothes. We have encouraged each other to think that overcrowding leads to immorality, that plenty of air and sunlight are necessaries of life, that our old and

infirm must be properly cared for and kindly treated. Sickness compels expensive physicians, nurses and medicines, and death brings an expensive funeral. Our habits, customs, and system of life are modeled upon this standard, and it is impossible to change it at once. Until it is changed, the Chinaman will always beat us in a competition where the frugal habits he learned in China are pitted against the habits we learned in America. Under the circumstances it is no more surprising that a Chinaman can live cheaper than an American than it is that a horse can.

But is it worth while to change our system? While there may be many defects in it, still does it not, upon the whole, work better than any system we know of? Suppose that we had an immigration of one hundred million of Chinamen, suppose that their industry and economy were applied to our land and every acre beneficiated to its utmost, suppose that our productions were magnified until the possible height was reached, what then? Measured by acres, we should be much better off than we are now; but, measured by men, should we be any better off? Measured by the peace, prosperity, contentedness, cheerfulness, happiness of our people, should we have made any progress? I think not.

But I am asked how can this immigration be checked? The power to regulate commerce resides in the National Congress. Our Government has made a treaty with China in which the right to come here has been granted to her people. The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State possesses the power of interfering with this immigration. All this is true.

But we have no right to assume that the National Congress will not do us justice. Perhaps their refusal to help us—I do not understand that they have as yet refused—is because they do not yet understand our grievance. There are many among ourselves who are still in favor of Chinese immigration. It has even been asserted, and prominent men and journals in the East have repeated it, that the opposition to Chinese immigration in California is confined to a few demagogues and discontented communists. As long as this is believed there is little hope of anything being done.

I therefore make this suggestion: Let the Legislature of California, at their next session, provide for taking the sense of the people of the State of California on the question of Chinese immigration, at a general election to be held for that purpose. Let them request the Legislatures of the other Pacific States to adopt a similar measure. I may be mistaken, but I think that vote would result in a showing of at least ten to one opposed to Chinese immigration.

Then let the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast in Congress, armed with these credentials, say to their brethren in the East: "The people of the Pacific Coast have been so far the only people exposed to Chinese immigration. They are strongly and bitterly opposed to it. This vote is conclusive on that point. They now call upon you for relief. If they are wrong you can easily prove it. The treaty with China provides that the Chinese may enter all our ports, while we are restricted to five of theirs. Make this restriction mutual. Amend the treaty, and confine the Chinese to the Atlantic ports. If this immigration suits you, you are welcome to it."

The proposal seems to me a fair one.

THE CONFLICT OF RACES

In California.

"CAUCASION VS. MONGOLIAN."

By H. N. CLEMENT, a Member of the San Francisco Bar.

CHAPTER I.

ARE THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA A BENEFIT OR AN INJURY TO US?

The population of California is composed mainly of two races, and its increase arises from two sources:

1. The immigration of "Caucasians" from the east.
2. The influx of "Mongolians" from the west.

The two races meet in California for the first time since the "Star of Empire" started on her celebrated "westward way." The five thousand years intervening since the separation of "Shem" and "Japheth," two of the original "three brothers" who "came over," has served to bring about a total estrangement between their descendants. The sons of "Shem" find no fellowship with the sons of "Japheth." The sons of "Japheth" look down with contempt upon the sons of "Shem."

While the plodding "Shem" was content to settle down in Asia and occupy the old homestead, the enterprising "Japheth," anticipating the advice of our modern Mr. Greeley, concluded to "go west." He left Asia to settle in Europe. Still later, while the sons of "Shem" were wasting their time and money erecting the "great wall" to shut themselves in from the "outside heathen," the ever-restless sons of "Japheth," following the example of their father, were still "going west," navigating unknown seas in search of other continents to occupy. They were rewarded for their search; and by "right of discovery" and "occupancy," are in the lawful possession of America. Having discovered and occupied this continent, and circumnavigated the globe in search of others, they are seized with an insane desire to revisit the old homestead. Fatal wish. Finding it surrounded by the harmless old "Chinese wall," they batter it down, but from out the breach swarm one hundred and fifty thousand of the three hundred millions of over-crowded humanity within, who threaten to overrun us. In vain we oppose them, maltreat them, persecute them. Still they come.

We find by our twenty-five years' acquaintance with them in California, that the sluggish, plodding, changeless life of "Shem" and his descendants in Asia, has shaped their characters, fixed their habits, stunted their growth, limited their capacities, crystallized their "civilization," and determined their race, and we call them "Mongolians."

On the other hand, we find that the active, enterprising, roving life, and conquering spirit of "Japheth" and his descendants has generated a "civilization" and a "race" of men higher, nobler, and grander than that of the "Mongolian," and we have been called (though erroneously) "Caucasians."

Comparing our achievements in government, science, art, and literature with the achievements of the "Mongolians," we find our "Caucasian" civilization infinitely superior to theirs. "Caucasian" civilization is progressive. "Mongolian" is stationary. "Caucasian" life is growth. "Mongolian" decay. "Caucasian" *science* has pronounced its edict against the "Mongolian"—classing him with those races afflicted with that most fatal of diseases, "*arrested development.*" Like the North American Indian, our scientist, Professor Gunning, says "The Chinaman must *die.*"

But for the present, at least, he is here, an exceedingly "*live corpse,*" in the full possession of those qualities which he inherited from his father—plodding, patience, and docility—peculiarly fitting him for what are sometimes called "menial" pursuits; and, coupled with a certain degree of intelligence, not unfitting him for some departments requiring deftness and skill.

The conflicting rights, prejudices, and interests of these two races in California constitute the "Chinese Problem"—a problem which may be solved by answering the three following questions:

1. Are the Chinese in California a benefit or an injury to us?
2. If an injury, have we any legal or moral right to require those who are here to leave the country, or prevent the landing of others who may desire to come?
3. If we have such legal or moral right, how can we enforce it?

1. Are the Chinese a benefit or an injury to this State? If an injury, wherein and to what extent? Are they a radical and incurable injury? or, are they merely an inconvenience to certain classes of society? Whom do they benefit and whom do they injure? Is there such an incompatibility between the two races as to render it impossible for them to live together as one nation and as one people? If so, what constitutes the "incompatibility?"

These are questions that cannot be answered to the satisfaction of all. There are conflicting opinions among intelligent people in California as to whether the Chinese are not in reality a benefit instead of an injury. To state a proposition fairly is sometimes equivalent to answering it. I will, therefore, confine myself in this circular to a fair statement of what I think is the true issue between the two races on the question of "benefit" or "injury."

This much can be said in favor of the Chinese:

As *citizens* they are peaceable, industrious, and sober.

As *laborers* they are patient, faithful, and cleanly.

What is the matter with them then? What is the objection to them?

I have attempted to scrutinize closely all the objections that have been raised against them, and I find they are all traceable to two sources, viz.:

1. They do not come as *immigrants* seeking homes among us.
2. That during their twenty-five years' coming and going they have never brought their *families.*

1. *The Chinaman as an immigrant.*—The one hundred and fifty thousand male Chinese of California are an ever-dissolving mass. To-day they are, and to-morrow they are not. It is safe to say there are no "forty-niners" among them. The "Argonauts" have all gone home long ago, and are now basking in the "Celestial" sunlight of ease and luxury upon their earnings here—a standing advertisement for others to come and do likewise. They do not come here to escape oppression, but to make money. Their attachment for the "fleshpots" of China is stronger than their love of the "manna" of liberty. As soon as they earn sufficient to maintain themselves decently, they return to their native land with no sorrow or regrets—having formed *no attachments* during their stay among us. The Chinaman is, therefore, *not an immigrant* in any sense of the word, for he does not come here to seek a home.

2. *The Chinaman as a man of family.*—With us the family is not only the most sacred of our relationships, but is also the unit of our nationality. Each family constitutes a little republic. A collection of families constitutes the State. A collection of States, the nation. The nation is a collection of families. The "family relation" is, therefore, among our race sacredly regarded as the foundation of government. Society has been organized with reference to it. Commerce, laws, trades, and values are created and *adjusted* with reference to the "family relation." *Wages are regulated with reference to it.* The assumption that every man among us is to have a family and a home enters into all our calculations.

Judging from what we have seen of the Chinese in America, they either care but little for their families, or they have none at all. It is certainly fair to suppose that they do not as generally recognize the sacredness of the relation as we do.

No argument would seem to be necessary to prove that two distinct species of "civilization," one founded upon the basis of the family relation, the other upon a regulated system of prostitution, cannot exist side by side.

It will thus be seen that the *status* of the Chinese in California is not such as to recommend them to our favor *unless they are an absolute benefit to us* in some way.

Wherein are the Chinese a benefit? It is claimed for them:

1. That they will work cheaper than the American laborer.
2. That they are more patient and easily managed than the American laborer.

1. *The Chinaman as a cheap laborer.*—To the employer in search of a *cheap manual laborer* the Chinaman is a "benefit;" for it is a conceded fact that his five thousand years' residence in Asia, crowded together with his three hundred million fellow "Mongolians," has taught him how to live upon the least possible amount of air and food. He finds no difficulty, therefore, in underbidding the "Caucasian" laborer who has contracted the "lordly" habit of "subsisting his family upon meat, vegetables, and wheat bread," and "providing separate rooms for his grown up children of different sexes." If "cheap labor" is an over-ruling *benefit,* then Chinamen are a "*blessing.*"

2. *The Chinaman as a patient, docile laborer.*—To the employer who is in search of a patient, plodding, docile laborer, the Chinaman is a veritable "blessing." Our educated American laborer is not, under all circumstances, the most patient manual laborer. He is seldom content to remain one. His ambition, spirit, "metal," are frequently impelling him to get out of it and find something more congenial.

Our Chinaman is, however, perfectly content with his lot, and seldom has any aspirations.

The question is, then, is it not to the advantage of the intelligent American laborer that this docile son of "Shem," who is willing to do all the "menial" labor, should be encouraged, and thus leave him to pursuits more congenial to him and more worthy of him?

This brings us to a subject about which there has been much uncertainty and wrong thinking.

Does education and culture cause a distaste for labor? Is it true that there must always be two classes of society? Is a state of society possible in which (as we say) "one man will be as good as another?" If education causes us to despise labor, then our school system is a mistake. If our school system is a mistake, then republican government is a mistake, for republican government is founded upon the intelligence of the people, and intelligence is only gained by education. I claim, however, that education *does not* unfit men for what we wrongly term "menial" labor. It *does* make men more fastidious as to their associations; more tenacious of their rights; more sensitive to oppression; quick to resent an insult or an injury from an employer. An educated American laborer will work as faithfully as any man for an employer who treats him as an equal and not as an inferior, but he will not stand abuse or oppression. The European laborer, accustomed in the more aristocratic forms of government to domineering abuse and tyranny, has been conquered into greater docility; but our educated American laborer, who has heard read every fourth of July of his life the enunciation that "all men are created equal," will not brook abuse from his employer. No man thinks of "bossing" his banker, his physician, or the teacher of his children, and yet they stand in the same relation to him as his bookkeeper, his blacksmith, or his cook. In other words, what we term "menial" labor is not menial at all when done for those we love or by those whom we respect. A wife may do the housework and yet retain her husband's love. Why should his housekeeper not be respected who does the same work? A man may saw his own wood, and take care of his own horse, and yet be respected; why should the man he employs to do it for him be less respected or treated with less respect. The term "menial" is a phrase borrowed from a former age, having no application to a state of society founded on the basis of "equality between man and man." The term "servant" was generously dropped by our New England ancestors, and the word "help" introduced as implying the perfect equality of the employer and the laborer who "helps."

If our American laborer has an ambition to get out of a lower and go into a higher employment, is that to his discredit? Have we not always pointed to that as one of the strongest evidences of our superiority? Is it to the interest of our race that we should introduce a race of patient, plodding, unambitious laborers who do not aspire?

If our American laborer is defiant against oppression and sensitive to insult, is it not a source of pride to us who are of his blood? Is it to our interest to introduce a race of laborers who have not sufficient spirit to resent injury or defy oppression?

I am forced irresistibly to the conclusion, in view of the foregoing facts, that the Chinese in California are no benefit to us, but are, on the contrary, an injury and a curse.

CHAPTER II.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR—WILL THE QUESTION REGULATE ITSELF?

"The Chinese problem is not a question of conflict of races and civilizations," says the reader, criticizing the last chapter. "It is a problem of political economy—a question of dollars and cents—which will, if let alone, regulate itself by the law of 'demand and supply.' In other words, the law of 'competition' will finally adjust all present inconveniences."

Such is the cold, calculating, commercial spirit of political economy, which, taking things as they are, will have nothing to do with human sympathy, but deals simply with the law of adjustments. The frigid philosophy of my friend amounts to this: "The Chinamen do not injure me. If they hurt you it is *your* grievance, and not mine." I admit, that commencing at the intellectual tip-top of our society—upon that "elevated plateau" where our statesmen, judges, scholars, and *literati* are presumed to dwell, and from thence descending through the various grades of society until we arrive at the very bottom, where the slavery-styled "mud-sills," whom we now honorably term "laboring men," vegetate, we find absolutely none of these several classes complaining of being hurt, except the laboring men; and they claim that their grievances arise wholly from the operation of my friend's law of "competition" and "demand and supply." It is quite safe to assert that there is a constant and ever-increasing demand for *cheap labor;* and it will hardly be denied that the Chinese in this country are abundantly able to compete with our American laborers to "supply" this "demand." If we leave out of the question all considerations of race and civilization, and try the issue upon the well settled rules of political economy, I am not so sure, even then, but that we shall find that "*cheap labor*" *as such is a curse to any country,* even from a dollar and cent standpoint.

It is, I believe, one of the well established laws of political economy, that the effect of an over-supply of labor is to lessen wages, and that the effect of low wages is to cause investments of capital.

How is it that low wages cause investments of capital? By calling into existence enterprises which can only be carried on by cheap labor.

Are enterprises which are called into existence because labor is cheap advantageous to any country? I say, no. Any enterprise that depends for its existence upon procuring cheap labor must necessarily exist upon the *privations* and *sufferings of the laborer* unless he *is a laborer belonging to an inferior race.* Brassey, in his "Work and Wages," tells us that before the railway caused an increase in the demand for labor in India, the wages of the common laborer were from four pence to four and a half pence a day. The demand raised wages considerably, but even then the coolies were not paid more than six pence a day. Why? "Because," he says, "these wages more than sufficed to supply all their wants. Their food consists of two pounds of rice a day mixed with a little curry, and the cost of this was only one shilling a week. For one shilling and six pence they can live in comparative luxury."

It is also one of the laws of political economy that the *cost of provision* is an essential element in determining the wages of the laborer,

but this law does not apply with any great force to the Chinese laborers, with whom it is no hardship to subsist on two pounds of rice a day. Adam Smith says: "The standard of comfort which the working classes are content to adopt has a most material influence in determining these wages." A remarkable instance of this was at Beyrout. Every inhabitant was taxed twenty-five dollars a year for the supply of water. Owing to the pressure of this taxation the wages of the common laborers there are sixty cents a day instead of twenty-five cents as before. At Sireund the rate of wages of the common laborer will only admit of his having meat food once a week, and yet the manufacturers are not making money.

Is it not a crime against humanity to carry on industries so unadapted to a country as to require such deprivations on the part of the laborer?

In Russia the wages of men are only from twenty to thirty cents a day, and of women only twelve cents a day. What is the consequence? From abject poverty the women are compelled to share unceasingly in the outdoor labors of the men. The infant mortality in Russia is appalling. The peasant women of Russia give birth to their offspring under circumstances equally perilous to the life of the mother and the child. Their confinement takes place in a barn or stable. They have no medical attendance, and in three days at the utmost they are once more employed in the hard field labor.

In Hungary, where wages are equally low, the struggle for life is so severe that every child, the moment it can add the smallest fraction to the earnings of the family, is sent into the field. Thus "cheap labor," in every country and in every clime, except in the case of the coolies, means poverty, deprivation, and suffering.

"But," says my friend, "if the Chinese can afford to work for one dollar a day, and thus be the means of calling into existence enterprises which would not have been started but for their cheap labor, are they not a benefit to the whole community, in helping to develop and build up the country?"

The answer to this question depends a great deal upon what our idea is "of the first duty of man."

To the political economist the great *ultimatum* of life is to manufacture, export, and build up the country.

To the social scientist the first object of man is to improve his physical, moral, and intellectual condition.

If the moral and intellectual condition of man depends upon the amount of goods manufactured and exported, then I should say, let us sacrifice everything else to the exportation of goods.

But if, on the other hand, it is found that to export goods it is necessary that one class of the community shall subsist upon two pounds of rice a day, and live in ignorance, then I should say, let us either not manufacture at all, or confine ourselves to the manufacture of such things as, by reason of our peculiar facilities, we can produce and export without exacting from the laboring men such deprivations.

America cannot compete with England in the manufacture of iron, because labor is cheaper there than here; but England cannot compete with America in the manufacture of implements of wood. Why? Because wood we have, and they have not. In the manufacture of iron we are equally endowed, but wages are lower by one-half there than here, and consequently they can underbid us.

In light hardware, however, such as hoes, spades, rakes, axes, etc., we can underbid England, and are to-day exporting to countries that pay but one-fourth the wages that we pay. Why? Because of our improved machinery.

Thus it will be seen that the question of manufacturing and exporting is not one dependent alone upon cheap labor, but also upon natural facilities.

"Finally," exclaims my friend, "can the Chinese be said to be in 'competition' with American laborers, when the industries in which they are employed would never have been started but for their presence as cheap laborers?"

Let us take the case of A. Lusk & Co., who ship immense quantities of fruit to the Eastern States. Theirs is not an isolated case, but it will serve as an illustration. I go to Santa Clara, and find that all their picking, packing, cutting, and drying is done by Chinamen. I naturally ask, "Why do you employ Chinese instead of white laborers?" They answer, "It would be impossible. We could not ship a car load of fruit East if it had to be picked and packed by white laborers." "Why?" I ask. "Because," they reply, "a white man who lives with his family, and has to support them, cannot work for a dollar a day."

Query! Is it more important that A. Lusk & Co. shall be able, by means of cheap labor, to export fruit, than that there shall grow up in our midst a system of cheap labor or "serfdom?"

I will admit, perhaps, that the one thousand Chinese employed, directly and indirectly, by A. Lusk & Co., are not in *direct* "competition" with white labor, and that if there were no Chinese laborers the business of shipping fruit would cease; and yet I cannot close my eyes to the fact that these same cheap laborers are quietly and yet universally usurping all departments of manual labor. In other words, if one class of enterprises subsists upon cheap labor, is it not madness to suppose that another class, side by side with them, will pay high wages?

I am, therefore, compelled to deny that the whole object of life, or that the whole foundation of national prosperity, is dependent upon the ability to produce and export something, especially if by doing so it is necessary to introduce a distinct class of cheap laborers.

I deny, also, that it is any evidence of the prosperity of a country to see it rapidly developing its resources. A country ought to improve as fast and no faster than the wants of the people require. The improvements ought to keep pace and only keep pace with the increase of population.

We have heard of the mushroom growth of cities, and we have seen them prematurely decay. It would have been better had they never been built.

We have heard of counties and States imposing upon themselves taxes to pay bonds issued to aid in the construction of railroads built before they were needed.

Peru is to-day in bankruptcy, from attempting to "build up a country," instead of letting the country develop itself as its wants required.

Japan is hopelessly in debt, on account of having been seized with a mania to "build up the country" by constructing railroads, telegraphs, and canals, which, when built, were found as superfluous as a suit of clothes to a Hottentot.

To build great railroads, establish manufactories, erect grand hotels for inhabitants yet unborn, are all enterprises calculated to improve and "build up a country," but they generally result in bankruptcy to those who engage in them, and in hard times to the common people.

We in California have been able to carry forward these great enterprises successfully, and without disaster to our capitalists, but in doing so we have unknowingly organized an industrial system utterly at variance with that system of *educated labor* upon which our very government is founded.

The prosperity of a country does not so much depend upon concentrating capital as distributing it. The policy of cheap labor is a policy of concentration, and as such I oppose it.

CHAPTER III.

OUR "MORAL" AS DISTINGUISHED FROM OUR "LEGAL" RIGHTS AS AGAINST THE CHINESE.

Assuming (as having been abundantly proven) that the Chinese in California are an injury and a curse to us, the question naturally arises:

Have we any moral or legal right to rid ourselves of those who are here, and prevent others from coming?

In speaking in this chapter of our rights as against the Chinese, I want also to be understood as recognizing our duty toward them; for every right has a corresponding "duty." The old New England divines used to subdivide their sermons into separate heads. Like Napoleon in his Italian campaign, who contrived to attack the enemy in squads and thus conquered them in detail, those old gospel soldiers sought, by discussing and proving one proposition at a time, to conquer the devil in detail. I propose to follow their example in discussing this subject.

1. What is the difference between "moral" and "legal" rights?
2. Have we any "moral" right to require the Chinese in California to leave the country, and prevent others from coming?
3. Have we any "legal" right to do so?

1. *The distinction between moral and legal rights* is illustrated by Bob Ingersoll's noted definition of liberty. "Liberty," said the great "liberalist," "is the right to do right, and the right to think right or think wrong." A legal right is like the liberty of "doing right"—limited in its scope, while a moral right is like the liberty of "thinking right or thinking wrong"—implying a wider scope of choice or duty. A legal right is always founded upon either a law or a contract, expressed or implied. A moral right (as Grotius tells us) is that law audible in the voice of conscience, enjoining some actions and forbidding others. We are *legally* bound to protect the lives and the property of the Chinese in California, because we have so stipulated in our treaty with them, and also because we are bound by our laws to protect every man who dwells among us, without reference to his nativity. We are *morally* bound to protect the Chinese in California because (according to their great philosopher,

Confucius, and our later, but more inspired, Man of Galilee), it is our duty to "do unto others as we would likewise have them do unto us." In short, a *legal* right is one given by some law, custom, or agreement, while a *moral* right or duty is that resting upon every man to *do* right because it *is* right.

2. *Have we any moral right to rid ourselves of the Chinese?* What did Confucius and Jesus of Nazareth mean when they said: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The disciples of Confucius meet the followers of Jesus on the shores of the Pacific. One must give way to the other. Who is to determine between them? How is the "Golden Rule" to be applied to the affairs of the "Golden Gate?"

Edmund Burke speaks of certain instances in history at which "morality is perplexed," and "reason is staggered." But Channing, whose moral perceptions were equal, if not superior to Burke's political sagacity, said, in one of his lectures on slavery: "There are grand fundamental principles which shine with their own light, which approve themselves to the reason, conscience and heart, and which have gathered strength and sanctity from the experience of nations and individuals through all ages. Morality may sometimes be turned into rant and romance, but *duty is always practicable.*"

Selecting a few of these plain rules of right and duty, let us try our case by them. It is our moral duty to "feed the hungry" if by so doing we do not take the bread from our own children who are starving. It is our moral duty to "cleanse the leper," but not to invite him into our houses to communicate the disease to our children. It is our moral duty to civilize the Chinese, if by so doing we do not uncivilize ourselves. So, it is our moral right to invite to our homes and firesides only such as are pure and upright in character." It is our moral right to defend ourselves from impending danger.

Our fathers had the moral right to organize, and we to perpetuate, a republican government founded upon the declaration that "all men are created equal." They had also a moral right, in order that this should not remain a mere declaration, to inaugurate, and we to maintain, a system of common schools, in which the children of all who should join us could be educated. In order that there should be the largest liberty of thought and speech they had a right to make it a fundamental law that there should be "no abridgment of the freedom of speech or of the press." And finally, in order to still further protect the equal rights of all, we had the moral right to make it a fundamental law that there should be "no slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime." All these things our fathers had a moral right to do, and did do.

Here then is a government—peculiarly a poor man's government—*founded upon the equality of men*, and recognizing the *dignity of labor*. The experiment has proved immensely popular. The artisan from England came to join us, and brought his family, the laborer from Ireland, the farmer from Germany, the lumberman from Norway, the wine-grower from France, and even the "Merchant of Venice," all came, bringing their families. While the father labored in the field or shop, the mother did the housework and the children went to school. Thus, we grew up to be a great and prosperous nation. A nation of families. *One laborer to every five inhabitants.*

Suddenly we became aware of a secret, silent influence among us

at variance with this state of things. A nation of Mongolians, who for ages have been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep, awake to a realization of the immense advantages of this country as a place to accumulate a fortune. They come not as the English, Norwegians, Germans, Scotch, or Irish, with their families, to stay and partake of the advantages of a free government, but they come simply as laborers. Their diet is two pounds of rice a day and a little tea, costing not to exceed twenty cents. The diet of the Norwegian with his family of five, the German with his family of six, and the Irishman with his family of ten, consisting of meat, vegetables, wheat bread, and coffee, costs at least one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. Five Chinamen will thus live as cheap as one European family. Five Chinamen will do as much manual labor as five European laborers with their families to maintain. What is the result? The Chinaman, who can afford to live cheaply, can afford to work cheaply, and he therefore finds employment. The European laborer with his family has either to work for a dollar a day, and deprive his family of education and the comforts to which they have been accustomed, or emigrate.

Either the European or the Asiatic immigration must cease.

The word has even now already gone forth, through myriads of letters and publications, that "California is no place for a poor man." Taking cognizance of these facts, what is the moral duty of our government, whose duty it is to protect our institutions, our civilization, and our people? To issue the following brief but plain

ADDRESS:

To the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire, through Chih Kang and Sun Chia Ka, his Envoys Extraordinary:

GENTLEMEN: In article five of the treaty concluded with you on the twenty-eigth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the following language occurs: "The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, *of trade, or as permanent residents.*" At the time this treaty was made we supposed that it would be mutually advantageous for both nations and both people to have the full privilege of migrating and emigrating respectively from the one country to the other for "the purposes of trade, or as permanent residents." But we have found by experience that your subjects do not come here for the purposes of "trade," in the usual acceptation of that term, nor as *bona fide* "permanent residents," but that they come simply as *laborers*, to compete with our native American laborers, and with those from European countries, who are here as *bona fide* permanent residents, with their families. We have found your subjects peaceable, quiet, and orderly, but morality seems to be a virtue entirely unknown and disregarded among them. We are a nation of families. Your subjects do not bring their families here, nor seem to regard the family relation as at all binding. Our government is founded upon the sacredness of the family relation, and upon the idea that every man shall have a family and a home. Thus, in this country and under

our system of government, there is *one laborer to every five inhabitants.* The wages of labor here are regulated and adjusted upon the idea and the practice which prevails that the earnings of the father shall educate the children, so that the children, even of the poorest laborer, may not be forced to toil during their youth, but shall enjoy the pleasures and opportunities of childhood in preparing for citizenship in this great republic. Your subjects interfere with this system of labor, for their wants are not only fewer than the wants of our citizens, who have accustomed themselves to all the necessities of our civilization, but, having no families, they can afford to, and do, work cheaper than our laborers, who have families. The result is, therefore, that there is growing up among us a separate and distinct class of laborers of inferior caste. Our government was founded for the very purpose of establishing equality among men, upon the basis of education and intelligence, and of *preventing caste.* Your subjects do not conform to our customs, respect our system of morals, nor adopt our civilization. We therefore notify you that, while we shall protect all Chinese subjects at present residing in America, and hope to continue our hitherto pleasant and mutually profitable business relations under our various treaties, nevertheless you will please take notice that from and after this date you may regard section five of said treaty as stricken out so far as we are concerned, as we do not desire to be bound by it any further, but will be pleased to enter into negotiations with reference to a new adjustment of the personal relations of the two governments.

[Signed]: WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

By order of the President of the United States.

Is there anything unreasonable, unjust, or untrue in the foregoing address, or is there anything in it in violation of the golden rule? "No," says the reader, "but have we any legal right to send such an address?" We shall see in our next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

OUR "LEGAL" RIGHTS AS AGAINST THE CHINESE UNDER THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. *The Chinese are upon us.* How can we get rid of them?
2. *The Chinese are coming.* How can we stop them?

These are the all-important questions of to-day among those who believe that the Chinamen are a curse to this republic. How to remove the "curse" without violating the rights of the "accursed"—how to protect "civilization" without infringing upon the rights of the "barbarians"—how to shield republican government and yet teach empires the superior virtue of moderation—these are the problems presented to us by the "gods" for solution. The task is worthy the highest efforts of "the best government on earth."

1. *The Chinamen who are here.* Part of them came without leave. The remainder came by our express permission. They are now all alike under the legal protection of our treaty. No fact is better attested than that none of them expect to remain. They do not

marry our sisters or our daughters (can this be our objection to them?) nor do they bring their wives with them—consequently they have no children. The problem as to how to get rid of them is, therefore, not so much a legal as a social one, which will solve itself by the much coveted assistance of emigration and death. The immediate hegira of the whole one hundred and fifty thousand of them would cause a shock to the social and business fabric of this State, which would probably prove disastrous in the extreme. The gradual thinning out of those who are here, and the rigid enforcement of a law preventing the landing of others, would tend to a constantly accelerated return of society to its normal American condition. Whether an emergency could arise which would give us a right to require them to leave the country, we shall see further along.

2. *The Chinese who are coming.* How can we stop them? Have we any right to close our doors against one nation and open them to another? Has a nation the same right to invite to its shores only such as it may desire to come, that an individual has to invite to his home only such as he may desire to see? Has the Caucasian race (so-called) any better right to occupy this country than the Mongolian? Is it true, as enunciated in the Burlingame treaty with China, that "we recognize the *inalienable right* of man to change his home?" Have we any right to annul that treaty?

It is the province of international law to furnish rules by which these questions can be answered. Any strictly legal right which we may have to stop Chinese immigration must therefore be limited:

1. To such remedies as we may be entitled under the law of nations.

2. To such treaties as we may have made with the Emperor of China, and by the provisions of which we are bound until such treaty is legally annulled.

I.—OUR RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW OF NATIONS.

Writers on international law lay down the following as the *absolute* rights common to all nations:

1. The right of self-preservation.
2. The right of every nation to its independence.
3. The right of the least nation to be equal to the greatest.
4. The right of every nation to the sole possession of its domains.

1. *The right of self-preservation.* The first great fundamental right of every nation is to maintain its own existence. "Self-preservation" is thus not only "the first law of nature," but the *first law of nations.*

In Wheaton's International Law (p. 81) the rule is thus laid down: "Of the absolute international rights of States, that which lies at the *foundation of all the rest* is the right of self-preservation."

What is involved in this right of self-preservation? What is the limit beyond which nations cannot go to maintain their existence?

This question is answered by Twiss in his most admirable work on the law of nations. He says: "A nation is mistress of her own actions as long as they do not affect the rights of other nations." (p. 13.)

Would it be trespassing upon the absolute rights of China to forbid the landing of Chinese subjects upon these shores? It is gravely asserted that the Chinese are a worn-out, barren, and inferior race.

Like a field that has yielded its harvests and can no longer be tilled; like a tree that has borne its fruit and is now withered and dying—in him there is no richness, no vitality, no growth. There is hope for the Ethiopian; there is growth even in the Japanese, but there is no change nor "shadow of turning" in a Chinaman. Two hundred years have not tamed an Indian. Two thousand years have not changed a Chinaman. Their *development has been arrested.* We cannot help them up. They are pulling us down. The poisonous worms of death that are gnawing at their vitals have already fastened upon our youth. *The races are immiscible.* They endanger the very existence of our republic. The Chinese Empire is not in jeopardy. It is the American Republic that is in danger. Such are the charges preferred against these most peaceful invaders.

We have seen that the right of self-preservation among *equal independent nations* finds its limit only in the confines of the absolute rights of other nations. Has this right the same limit as against inferior and decaying races? I answer, no! It is a part of our history that the absolute rights of the North American Indian cannot be measured by those of the superior race.

Chancellor Kent says: "The Indians are considered merely as occupants to be protected while in the peaceful possession of the lands." (Kent's Commentaries, p. 258.)

Chief Justice Marshall distinctly acknowledged the superior rights of the superior race. "Conquest," he says, "gives a title which the Courts of the conqueror cannot deny. Although we do not mean to engage in the defense of those principles which Europeans have denied to Indian titles, they may, we think, find *some excuse, if not justification,* in the *character* and *habits of the people whose rights have been wrested from them.*" (Johnson *vs.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, p. 588.)

It is by virtue of this right of self-preservation that we quell insurrections within and drive away invaders from without. It is by virtue of this sacred principle that we regulate the rights and duties of citizens and *limit the rights of foreigners.* If we have a right to say to the highly educated and enlightened subject of a European monarchy, "You shall not become a citizen of this republic until you have attested your worthiness by a residence of five years among us," have we not a greater right to say to the half-civilized subject from Asia, "*You shall not come at all?*" If we had a right to invade the land of the red man and say to him, "Make way for civilization!" have we not also a right (in case an emergency should arise, making it necessary to the happiness and well-being of our own people) to say *even to the peaceful Chinese barbarians who are among us,* "Go thy way! Let *us* occupy this land?"

Vattel lays down the broad doctrine that "a nation has a right to do *everything* that can secure it from threatening danger, and to *keep at a distance* whatever is capable of causing its ruin." (Law of Nations, p. 64.)

In short, this doctrine of self-preservation, as recognized and practiced among nations, resolves itself, after all, into the Darwinian doctrine of "the survival of the fittest." The conflict of the two races in California has so far only been a question of a survival of the *cheapest.* If the conflict should at any time assume a higher form, can any one question the issue?

2. The right of China to her *independence* is in no sense violated

by our denying to Chinese subjects an unlimited right of immigration to these shores.

3. The right of *equality* among nations is like the right of equality in this republic between the rich and the poor, the intellectual and the uncultivated—not an actual, but a theoretical right. Not a social, but a political equality. Among nations it is not even a political right.

Twiss in his Law of Nations remarks that "the Ottoman Porte and her dependencies on the Barbary Coast are not on the same footing with the enlightened States of Europe." The same author says (p. 224): "The civilized States of Europe and America in making treaties with the Ottoman Porte *and with the Emperor of China* have made an exception in not permitting their subjects to be subjected to the laws of those countries." (See also Daines *vs.* Hale, 1 McArthur (U. S.), p. 86.)

It is a well known fact that American residents in China are not subject to the laws of China, while Chinese subjects in America are subject to the laws of the United States. It is idle, therefore, to say that semi-civilized nations are upon a footing of equality with civilized nations.

4. The right of every nation to its *domains*, is that right arising from discovery, occupancy, and possession, and so far as our rights against China depend upon it, supports and strengthens any claims we may have to stop Chinese immigration, or to remove those who are here in case our national existence should become imperiled by their presence among us.

II.—OUR TREATY RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Have we a right to annul the fifth and sixth sections of the Burlingame Treaty with China, permitting the unlimited immigration of Chinese subjects to this country? I answer, yes!—for the three best reasons known to a lawyer, viz.: First, on principle; second, on precedent; and third, on authority.

1. *Principle.* Any treaty which threatens the existence of a nation, endangers its institutions, or is at variance with the principles upon which it is founded, may be annulled. To maintain otherwise would place every nation signing a treaty at the mercy of the other contracting party.

Vattel (Law of Nations, p. 259) says: "Though a simple injury or disadvantage in a treaty is not sufficient to render it invalid, the case is not the same with those inconveniences that lead to the *ruin of the State.*"

Gardiner (in his Institutes of American International Laws, p. 538,) says: "Treaties, to be valid, must be equitable and right in their bearing *upon the people* of the treaty-making powers."

Grotius, the great founder of international law, says: "The natural law by which every nation is bound to maintain its own existence, *is not abdicated by treaty.*"

2. *Precedent.* By an Act of Congress, approved July seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight (Statutes at Large, p. 578), all treaties between France and the United States are declared null and void, and "no longer obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States."

3. *Authority.* In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the

case of "The Cherokee Tobacco," (reported in 11 Wallace, p. 616,) the Court say: "Notwithstanding treaties are declared by the Constitution to be a part of the supreme law, yet an Act of Congress, passed subsequent to a treaty, may have the effect to abrogate it. If the subject matter of the act is within the constitutional power of Congress, the Courts must enforce the enactment as the latest expression of the legislative will, and leave the question of international obligations, arising out of the *infractions of the treaty, to be settled by the executive department.*"

The whole doctrine is discussed fully and ably by Judge Curtis, of the United States Circuit of Massachusetts. He says: "I think it impossible to maintain that under our Constitution the President and Senate exclusively possess the power to modify or repeal a law found in a treaty. If this were so, inasmuch as they can change or abrogate one treaty only by making another inconsistent with the first, the Government of the United States could not act at all to that effect without the *consent* of some foreign government. That the Constitution was designed to place our country in this helpless condition, is a supposition wholly inadmissible. It is not only inconsistent with the necessities of a nation, *but negatived by the express words of the Constitution.* That gives to Congress, in so many words, *power to declare war*—an act which *ipso facto* REPEALS ALL TREATIES inconsistent with a state of war. It cannot, therefore, be admitted that the only method of escape from a treaty is by the consent of the other party to it, or a declaration of war. To refuse to execute a treaty for reasons which approve themselves to the conscientious judgment of a nation, is a matter of the utmost gravity; *but the power to do so is a prerogative* of which no nation *can be deprived* without deeply affecting its *independence.* That the people of the United States have deprived their government of this power I do not believe." (Fay *et al. vs.* Morton, 2 Curtis, p. 459.)

Thus it will be seen that under the rules of international law, as recognized and adopted by civilized nations, we have the legal right to abrogate treaties whenever the peace and welfare of our nation is at stake—*of which we must and can be the only judge,* and that Congress has the full power at any time to declare any and all treaties null and void. Under these circumstances what is our remedy? We shall see in our next chapter.

CHAPTER V.

THE REMEDY.

In the opening chapter I stated that the Chinese problem might be solved by answering the three following questions:

1. Are the Chinese a benefit or an injury to us?
2. If an injury, have we any moral or legal right to require those who are here to leave the country and prevent the landing of others who should desire to come?
3. If we have such legal or moral right, how can we enforce it?

Without for a moment presuming that I have answered the first two of the above questions, I have nevertheless attempted to do so fairly, and am now brought to the third, which involves the *remedy.*

It always was, and it always will be, easier to discover an evil than to devise a remedy; for the same reason that it is easier to criticise than to perform, to preach than to practice.

It was comparatively easy to convince us that slavery was the "sum of all villainies," but we went to war before we could agree upon the method of abolishing it. It is easy to prove that our civil service, founded upon the principle of rewarding party "workers," has resulted in giving us an infamously corrupt government, and yet President Hayes and Carl Schurz are finding it exceedingly difficult to substitute a better system in the place of the old one, which shall yet be in accordance with our republican ideas.

So it is with this Chinese question. We are pretty generally convinced that the Chinese influx must be stopped; but while it is to us purely a *local grievance*, it is at the same time a *national question*, and the disposal of it involves the action of that ponderous entity known as the "General Government." The adage that "large bodies move slowly" applies with peculiar force to the "affairs of State." In the meantime many of our "patriots" are becoming impatient at the delay, and have suggested that as we are God's favored people, and this is the "promised land," and the Chinese are without doubt the lineal descendants of the "Canaanites," it might be just as well to solve the problem by exterminating them at once under the authority of the "*higher law.*" But we are generally agreed that these men are radicals.

The anti-Chinese party of California (comprising, it is safe to say, at least four-fifths of the people of the State) is divided, as was the great Republican party of the North, into two wings, viz.: the *radicals* and the *conservatives*. The remedies proposed by these respective wings will be found, on examination, to be so characteristic and so peculiar as to constitute

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

The radicals of the Republican party (the abolitionists) were a constant eye-sore to it from first to last. Their defiant and uncompromising attitude toward the slaveholder, and their bold denunciation of the Constitution as being "a league with Satan and a covenant with hell," were a never-ending source of trouble and perplexity to the conservatives. So the radical element of the anti-Chinese party in California, by their incendiary utterances and their cruel treatment of the innocent Chinese in our midst, are constantly injuring the cause by arousing sympathy for the Chinese among those who would otherwise be against them. The conservative wing of the Republican party was always careful to avow that the only object of the party was to "confine slavery within the limits where it then existed." But the radicals, not satisfied with this, demanded that the slaves should be *set free*. So in California the anti-Chinese conservatives declare themselves satisfied with the adoption of measures tending to stop Chinese immigration, but the radicals avow that they will never rest until even those who are here are ordered to go home, that the curse may be entirely removed. The conservatives of the Republican party never failed to disavow any intention of "interfering with the domestic institutions of the States;" but both radicals and conservatives have since well nigh canonized poor old John Brown for violating the party platform and opening the war at Harper's Ferry, whereby he became a martyr to the cause of freedom. The anti-Chinese conservatives of California are the standing protectors of the inoffensive Mongolians among us, but every moment of delay by the General Government in granting the desired relief against Chinese immigration will intensify the fear that some crazy John Brown, or infamous Wilkes Booth, may arise from among the radicals in California, to commence the "blood-letting," which was declared by Senator Toombs, of Georgia, to be necessary to solve the slavery problem at the South.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ANTI-SLAVERY AND THE ANTI-CHINESE RADICALS.

Let it be understood that the parallel between the respective wings of the two parties above mentioned does not extend to their merits, but only to the characteristic similarity of their demands and the possible results arising from a delay or denial of relief. The radicals of the Republican party were the champions of human rights. The radicals of the anti-Chinese party care nothing for the rights of the Chinamen. They seek simply self-protection for themselves and their families. The radicals of the Republican party acted purely and solely from sympathy for the oppressed. They had nothing personally to gain by the freedom of the slave. The anti-Chinese radicals are prompted not by philanthropy, but by a perfectly justifiable selfishness. The radicals of the Republican party constituted and included no less a power than the celebrated clique of Boston *literati* from whom we then received and still receive our best American literature. They saturated that literature with their anti-slavery ideas then as much as they do to-day with the evolution theory. The anti-Chinese radicals do not include among their numbers our scholars or our philanthropists. They are unfortunate in possessing mostly those who were never distinguished as the champions of human rights.

THE DANGERS OF RADICALISM.

But the danger of rashness and bloodshed is rather increased than diminished by the peculiar character of the radical wing of the anti-Chinese party in California. There can be no disguising the fact that serious danger may be apprehended unless Congress grants relief very soon. These mighty "revival meetings," these midnight conclaves, these secret anti-Coolie clubs, addressed by ranting orators of a desperate and irresponsible class; what do they mean? Are they schools for exercising and inculcating patience? Do they spend their time in the calm discussion of propositions and measures for practical legislation? Or, on the contrary, are they not rather schools for exciting the passions and arousing the frenzy which engenders riot, lawlessness and bloodshed? From these secret midnight conclaves grew the conspiracy and massacre of Chico, in comparison to which, a similar conspiracy in San Francisco would be as the ocean to the rivulet. If the sympathies of men could be aroused for the enslaved and down-trodden negro race to such an extent as to lead them into so dangerous and desperate an enterprise as that inaugurated at Harper's Ferry, is it beyond the range of possibilities that a

morbid sense of injury, incited by constant recitals of wrongs suffered and privations endured by the poor of our *own race*, by reason of the presence and competition of a non-assimilating race, may lead to conspiracies most damnable and massacre most foul? How often has our blood boiled at witnessing the treatment these strangers receive at the hands of our grown-up hoodlums in the street? If men will brutally maltreat an inoffensive being in broad daylight, what will they not do at midnight? These, however, are the radicals.

THE RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES—WHICH WILL SUCCEED?

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have made a perhaps arbitrary distinction between those who desire to stop Chinese immigration and those who go farther and demand the absolute removal of all the Chinese among us—designating the former *conservatives* and the latter *radicals*. This distinction, as we have seen, was strongly marked in the anti-slavery party, and has characterized all good political movements. It therefore becomes important for us to know *which will probably succeed*. We can only judge of the probabilities. It is now generally conceded that if the Southern States had been content to let slavery be limited to the States where it existed, the conservative element of the Republican party would have been satisfied, and the war would have been averted. Or if the slaveholders would have agreed to some gradual system of emancipation, the conservative Republicans would have consented to some method of compensation, and the abolitionists would have been quieted. But the South absolutely refused negotiations or limitations, and insisted on taking their slaves anywhere and everywhere. The consequence was that the abolitionists became impatient of delay, and the John Brown raid hurried on the conflict. I gather the same general truth from many pages of history. If George III had not been so pig-headed we might to-day have been a part of the British Empire. The Colonies asked for representation—not separation; failing to obtain representation, they demanded separation. The Third Estate would have gladly made peace with Louis XVI and the nobles of France for a tithe of the rights they afterwards demanded and obtained. If Charles I had yielded to the just demands of the English people in the beginning, he would not have lost his head, and Cromwell's ten years' "reign of terror" would have been averted.

The lesson from these events is that every day's denial of a just demand by any government *gives strength to the radical element* to make *still other demands;* and I hesitate not to say that if the General Government at Washington should remain deaf to our entreaties for a remedy against Chinese immigration, and should persistently foist upon us a race and a people with whom we do not associate and cannot assimilate, the time probably would come when we should all become radicals, and *follow the example of the Southern States*. If, however, the remedy we seek is granted by the passage of an Act of Congress forbidding the landing or importation in any form of Chinese immigrants into the United States, *the radicals would be quieted*, the Chinese who are here could *remain in peace*, and the thinning out process would begin, of which I spoke in the last chapter, and society would return to its normal condition.

1. Let us adopt an honest, straightforward policy with China. As our great Sumner once said, "It is always safe to do right." Let the Emperor of China know in plain terms that his subjects are unwelcome guests, and that our citizens do not want them here. He will respect us for such conduct, far more than the passage of such a law as that proposed by Mr. Page—limiting the number to be landed from each ship—for this is a mere technical way of avoiding the treaty.

2. I have heard a great deal said about complicating our "friendly" and "commercial" relations with China, and perhaps with England, by an abrupt abrogation of the treaty. Go and learn of England, thou timid coward. Read England's first treaty with China. It reads like a treaty between the conquered and the conqueror. England did not sue for their good will. We care not for their "friendship." Nations do not treat with each other on the basis of friendship. If our merchants will pay the Chinese as much for their tea and rice as English merchants, never fear but that they will be able to obtain it. If the Chinese want our silver dollars and our breadstuffs, they will buy them. This idea of a sentimental friendly relation is all bosh. We have heard enough of that between the North and South. Some of our Northern people have never quite become reconciled to the idea that the Southern newspapers and statesmen receive our overtures as a matter of right instead of as a matter of grace—seeming to forget that our relations are purely legal, and the question of *feeling* has nothing to do with it. We need a few British diplomats and a little more British spirit in this nation. It might be a good idea to place ourselves under the protection of Bismarck or some "power" which will command the respect of other nations.

3. In order to move Congress, let us exercise the right of petition, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States. Let every county and town of the Pacific Coast procure the name of every man and woman in favor of excluding Chinese immigrants.

4. Enlighten public sentiment in the East. Let them understand that our opposition is not based upon mere race prejudice, but upon the demoralizing effects of their civilation upon ours—that it interferes with our American system of educated labor and the sacredness of the family relation.

5. Let men of ability and character go to Washington the present winter, and personally talk with the Congressmen from the Eastern States. In other words, establish a lobby, which is recognized as a legitimate method of obtaining legislation.

6. Let the Legislature of California, at its present session, appoint a committee of its most learned and unpartisan members, to aid our delegation in Congress in drawing up a suitable bill to introduce in Congress, and for the devising of such other measures as may be deemed proper, the question being, as we have seen, more a *local* than a *national question*.

7. A valuable suggestion is contained in the address of Congressman Meade of New York, one of the Chinese Commissioners, before the Social Science Congress at Saratoga, New York, viz.: to coöperate with England in the matter. (Here is our opportunity to obtain a protector.) Queensland and Australia are crying loudly for relief from coolie immigration, and aid must come to them from England.

8. Non-intercourse with the Chinese who are here has been suggested. By this means it is thought they can be starved out. This

policy depends upon the idea that men are all patriots, and will pay two dollars for work that they can obtain for one dollar. Some men will, in a fit of patriotic fervor, do so for a while, but they soon become tired of it. It is like the religion obtained at a revival meeting—generally short-lived.

These would seem to be more in the nature of methods of *procuring* the remedy than the remedy itself. As we saw in the last chapter, the remedy must come wholly from Congress. That is the only tribunal having the power to annul, set aside, or modify a treaty. Until Congress sees fit to take some action the present treaties must be respected by all law-abiding citizens; but, unless Congress does take some action, and that very soon, there is serious danger of an outbreak among the laboring classes, who feel most keenly the effects of competition with Chinese cheap labor.

OPINIONS

OF

JOHN WM. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH,

AND

THE LONDON TIMES.

EXTRACT FROM "THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE CIVIL POLICY OF AMERICA."

By JOHN WM. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.

"From the remarks made on page ninety-one, it will be inferred that the Pacific shore of the United States is destined hereafter to be the scene of an active Asiatic immigration. So vast is the mineral and agricultural wealth of those regions, so importunate the demand for labor, so remunerative its result, that the settled and torpid populations of China, Japan, India, cannot fail to be affected. Already from the first of those countries the vanguard of such an intruding column has appeared. The Chinese population of California is far from insignificant, and is steadily increasing: in eighteen hundred and sixty it was thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-three. It is of no importance that for the present these people look upon the country they thus visit as merely a temporary abode, in which money is to be made, and that, as their moderate expectations of a competency are fulfilled, they hasten to return to their native place. That is the natural timidity of early adventurers.

But these, in due season, will be followed by others having more settled intentions. The dislike the American population has to them once abating—that temporary dislike which all races of men who differ in aspect, in ideas, in religion from one another always entertain—the general principles of the system of the republic will come into powerful effect. The facility for acquiring proprietorship in land, the certainty of its tenure, are temptations that no laboring class can resist. In the same street will be seen the Joss-house, the Synagogue, the Mosque, the Chapel, the Church.

Considering that, under the circumstances of the case, the individuals who are thus destined to disturb the Pacific Coast must necessarily issue from the lower social grades of the countries from which they come, their admixture with the native American population can not be viewed without anxiety. The Pacific States will do well to look to their public schools, laying broad and munificent foundations for their educational system, giving no encouragement to the use of any foreign tongue, and fusing into their mass, as thoroughly and rapidly as may be, their inevitable hybrid population."

OPINION OF PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

In a recent paper upon the labor revolt in the United States, Professor Smith says:

"Perhaps the part of the insurrection most fraught with menace for the future is that which from its isolated and subordinate character has attracted least notice. We mean the outbreak at San Francisco. The relations between the European and Mongolian races on the Pacific Coast are, if we mistake not, about the darkest cloud on the horizon of the republic. Other visible danger to its unity, now that slavery is abolished, there is none. It is unfortunately true that society in the Southern States, so long as the negro race exists there, will still be somewhat different in character from society at the North. It will be more or less aristocratic, consisting of a superior and inferior race; but the difference will hardly amount to antagonism, as it did while slavery existed, and nothing short of social antagonism can countervail the forces, geographical, political, and economical, which make for union. But the Mongolian is utterly alien; he belongs to another social world; to assimilate him seems beyond the power even of those institutions by which so many foreign elements have been absorbed. Yet he will come."

OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The London Times, in discussing the subject of Chinese immigration to Australia, after drawing an analogy between the condition of the Australian Colonies and California, admits the truth of the charges preferred against Chinese immigrants by the white race, and then says:

"We can understand and sympathize with the dislike of our Australia fellow-subjects to the catastrophe they thus apprehend. Our Australian Colonies are something more to us than wide regions under the dominion of the English Crown, with indefinite capabilities for almost every kind of material progress. We value them rather as the homes of men of our own race, as capable of receiving and providing for the vast multitudes which from time to time are driven from our own shores, and as likely in the distant future to grow up to a greatness equal to our own, and not wholly unlike it in the type it opens. It would sadly interfere with this agreeable vision if Australia were really destined to be peopled not with English but with Chinese settlers, if the abominations of a Chinese quarter are to be found everywhere, and if white labor is to be driven out before the advancing steps of its rivals. Queensland, under such a system, might produce more cotton and more sugar, and at a lower rate than before. The lands of Australia might be better tilled and her cattle might increase and multiply under the cheap supervision of the stranger. But if these results were to be obtained by the substitution of Chinese for Englishmen; if Australia, in short, were to become another China, with the addition only of a few great capitalists and land-holders, we should feel that we had lost well nigh all for which Australia is valuable to us. We could look with no satisfaction at a country in which the great mass of the inhabitants were, in the fullest sense, aliens—in which English capital might be engaged with profit, but from which Englishmen would be practically excluded, or would find a place only such as the poorer class of whites did in the late slave States of America, under the designation of 'white trash.'"

ADDRESS

BY

HON. EDWIN R. MEADE,

BEFORE THE

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, HELD AT SARATOGA,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1877.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It has been asserted that in our form of government we have no policy as to the future, and only deal with questions as events force them upon us. Chinese immigration is largely a question of the future; this society, therefore, performs an important duty at this time in directing attention to it; for the day is not remote when the Chinese population in this country, if continued, will have become established as one of our institutions.

An unusually favorable opportunity having been afforded me for the investigation of this subject in California, I am led to present the results of my observations there, both in respect to the facts elicited and the conclusions arrived at regarding the same.

The term, "Chinese Question," is in itself an error. It, in fact, applies only to that class of Chinese immigrants who are objected to, notably by the people of the Pacific States. This class is made up exclusively of common laborers or coolies, as they are known in India, China, and Japan and constituting, especially in China, the third and lowest class of its society. The madarin or office-holder, and the merchant, constituting the other classes. The "Coolie Question," therefore, seems to be the more appropriate title.

This immigration has existed nominally for about thirty years, but in reality somewhat less. At first the arrivals were few in number, but, on the average, have since gradually increased, although eighteen hundred and fifty-two shows the largest of any year, being something over twenty thousand. The census of eighteen hundred and seventy indicates the total Chinese population in this country as sixty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-four, against thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-three in eighteen hundred and sixty. This statement is probably below the correct figures, which is to be explained by reason of these coolies having no permanent residences, their desire to avoid taxes, and their general aversion to communicate any information respecting themselves. The Treasury statistics show arrivals up to eighteen hundred and seventy-five of one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine, or forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven for the decade from eighteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and sixty-eight thousand and fifty-nine for that from eighteen hundred and sixty to eighteen hundred and seventy-one. For the years eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eighteen hundred and seventy-three and eighteen hundred and seventy-four the arrivals were fifty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven; in eighteen hundred and seventy-five their number was nineteen thousand and thirty-three, but in eighteen

hundred and seventy-six, owing to the April disturbance in California, immigration fell off to sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. For the quarter of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, ending March thirty-first, the number, for same reason, was only nine hundred and sixty-five; but for the quarter ending June thirty-first it rose to six thousand six hundred and ninety-one, making the total immigration, according to Treasury statistics, two hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-seven. There is a strong reflux as well as this influx, but nothing reliable is preserved by the government in regard to its extent, nor is the exhibit of arrivals deemed entirely accurate. The records of the Chinese six companies in San Francisco, in instances, exceed the arrivals noted by the Custom House, and these companies' records do not include all arrivals. This discrepancy may be in part accounted for by the restrictions which the passenger laws impose upon shipowners. The total Chinese population of California at present is fairly estimated at from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand, and in San Francisco, fluctuating from thirty to sixty thousand, according to the season for labor in the country. These coolies are chiefly males, between the ages of twenty and forty years. The coolie women arriving in this country are for the most part prostitutes, and number about four thousand. The "Page Bill," so-called, prohibiting the importation of women for immoral purposes, passed by the forty-third Congress, together with the adverse sentiment of the Chinese merchants in this country, substantially preclude further arrivals of this class. During the year ending June thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, only two hundred and fifty-nine females were landed, and since that time their coming has practically ceased. There are now here about one hundred respectable Chinese families, all of whom belong to the merchant class, and the children in the country number from three to four thousand, of which above two thousand are in San Francisco.

These statistics plainly indicate the nature and extent of the great wave of coolie immigration which is with so great confidence predicted. China is the most densely settled country on the globe, and with its outlying and tributary provinces, comprises something over five hundred million population, or about one-third of the world's mankind. It is largely over-populated, especially with the labor element, and, considering the shortness of the time its ports have been open, its people have proved themselves the most migratory of any nation. They are already to be found in nearly every country on the earth, and in this country have pitched a residence in every considerable town. Their passage to this country varies in expense per capita from twelve to forty dollars. They follow the great lines of travel, thus making their way to our eastern seaboard as fast as means and opportunities permit. New York City now contains about two thousand coolies, while opium dens and a joss house already mark the eastward march of their peculiar civilization. In the Pacific States, Australia, Luzon, Java, Straits Settlements, Borneo, Peru, Cuba, and British Guiana, the coolie face and dress have become as familiar as those of the white laborer. From their Asiatic hive they still come pouring forth, and, it is fair to presume, will increase in volume as the advantages offered by the outside world in wages and liberal government become better known, accelerated, too,

by the famines, internal wars, and pestilence, which so frequently devastate their own country.

The term "coolie," however, does not imply a condition of servitude, as various public accounts, including the platforms of both political parties in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, would indicate. This popular error arose from the traffic formerly carried on by the Portuguese from the Ports of Macao and Swatow with Peru and Cuba, which had all the worst features of the African slave trade. Coolie women are, it is true, bought and sold for purposes of prostitution, but the men are free, and their immigration entirely voluntary. All Chinese bound for this country take passage at the English Port of Hongkong, and come from the districts adjacent to Kwontong (or Canton). All accounts of contracts binding these coolies to conditions of servitude are incorrect, as to either the American or English immigrants, nor are they at this day permitted anywhere, though some irritation continues between the Spanish and Chinese Governments by reason of the treatment of coolies in Spanish Colonies, whose contract services have not yet expired, or are perhaps forcibly continued.

The position of the Chinese six companies alluded to has been misunderstood to be that of contractors for coolie labor. They possess some of the features of employment agencies, as known in our large cities, but nothing worse. They advance no money to immigrants, and usually have no act or part in their coming here. They are organized in accordance with the various dialects spoken by these immigrants, and their offices are places for the registering of new arrivals, especially those desiring work. Besides this, they act as arbitrators between white employers and coolies, and between the coolies themselves. It is not shown that they usurp any of the functions of government, and there is reason to believe they are, in their way, as proper and beneficial as any of our employment agencies or boards of exchange, to which they bear much resemblance.

It does not simplify the question or render it less serious to know that the coolie comes to our shores voluntarily. As a slave, or one held under conditions of servitude, he would be subject to ordinary methods of legislation, and public sentiment would scarcely be divided respecting him, but, as now presented, he becomes a question of desirability, and the proper course at issue to prevent his further introduction becomes a very serious problem.

A LABOR QUESTION.

As suggested, he comes here as a laborer. He personifies the character in its absolutely menial aspect—what the operation of fifty centuries of paganism, poverty, and oppression have made him—a mere animal machine, performing the duties in his accepted sphere, punctually and patiently, but utterly incapable of any improvement, and in this aspect of the question the most serious phase of the problem is presented.

The qualities of coolie labor mentioned, and the fact that it can be secured in any desired amount, and discharged without controversy, renders it especially attractive to capitalists and contractors. African slave labor presented to some extent the same features, but in a marked degree coolie labor is cheaper, and therefore competitive with white labor.

In China his wages are from six to twenty cents per day, or from three to five dollars per month, when work can be procured, which is not always the case. In California wages of all kinds have been somewhat fluctuating, but as compared with white labor, coolie labor has averaged for the past few years about as follows:

Domestics	10 per cent. less.
Hostlers and gardeners	30 to 50 per cent. less.
Farm hands	20 to 30 per cent. less.
Common laborers	50 to 60 per cent. less.
Artizans	50 per cent. less.
Laundrymen, etc	50 per cent. less.

Coolies seem adapted to all kinds of manual work, except that requiring unusual strength, such as foundrymen, etc., and their service bears a favorable comparison with white labor. It has maintained its relative cheapness, however, by reason of a public sentiment opposed to it, and, in some degree, through the ignorance of the coolies themselves, with its comparative value.

If wages are to be regulated by habits of living, our rates paid coolies are as much above his wants as they are below those of white laborers, and thus, while offering an inducement for immigration, which is irresistible, they may yet be very much reduced and still supply the coolie's wants, which are of the simplest kind. He has evidently reached the minimum at which existence may be maintained, and he desires little more.

His food is usually a little rice, sometimes, as in India, mixed with curry, in this country occasionally with a piece of pork or fish, the whole not costing over from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per week; besides, it is not exaggerated that he will feed upon the meanest kind of food, including vermin.

His dress, now so well known, consists of the cheapest quality, without undergarments or any of the accessories which we consider quite indispensable to a complete raiment. His rent is barely nominal. He occupies a small room in common with twenty to fifty others, platforms being raised so as to economize space to the fullest extent. Coolie lodgings literally resemble a box filled with herrings. A separate room for cooking or other purposes, as with whites, is quite unknown. He has no other expenses unless he indulges in the national vice of gambling, or that product of British beneficence, opium smoking. He has, therefore, little waste and luxuries which with us have become recognized necessities, he entirely ignores, including his native tea. It is impossible that the white laborer can exist in presence of these conditions. Not only substantial food, comfortable clothing, and decent household accommodations are necessary to him, but his family must be supported in a respectable manner, and schooling and religious training be provided for his children. These latter have become essential and are the glory of our race and nation. The white laborer could not succeed if he would attempt competition with the coolie, and will always be driven from his presence, as cheap currency displaces the better, for while it is true that wages are relatively highest on the Pacific Coast, the coolie reduces wages and competes everywhere. White labor will not submit to the degradation of a rivalry with such a competitor, but will either assert its power through the government or be driven

from the presence of the coolie altogether. The rule of demand regulating supply may be true of coolie labor alone, but with its numbers, habits, and restricted expenses the rule will not apply to white labor at the same time.

Recent disturbances in regard to labor show the importance of this aspect of the question, and irresistibly awaken the conviction that cheap labor is not desirable in this country, and whatever folly there may be in the idea of establishing a minimum of wages by the government, it may properly withdraw encouragement from cheap labor even at the expense of dividends on diluted capital, as represented in watered stock. We require liberal wages to meet high tariffs, high taxes, and heavy charges of transportation. Coolie labor means to white labor starvation, alms-houses, prisons filled, and, lastly, capital wasting itself. Liberal wages and white labor mean prosperity for all classes and progress in the ways of Christian civilization. All fancied advantages which have followed the introduction of coolies in this country disappear before the prospects to which their future in this country would invite us.

AS A MEMBER OF SOCIETY,

The coolie deserves the most serious consideration, and a more extended one than these limits admit. He invites the same antagonism of race which even now wars for supremacy on the banks of the Danube, as it has for centuries past, and which manifests itself wherever they come in contact. The Mongol entertains a feeling of profound contempt for other civilizations. Founded as our society is upon the Christian religion, he for that reason alone thoroughly rejects it. His belief, not always well understood, has become fixed with his general character. Missionary enterprise scarce retains a footing, either in China or on the Pacific Coast, and some denominations have practically abandoned their efforts in both places, while others wait for the slow development of the Chinese intellect in the ways of English art, science, and literature before attempting to divert it from its peculiar materialism. The recent investigation of the Congressional Committee, in California, failed to disclose more than a dozen apparently reliable conversions. A few attend the mission schools, but merely to gain a knowledge of our language, and thereby increase their wages. A republican or even liberal government of any form is to them quite incomprehensible. Government to their minds is a despotic power, in which they have no lot or part, except unqualified obedience. If sufficiently intelligent, they point to the duration, the extent, and the achievements of the Celestial Empire, and contrast them with our own country of a hundred years only of existence. Their superstitions, prejudices, and opinions have become as fixed as their habits of life, and their observations only disclose the apparent defects, contradictions, and inconsistencies in our government and religion, which to their minds is radical evidence of their general character.

A writer in the June number of Blackwood's Magazine, in speaking of the savages of interior Africa, describes the Chinaman, by comparison: "He approaches the Chinaman, but he has more affection and sentiment. He has not that hardness of nature which gives such a metallic sound to the Chinese voice, and that square skulled

immobility, which prevents the Chinaman, even under the most favorable circumstances, from amalgamating with other races, or departing from the lines of his own stereotyped civilization."

If he seems to conform to our ways it is only to get a better foothold for money-making. He professes friendship, of which sentiment he has not the remotest conception. He is cruel and unrelenting, only waiting the opportunity in which he may safely strike the object of his spite, cupidity or superstition.

As illustrating Chinese character, we remember with what professions of peace and good-will they offered the Burlingame Treaty, and yet scarce were the signatures dry upon the paper before occurred the horrible massacre of foreigners at Tien-tsin, June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy. As we find described, "The French Consul and foreign merchants, their wives, daughters, and children; the Catholic priests and the Sisters of Mercy, and about one hundred orphan children were cruelly murdered. These children had been gathered by the Sisters from the by-ways of the town, where they had been left to die by their mothers. The coolies set fire to the building occupied by the Sisters, whom they dragged into the streets. There they were stripped naked, outraged, exposed to the public gaze, their eyes plucked out, their breasts cut off, then ripped open, tore out their hearts, and deliberately cut them in pieces, and divided the fragments among the infuriated mob." Capable of such deeds, can the injection of such a race into our body politic be viewed by any thinking American without anxiety and alarm?

Nor does the peculiar development of the coolies encourage hope for the future. Thousands of years ago they reached the highest attainment of their capacity, and bear, as before suggested, the stamp of "finished." These remarks do not always apply to the Chinese of higher caste, who display mental and physical evidence of the infusion of Tartar blood. The coolie, however, is not only finished, but typifies that effete and senile civilization, which fringes the oldest, and in some respects, the greatest empire the world ever saw. In morals the coolie sinks in comparison with any civilized race upon the earth's surface. The Rev. Otis Gibson, formerly a missionary of the Methodist denomination in China, now engaged in a similar work in San Francisco, and usually a warm defender of the Chinese, says of this class that "They have no morals at all. The woman are in slavery, harder and more miserable than existed among the white races. As long as they are fit to earn money they are kept; but as soon as they give out they are turned out to die." It has been stated how the importation of coolie prostitutes has been checked, but the testimony shows their character at home, where they are mortgaged, hired, bought, and sold, like other chattels, and not only they, but to great extent all women of this lower order of society, where the horrible crime of female infanticide is still practised. Concubinage is a recognized institution from highest to lowest. There are phases of coolie immorality which cannot be mentioned to ears polite, and the Committee of Investigation was obliged to repress testimony, in this respect, as too revolting to be recorded. They are almost universally addicted to gambling, and the use of opium has become a national habit, which, though of comparatively recent introduction, has already made terrific inroads upon that people.

The people on the Pacific Coast describe the coolie as devoid of

conscience. He has evidently never made sufficient use of one to cause it to be a prominent element of his character, or, at least, he manifests it after a different manner from ourselves. He has no respect for our form of oath; and no other form has been devised which reaches his mythical conscience, or makes him tell the truth, further than he regards it for his interest so to do. This was quite the uniform testimony; and Police Judge Louderback, a man of great moderation and excellent judgment, testified that, in his opinion, in respect "to honesty and reliability, the Chinese (meaning coolies) were the lowest in the scale of humanity."

Their personal habits have been already partially described as disgustingly filthy. Nothing can exceed the noisome odors which exale from their proximity, and that such is a national characteristic is borne out by all travelers in China, from Abbe Huc to the present day. Their presence in a particular quarter of a Caucasian city or town will deplete it in a short time of its white population, so that, not only by the cheapness of their labor, but by the offensiveness of their personal habits, they drive the white laborer before them. The ordinary punishment by imprisonment in jail has little or no restraining effect upon them. They are there better fed, better housed and clothed than in their own country, and it is doubtful whether, but for the wholesome influence of Chinese merchants, our prisons would not soon be filled with coolies eager for incarceration. The torture, pillory, and decapitation, the latter generally following the former, are the only forms of punishment known in their own country, and we have not, in their case, improved upon them, unless the very questionable device of cutting off the queue may be called an improvement. This badge, originally imposed upon them by their Tartar conquerors, has become a necessary evidence of their respectability, and its divesture is regarded as a personal disgrace. In the presence of such a population, we are prepared to believe that white immigration is retreating. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, in a recent circular, characterized by great moderation, says: "No portion of our republic has suffered more than the people of California from the flood of Asiatic immigration, supplementing gradually all kinds of labor and trades, and practically exiling from their homes and country thousands of laborers and tradesmen." Such is the judgment on the Pacific Coast, and it is presumed to be correct, considering the many inducements which are otherwise offered the emigrant in that remarkable section, and unless soon checked, the country at large will have to meet the conditions imposed by the presence of these alien people—alien in habits, alien in morals, alien in education, alien in aspirations, and almost every characteristic which goes to make up our enterprising, progressive, law-respecting, God-fearing people. All over this broad land the coolie is soon to find his residence. It is incorrect that, as a class, they will not remain. They emigrate as our men of forty-nine went to California, as almost always men emigrate to better their condition, and remain, if they like the country.

Mr. Nordhoff says the coolie is inevitable, which is true, if we are to silently watch the country's overflow with his kind; and if he has come to stay, it means that the white laborer must depart.

But that we are bound to receive this alien influx is, I fancy, a piece of sentimentalism, which will not be accepted. Our social nature repels the idea, and our political system revolts at the recep-

tion of such a strange, unamalgamating, unassimilating, unnatural element. Of different planes, possessing widely divergent characteristics, we but invite the irrepressible conflict of races by recognizing for the time the equality of this Asiatic invasion. We boast that the Anglo-Saxon conquers or absorbs, but never recognizes equality in other races, but we cannot overlook the fact that the Chinese nation has lasted from the dawn of centuries—that its government and people have witnessed the birth, decay, and dissolution of the greatest empires and republics that have existed, and that they now confront us upon the shores of the Pacific with a host which, by force of numbers alone, is able to convert this broad land into a Chinese Colony, and the Valley of the Mississippi a new battle field of the races.

CITIZENSHIP.

To accord the coolies only an inferior social position conflicts both with their and our own ideas; and since we have recognized the political equality of the negro, we are, by that, if for no other reason, well nigh estopped from denying the same privileges to the yellow man. Just now, however, by our laws, citizenship is denied him.

The laws of the United States do not admit of the naturalization of Mongolians. A brief allusion to the Statutes will relieve this branch of the subject of some obscurity. By the Act of eighteen hundred and four, naturalization was confined to aliens—being free white persons—and so the law stood until eighteen hundred and seventy-one, when it was amended by adding "aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent." Upon the adoption of the Revised Statutes in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the words, "aliens being free white persons," were altogether omitted, and thereby it was claimed that naturalization was restricted to aliens of African nativity or descent. This omission of free white persons is alleged to have been a clerical error, but a construction became necessary which allowed the naturalization of all aliens, including persons of African nativity and descent, and so as to give the statute a restrictive sense, Congress, in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for the purpose it is said of excluding Mongolians, restored the omitted words, so that now our naturalization laws apply to aliens being free white persons and aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent. Citizenship can therefore only benefit Chinese actually born in this country. A few hundred children have been born here, but that small number will eventually form the nucleus for a sentiment in favor of Mongol naturalization, and the absurdity of existing laws may be some day proved by the immigration of Mongols born in African colonies, who, thereby, being persons of African nativity, will be entitled to American citizenship.

The assertion that Chinese will not bring their families here is abundantly refuted in the exceptions which already exist, and also is an error, the further statement, that they do not desire citizenship. In conversation with their more intelligent people they distinctly stated their desire to become citizens, which has doubtless been increased by observing the influence which their natural enemy, the "hoodlum," possesses, and as a protection from his indignities. The Chinese are, moreover, subjected to all the taxation of whites, and in instances taxes discriminating against them. To be sure their taxable property, especially real estate, is comparatively small, but we

must recognize the principle which extends the privilege of suffrage to all who bear taxation, unless we propose to erect a caste in our midst; indeed the arguments are so strong in favor of citizenship, if we allow unrestricted immigration that common justice, even if disguising the partisan seeking mere party ends, will succeed in making our naturalization laws, at least, as liberal toward the Chinaman as the wild African fresh from his native jungles. It is true that ethnologists declare that a brain capacity of less than eighty-five inches is unfit for free government, which is considerably above that of the coolie as it is below the Caucasian, but, whatever its merits, the statement will scarce stand in the way of either the demands of a justice recognized in the case of the negro or where party advantages demand the concession. These coolies are, as mentioned, generally made up of males of voting age. Their number is already sufficient, if voters acting together, to now control the politics of the Pacific States, and there is good reason to believe that they would thus act, and under direction of their head men.

The inference would seem, therefore, irresistible that the coolie, if permitted to immigrate here, must be received as an equal factor in our social policy and system, including the elective franchise, or else we must turn back the hands on the dial plate and re-establish a caste approaching servitude. The latter, I believe, utterly inadmissible, as, I believe, the former fraught with evils to our race and civilization, the like of which have not been chronicled in all the broad pages of the history of man.

THE REMEDY.

An embarrassment in the way of a proper treatment of this subject is our generally declared policy in favor of unrestricted immigration and the right of self-expatriation. The error in this respect lies in classing this exceptional and peculiar people along with those of other countries and the white race; but however much at variance with such a policy, we cannot afford to hesitate in the application of necessary measures to prevent this hurtful immigration. To accomplish this, without disturbing our valuable and growing commercial relations with the Chinese Empire, requires careful consideration. For this purpose alone the treaty-making branch of government is preferable to Congress. Many of the alleged difficulties in the way disappear upon investigation. For instance, we find that the influential Chinese in this country favor either prohibition or a large restriction of coolie immigration, and such a course the Chinese merchants in San Francisco have, on several occasions, advised. This they are led to do by way of accommodating public sentiment, in which they concur, and because of the disadvantages to prosperous relations between the two countries if this irritating cause be not removed before it shall have been become firmly established. The Chinese national policy is also opposed to the emigration of its subjects. "To stay at home and mind their own business, and let other people do the same," has for centuries been the maxim of Chinese statesmen and sages, and the edicts against emigration have never been repealed, notwithstanding their repugnance to the provisions of their treaties with "the barbarians," as they are wont to style us. It is not unlikely, however, that a discrimination by us against their people, and without the assent of the Pekin Government, would be

received with disfavor, and result in counter action on the part of the Chinese.

The Burlingame treaty recognizes in broad terms the right of the citizens of both countries to migrate, and guarantees the protection of the respective nations to citizens of the other, either in regard to trade, travel, or residence.

If the Pekin Government insists upon holding us to this bargain, our friendly relations and business interests may be preserved by recourse to that coöperative system, through which the relations of foreign nations with China are in a large degree regulated. Already, in various English Colonies, especially Queensland and other provinces of the proposed Australian federation, coolie immigration has become almost unendurable, the opposition to it there even exceeding that on the Pacific Coast. The English Government, as well as ourselves, must meet the question face to face, and neither of the other great powers can be presumed to have any serious objection to a restrictive or even prohibitive policy. Coöperation, too, is the more desirable, because in a simple modification of the Burlingame treaty we would not possibly be able to cover the vessels of other nations bringing coolies here, nor would we exclude that indirect immigration which is liable to reach us from the overstocked British Colonies and the islands of the Pacific.

These suggestions are only made to show that the difficulty is not insurmountable, as some would have it.

Other modes for accomplishing the desired result doubtless exist. Whatever is done should be done without further delay; for delay will only fasten the evil of coolie population upon us. Chinese merchants, capitalists, and students, as well as those representing the Pekin Government, deserve our kindest encouragement and protection. A Chinese Embassy, soon to be permanently established here, and a Chinese Consulship in San Francisco, will tend to a better understanding of the character of that remarkable people and the resources of their country, while a professorship of Chinese literature, just established by one of our leading colleges, will explain the mysteries of its philosophy, science, and art; but the dignity of American labor and citizenship, and the welfare and renown of the white race, and an elevated and Christian civilization, alike demand the exclusion of coolie immigrants.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Social, Moral and Political Effect of Chinese Immigration.

POLICY AND MEANS OF EXCLUSION.

MEMORIAL OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COMMITTEE:

Hon. CREED HAYMOND, of Sacramento, Chairman;

Hon. FRANK McCOPPIN, of San Francisco; Hon. GEORGE H. ROGERS, of San Francisco;

Hon. W. M. PIERSON, of San Francisco; Hon. E. J. LEWIS, of Tehama;

Hon. M. J. DONOVAN, of San Francisco; Hon. GEO. S. EVANS, of San Joaquin.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE PRINTING OFFICE.
1877.

MEMORIAL

OF THE SENATE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Your memorialists respectfully represent unto your honorable bodies as follows:

That on the third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the Senate of the State of California, Creed Haymond, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, with power to sit at any time or place within the State, and the said committee shall make inquiry:

1. As to the number of Chinese in this State, and the effect their presence has upon the social and political condition of the State.
2. As to the probable result of Chinese immigration upon the country, if such immigration be not discouraged.
3. As to the means of exclusion, if such committee should be of the opinion that the presence of the Chinese element in our midst is detrimental to the interests of the country.
4. As to such other matters as, in the judgment of the committee, have a bearing upon the question of Chinese immigration. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee * * * shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which memorial must set out at length the facts in relation to the subject of this inquiry, and such conclusions as the committee may have arrived at as to the policy and means of excluding Chinese from the country. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee is authorized and directed to have printed, at the State Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies of such memorial, and of the testimony taken by said committee, to furnish copies thereof to the leading newspapers of the United States, five copies to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and to deposit two thousand copies with the Secretary of State of California for general distribution. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall * * * furnish to the Governor of the State of California two copies of said memorial, properly engrossed, and the Governor, upon receipt thereof, be requested to transmit, through the proper channels, one of said copies to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the United States. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and examine witnesses under oath, and that a majority of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Resolved, That said committee report to the Senate, at its next session, the proceedings had hereunder.

Subsequently, on motion, the Senate increased the number of the committee to seven, and the following Senators were appointed on

said committee: Senators Haymond, McCoppin, Pierson, Donovan, Rogers, Lewis, and Evans.

That under the authority of the resolutions we have inquired into the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States, and particularly into the State of California, and into the past, present, and probable future results of this immigration upon our people; and from the evidence adduced before us, whereof a report and argument is also herewith presented, we respectfully submit the following considerations:

The State of California has a population variously estimated at from seven hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand, of which one hundred and twenty-five thousand are Chinese. The additions to this class have been very rapid since the organization of the State, but have been caused almost entirely by immigration, and scarcely at all by natural increase. The evidence demonstrates beyond cavil that nearly the entire immigration consists of the lowest orders of the Chinese people, and mainly of those having no homes or occupations on the land, but living in boats on the rivers, especially those in the vicinity of Canton.

This class of the people, according to the castes into which Chinese society is divided, are virtually pariahs—the dregs of the population. None of them are admitted into any of the privileges of the orders ranking above them. And while rudimentary education is encouraged, and even enforced among the masses of the people, the fishermen and those living on the waters and harbors of China are excluded by the rigid and hoary constitutions of caste from all participation in such advantages.

It would seem to be a necessary consequence, flowing from this class of immigration, that a large proportion of criminals should be found among it; and this deduction is abundantly sustained by the facts before us, for of five hundred and forty-five of the foreign criminals in our State Prison, one hundred and ninety-eight are Chinese—nearly two-fifths of the whole—while our jails and reformatories swarm with the lower grade of malefactors.

The startling fact also appears that the actual cost of keeping these one hundred and ninety-eight State prisoners alone exceeds by twelve thousand dollars per annum the entire amount of revenue collected by the State from all the property assessed to Chinese.

But the criminal element in the Chinese population is very much greater than the figures above given would indicate, for conviction for crime among this class is extremely difficult. Our ignorance of the Chinese language, the utter want of comprehension by them of the crime of perjury, their systematic bribery, and intimidation of witnesses, and other methods of baffling judicial action, all tend to weaken the authority of our laws and to paralyze the power of our Courts.

A graver difficulty still is developed in the existence among the Chinese population of secret tribunals unrecognized by our laws and in open defiance thereof, an *imperium in imperio* that undertake and actually administer punishment, not infrequently of death. These tribunals exercise the power of levying taxes, commanding masses of men, intimidating interpreters and witnesses, enforcing perjury, punishing the refractory, removing witnesses beyond the reach of process, controlling liberty of action, and preventing the return of Chinese to their homes in China. In fact, there exists amongst us

tribunals and laws alien to our form of government and which practically nullify and supersede both National and State authority.

The Chinese females who immigrate to this State are, almost without exception, of the vilest and most degraded class of abandoned women. The effect of this element in our midst upon the health and morals of our youth is exhibited in the testimony. Its disgusting details cannot, for obvious reasons, be enlarged upon in this memorial. These women exist here in a state of servitude, beside which African slavery was a beneficent captivity. The contracts upon which their bodies are held under this system are fully explained and set out in the evidence, and we submit more than sustain what might otherwise be regarded as an extravagant deduction.

The male element of this population, where not criminal, comes into a painful competition with the most needy and most deserving of our people—those who are engaged, or entitled to be engaged, in industrial pursuits in our midst. The common laborer, the farm hand, the shoe-maker, the cigar-maker, the domestic male and female, and workmen of all descriptions, find their various occupations monopolized by Chinese labor, employed at a compensation upon which white labor cannot possibly exist. Amelioration of this hardship might be possible to a limited extent if the proceeds of this labor were invested in our State, distributed among our people, and made to yield a revenue to the government for the protection afforded by it to this class of our population. But the reverse is the fact, for of six hundred millions of taxable property in the State, in the last fiscal year, but one million and a half was assessed to Chinese. Thus one-sixth of the entire population pays less than one four-hundredths part of the revenue required to support the State Government.

And, in addition to this alarming fact, we find that of the one hundred and eighty millions, if not more, earned by them during their continuance here, the whole is abstracted from the State and exported to China, thus absolutely impoverishing instead of enriching the country affording them an asylum. The sharp contrast between the results of that kind of labor and of white labor with its investment in homes, its accumulation of wealth, and additions to our revenue, must be obvious even to a partial mind. Fertile lands, that scarcely require tillage to produce a harvest, are lying idle, partially because the laborer that would purchase and improve them can earn nothing above a bare support wherewith to buy, while the Chinese, who can by their habits of life practically subsist on nothing and save money, export their savings instead of here accumulating property. What the one hundred and eighty millions of solid gold shipped from California to a foreign country would produce, if retained here by white labor and invested in the soil, in the homes and firesides of our own race, requires no illustration or argument. California, instead of being a State of cities, might be a State of prosperous farms; instead of being in a condition (considering her extraordinary natural advantages) of wonderful yet healthy progress, we find her so retarded in her growth as to amount almost to retrogression.

It is a trite saying, however, that competition in labor is healthful. True—but not between free and slave labor; and the Chinese in California are substantially in a condition of servitude. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of them are imported here by large com-

panies under contracts to repay to the importers out of their labor the cost of their transportation and large interest upon the outlay, and these contracts frequently hold their subjects for long periods. During the existence of these contracts the Chinese are, to all intents, serfs, and as such are let out to service at a miserable pittance to perform the labor that it ought to be the privilege of our own race to perform. Even were it possible for the white laborer to maintain existence upon the wages paid to the Chinese, his condition nevertheless becomes that of an abject slave, for grinding poverty is absolute slavery. The vaunted "dignity of labor" becomes a bitting sarcasm when the laborer becomes a serf.

Irrespective, however, of this slavery by contract, the Chinese who inundate our shores are, by the very constitution of their nature, by instinct, by the traditions of their order for thousands of years, serfs. They never rise above that condition in their native land, and by the inexorable decrees of caste, never can rise. Servile labor to them is their natural and inevitable lot. Hewers of wood and drawers of water they have been since they had a country, and servile laborers they will be to the end of time. Departure from that level with them is never upward; the only change, apparently, is from servitude to crime.

The pious anticipations that the influence of Christianity upon the Chinese would be salutary, have proved unsubstantial and vain. Among one hundred and twenty-five thousand of them, with a residence here beneath the elevating influences of Christian precept and example, and with the zealous labors of earnest Christian teachers, and the liberal expenditure of ecclesiastical revenues, we have no evidence of a single genuine conversion to Christianity, or of a single instance of an assimilation with our manners, or habits of thought or life. There are a few, painfully few, professing Christians among them, but the evidence confirms us in asserting that with these the profession is dependent to a great extent upon its paying a profit to the professor. Those Christians who hailed with satisfaction the advent of the Chinese to our shores, with the expectation that they would thus be brought beneath the benign influences of Christianity, cannot fail to have discovered that for every one of them that has professed Christianity, a hundred of our own youth, blighted by the degrading contact of their presence, have been swept into destruction.

Neither is there any possibility that in the future education, religion, or the other influences of our civilization can effect any change in this condition of things. The Chinese in California are all adults. They are not men of families. The family relation does not exist here among them. Not one in a thousand is married; and, in addition, their habits of opium eating are practically destructive of the power of procreation. So that whatever improvement might otherwise be anticipated from instilling into the comparatively unformed and receptive minds of a young and rising generation the educational and religious maxims that control our own race is thus effectually precluded.

Above and beyond these considerations, however, we believe, and the researches of those who have most attentively studied the Chinese character confirm us in the consideration, that the Chinese are incapable of adaptation to our institutions. The national intellect of China has become decrepit from sheer age. It has long since passed its prime and is waning into senility. The iron manacles of

caste which prevail in that Empire are as cruel and unyielding as those which chain the sudras in Hindostan to a hereditary state of pauperism and slavery. As an acute thinker has sagaciously observed, the Chinese seem to be antediluvian men renewed. Their code of morals, their forms of worship, and their maxims of life, are those of the remotest antiquity. In this aspect they stand a barrier against which the elevating tendency of a higher civilization exerts itself in vain. And, in an ethnological point of view, there can be no hope that any contact with our people, however long continued, will ever conform them to our institutions, enable them to comprehend or appreciate our form of government, or to assume the duties or discharge the functions of citizens.

During their entire settlement in California they have never adapted themselves to our habits, modes of dress, or our educational system, have never learned the sanctity of an oath, never desired to become citizens, or to perform the duties of citizenship, never discovered the difference between right and wrong, never ceased the worship of their idol gods, or advanced a step beyond the musty traditions of their native hive. Impregnable to all the influences of our Anglo-Saxon life they remain the same stolid Asiatics that have floated on the rivers and slaved in the fields of China for thirty centuries of time.

In view of all this we inquire, what are the benefits conferred upon us by this isolated and degraded class? The only one ever suggested was "cheap labor." But if cheap labor means white famine it is a fearful benefit. If cheap labor means not only starvation for our own laborers, but a gradual, yet certain, depletion of the resources of our State for the enriching of a semi-civilized foreign country, it is a benefit hitherto unknown to the science of political economy. If cheap labor means servile labor, it is a burlesque on the policy of emancipation. And if this kind of cheap labor brings in its train the demoralization consequent upon the enforced idleness of our own race, the moral degradation attendant upon the presence in our midst of the most disgusting licentiousness, and the absolute certainty of pestilence arising from the crowded condition and filthy habits of life of those who perform this so-called cheap labor, it were well for all of us that it should be abolished.

We thus find one-sixth of our entire population composed of Chinese coolies, not involuntary, but, by the unalterable structure of their intellectual being, voluntary slaves. This alien mass, constantly increasing by immigration, is injected into a republic of freemen, eating of its substance, expelling free white labor, and contributing nothing to the support of the government. All of the physical conditions of California are in the highest degree favorable to their influx. Our climate is essentially Asiatic in all its aspects. And the Federal Government by its legislation and treaties fosters and promotes the immigration. What is to be the result? Does it require any prophetic power to foretell? Can American statesmen project their vision forward for a quarter of a century and convince themselves that this problem will work out for itself a wise solution? In that brief period, with the same ratio of increase, this fair State will contain a Chinese population outnumbering its freemen. White labor will be unknown, because unobtainable, and then how long a period will elapse before California will, nay must, become essen-

tially a State with but two orders of society—the master and the serf—a lesser Asia, with all its deathly lethargy?

Or, on the other hand, may we not foresee a more dire result? Is it not possible that free white labor, unable to compete with these foreign serfs, and perceiving its condition becoming slowly but inevitably more hopelessly abject, may unite in all the horrors of riot and insurrection, and defying the civil power, extirpate with fire and sword those who rob them of their bread, yet yield no tribute to the State? This is a frightful possibility, but we have within a brief period witnessed its portents, and had it not been for the untiring vigilance of the conservative portion of our people, we might have seen not only the Chinese quarters, but our cities, in ashes, and families homeless, and the prosperity and good fame of California shattered and disgraced.

It is no answer that these uprisings are the work of the criminal classes only—they have a root deep as the sense of self-preservation. Throughout the length and breadth of California the white laborer knows the effect of this grinding competition. He reads it not in books, nor in the press; he learns it from no lips; he feels it in the empty pocket, the hopeless search for labor, and the gaunt want that sits at his hearth.

The duty devolves upon us to suggest a remedy for the suppression of this immigration.

The Chinese now here are protected by our treaty obligations and laws, and that they will continue to receive that protection the people and government of this State will be responsible. If further immigration is prevented they will gradually return to their own country, and the occupations in which they are now engaged will be supplied with laborers and immigrants of our own race. The temper of the people of California is such that the employment of Chinese will be, as it has to a considerable extent already been, discouraged, and this will effectually compel their departure.

As to future immigration, neither a total nor partial abrogation of the Burlingame treaty will afford relief. The mass of, indeed the entire, immigration comes from the port of Hongkong, a British Colony. No alteration in our treaty stipulations with China could have the slightest effect upon the passenger trade of that port.

The British Colonies of Australia have, like us, suffered under the incubus, and have recently endeavored by hostile legislation, and in some instances by force, to effect the exclusion and obstruct the further ingress of Chinese. Those agitations, coupled with the earnest and uniform policy of Great Britain of suppressing any traffic resembling the slave trade, convince us that an appeal to that country would lead to the desired result. Indeed, we may well assume, in view of the amicable relations existing between the English Cabinet and people and the United States that, in the absence of any urgent reasons addressing themselves peculiarly to Her Majesty's Government, it would, upon proper diplomatic representations, cordially coöperate with our own government in arriving at a satisfactory remedy.

With the Chinese Government there need be no difficulty. As will appear by the report, that government is opposed to the emigration of its people, and in our judgment, founded upon reliable evidence, would readily consent to a modification of existing treaties;

and for this reason, also, such modification would not necessarily disturb, in any manner, our commercial relations with China.

We would, therefore, most respectfully suggest as the means of a final solution of this grave and ever increasing difficulty:

First—An appeal to the Government of Great Britain to coöperate with our own government in the absolute prohibition of this trade in men and women; and

Second—The joint and friendly action of the two countries with the Empire of China in the abrogation of all treaties between the three nations permitting the emigration of Chinese to the United States.

And in the meantime we earnestly recommend legislation by Congress limiting the number of Chinese allowed to be landed from any vessel entering the ports of the United States to, say, not more than ten.

This policy would in a great degree tend to a redress of the grievances that now sorely afflict our State, and threaten to overshadow her prosperity.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Adopted at a meeting of the Committee held in the City of San Francisco, August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

AN ADDRESS

TO

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

UPON

THE EVILS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES UPON THE EVILS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the People of the United States, other than those of the State of California.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the third day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in the Senate of the State of California, the Hon. Creed Haymond, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That a committee of five Senators be appointed, with power to sit at any time or place within the State, and the said committee shall make inquiry:

1. As to the number of Chinese in this State, and the effect their presence has upon the social and political condition of the State.
2. As to the probable result of Chinese immigration upon the country, if such immigration be not discouraged.
3. As to the means of exclusion, if such committee should be of the opinion that the presence of the Chinese element in our midst is detrimental to the interests of the country.
4. As to such other matters as, in the judgment of the committee, have a bearing upon the question of Chinese immigration. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee * * * shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, which memorial must set out at length the facts in relation to the subject of this inquiry, and such conclusions as the committee may have arrived at as to the policy and means of excluding Chinese from the country. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee is authorized and directed to have printed, at the State Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies of such memorial, and of the testimony taken by said committee, to furnish copies thereof to the leading newspapers of the United States, five copies to each member of Congress, ten copies to the Governor of each State, and to deposit two thousand copies with the Secretary of State of California for general distribution. And be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall * * * furnish to the Governor of the State of California two copies of said memorial, properly engrossed, and the Governor, upon receipt thereof, be requested to transmit, through the proper channels, one of said copies to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives of the United States. And be it further

Resolved, That said committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and examine witnesses under oath, and that a majority of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Resolved, That said committee report to the Senate, at its next session, the proceedings had hereunder.

To the investigation with which we were charged—*quasi judicial* in its character, and in the unsettled state of the country of the highest

importance—we addressed ourselves, having but one object in view, the ascertainment of truth. The facts herein stated are found from evidence adduced before us by all parties in interest. The results in the memorial to the Congress of the United States and this paper stated are the solemn convictions that have been forced upon our minds.

NUMBER OF CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There are in the State of California over one hundred thousand subjects of the Empire of China. Of this number, all but about three thousand are male adults, and that three thousand are females held in slavery by their own people for the basest purposes. The male adult Chinese population in this State very nearly equals the number of voters in the State. Their influence upon our interests are much more serious than it would be if this population was made up of families. Then, according to the accepted ratio, it would only represent a male adult population of about twenty thousand. This is a view of the situation not fairly presented as yet to the citizens of our sister States.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CHINESE UPON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

It has often been said that the State of California is the "Child of the Union." It is certainly true that her citizens are the representatives of society as it exists in the other States. They brought with them to this State that love of law and order which is part of the traditions of our race, and far from eastern civilization have founded upon the Pacific Coast a State Government and municipal governments which for a quarter of a century and more have compared favorably with any known to civilization. The laws have been enforced, financial obligations have been met with religious fidelity, and in all things governmental we have been worthy—we urge it with a just pride—of that exalted station which the States of this Union have taken in the world's empire. We call the attention of the Representatives in Congress from our sister States to these facts, that when they come to the consideration of the grave problem forced upon this State, and upon the Union, they may not attribute the evils which have resulted in this State from Chinese immigration to anything peculiar to the people or government of this State, or to any lack of willingness or ability upon the part of either to grapple with the question. The accident of locality brought the evil to our door, as it might have brought it or some other to yours.

All must admit that the safety of our institutions depends upon the homogeneity, culture, and moral character of our people. It is true that the Republic has invited the people of foreign countries to our borders, but the invitation was given with the well founded hope that they would, in time, by association with our people, and through the influence of our public schools, become assimilated to our native population.

The Chinese came without any special invitation. They came before we had time to consider the propriety of their admission to our country. If any one ever hoped they would assimilate with our people that hope has long since been dispelled.

The Chinese have now lived among us, in considerable numbers,

for a quarter of a century, and yet they remain separate, distinct from, and antagonistic to our people in thinking, mode of life, in tastes and principles, and are as far from assimilation as when they first arrived.

They fail to comprehend our system of government; they perform no duties of citizenship; they are not available as jurymen, cannot be called upon as a *posse comitatus* to preserve order, nor be relied upon as soldiers.

They do not comprehend or appreciate our social ideas, and they contribute but little to the support of any of our institutions, public or private.

They bring no children with them, and there is, therefore, no possibility of influencing them by our ordinary educational appliances.

There is, indeed, no point of contact between the Chinese and our people through which we can Americanize them. The rigidity which characterizes these people forbids the hope of any essential change in their relations to our own people or our government.

We respectfully submit the admitted proposition that no nation, much less a republic, can safely permit the presence of a large and increasing element among its people which cannot be assimilated or made to comprehend the responsibilities of citizenship.

The great mass of the Chinese residents of California are not amenable to our laws. It is almost impossible to procure the conviction of Chinese criminals, and we are never sure that a conviction, even when obtained, is in accordance with justice.

This difficulty arises out of our ignorance of the Chinese language, and the fact that their moral ideas are wholly distinct from our own. They do not recognize the sanctity of an oath, and utterly fail to comprehend the crime of perjury. Bribery, intimidation, and other methods of baffling judicial action, are considered by them as perfectly legitimate. It is an established fact that the administration of justice among the Chinese is almost impossible, and we are, therefore, unable to protect them against the persecutions of their own countrymen, or punish them for offenses against our own people. This anomalous condition, in which the authority of law is so generally vacated, imperils the existence of our republican institutions to a degree hitherto unknown among us.

This mass of aliens are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered and are found to be antagonistic to our legal system.

These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our Courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

They invoke the processes of law only to punish the independent action of their subjects; and it is claimed that they execute the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supercede the authority of the

State. The system is inherent and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supercede the State and National authorities.

Their government in the main may be just, but is subject to the terrible abuse which always belongs to irresponsible personal government. But whether just or unjust, the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic.

That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

James R. Rogers, a San Francisco officer of intelligence and experience, testifies as follows: (See volume of testimony herewith transmitted, p. 61.)

A.—I do not know of my own knowledge that such a tribunal exists (secret Chinese tribunal). I only know that when a Chinaman swears differently from what they want him to his life is in danger. They sometimes use our Courts to enforce their orders, just as policy may direct. They have no regard for our laws, and obey them, so far as they do, only through fear.

D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and one of the ablest and most experienced criminal lawyers in the State, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 82 and 83.)

Q.—In your official capacity, have you been brought into contact with Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir; I have looked on my docket for two years, and I find that of seven hundred cases that I examined before the Grand Jury one hundred and twenty were Chinese, principally burglaries, grand larcenies, and murders—chiefly burglary. They are very adroit and expert thieves. I have not had time to examine for the last two and a half years, but the proportion has largely increased during that time.

Q.—Do you find any difficulty in the administration of justice, where they are concerned?

A.—Yes, sir. In capital cases, particularly, we are met with perjury. I have no doubt but that they act under the direction of superiors, and swear as ordered. In many cases witnesses are spirited away, or alibis are proven. They can produce so many witnesses as to create a doubt in the minds of jurymen, and thus escape justice. In cases where I have four or five witnesses for the prosecution, they will bring in ten or fifteen on the part of the defense. They seem to think that numbers must succeed, and it very frequently so happens. It frequently occurs that before the Grand Jury, or on preliminary examination, witnesses swear so as to convict, but on the trial they turn square around and swear the other way. I have heard it said that they have secret tribunals where they settle all these things, but I know nothing of that. It is my impression that something of the kind exists, and I think they sometimes use our Courts to enforce their decrees. I have had to appeal to Executive clemency for pardon for Chinamen sent to the State Prison by false swearing, under circumstances which led me to believe them to have been the victims of some organization of that kind.

Q.—Innocent men can be convicted?

A.—Yes; and I have no doubt innocent men are convicted through the medium of perjury and "jobs" fixed up on them. I have had doubts, during the last three months, in cases of magnitude, involving long terms of imprisonment.

Q.—Among reputable lawyers of this city, who have had experience with Chinese testimony in the Courts, what value has that testimony, standing by itself?

A.—By itself, and without being corroborated by extrinsic facts or white testimony, it is very unreliable.

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco, and who had been attached to the police force of that city for twenty years, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 112.)

That it is generally believed that the Chinese have a Court where differences are settled; and that, if, in secret, it determines to convict or acquit a Chinaman (on trial before our Courts) that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men upon perjured evidence.

Ah Dan, the Chinese interpreter of one of the Sacramento Courts, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 121 and 122.)

Q.—Do you know District Attorney Jones?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him last week that some of them threatened to kill you?

A.—Yes, sir; some of them. A man came to me a few days ago and told me they were going to kill a Police Court interpreter, advising me to leave the city, because he said somebody would come and kill me; some men had put up rewards, and some men whom I did not know were coming from San Francisco to kill me. I was before the Grand Jury and explained the game of "tan," and for this they put up the reward, and I am to be killed by three men from San Francisco I don't know. The reward offered for my life is five or six hundred dollars. I have heard of rewards of this kind being put up here and elsewhere. I have not seen any here, but have in San Francisco. They are in Chinese, and posted up, saying that these men will make agreement, if some man kill another, to pay the murderer so much money. These agreements for murder are red papers written in Chinese, and say they will give so much money on condition you kill so-and-so, naming the person. If the murderer is arrested, they will get good counsel to defend him. If he is sent to prison, they will pay him so much money to recompense him, and if he is hung they will send so much money to his relatives in China.

Q.—Did you go to officer Jackson and ask him not to subpœna you, if he could help it, in the Hung Hi case?

A.—Yes. I said to him, "I don't know about the case. If you put me on the stand, and it don't go as they want it, they will blame me."

Q.—Didn't you tell him you were afraid they would kill you?

A.—I did tell him so.

Q.—You were afraid?

A.—Yes, sir. I told Charley O'Neil some put up money to kill me. He told me not to fear—to keep a look out for myself. In case I testify here to all I know, I'm afraid they will kill me.

Mr. Charles T. Jones, who for several years past has been the able and efficient District Attorney of Sacramento County (the county in which is located our State Capital), testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 124 and 125.)

A.—During my term of office I have had considerable to do with Chinese criminals, and always have great difficulty in convicting them of any crime. I remember well the case of Ah Quong, spoken of a few moments ago by Ah Dan. At the time I was defending three parties charged with kidnaping, and I had Ah Quong as interpreter, knowing him to be honest and capable. The circumstances of the case were these: A Chinaman wanted to marry a a woman then in a house of prostitution. She desired to marry him, and he went with two of his friends to the house. She went with them. They drove out of town to get married, when the Chinaman who owned her heard of it and started some officers after her. She was arrested and surrendered to these Chinamen, with instructions to bring her into Court next day. I had this man to interpret for me, being well satisfied that she would swear that she was not being kidnaped. The next day the owners brought into Court a woman whom the defendants informed me was not the one at all, but another. The attorneys for the other side insisted that it was, believing the statements of their Chinamen to that effect. The case was postponed for two or three days, when it was shown that the woman offered was not the one taken away. This interpreter told me they would kill him as sure as these defendants were not convicted. We went out of the Court-room, and he told me he was afraid to go on I street. I told him not to go then, but I did not think they would trouble him. Half an hour afterwards he was brought back, shot in the back, and a hatchet having been used on him, mutilating him terribly. This was in broad daylight, about eleven o'clock in the morning, on Third and I Streets, one of the most public places in the City of Sacramento. There were hundreds of Chinese around there at the time, but it was difficult, in the prosecution of the case, to get any Chinese testimony at all. It happened that there were a few white men passing at the time, and we were enabled to identify two men, and they were convicted and sent to the State Prison for life, after three trials. They attempted to prove an alibi, and after swearing a large lot of Chinamen they said they had twenty more. The Chinese use the Courts to gain possession of women. Sometimes it happens that where a man is married to a woman, they get out a warrant for his arrest, and before he can get bail they have stolen the woman and carried her off to some distant place. I have had Chinamen come to me to find out how many witnesses I had in cases. If they found out they would get sufficient testimony to override me. Before I was District Attorney I have had Chinese come to me to defend them, and ask me how many witnesses I wanted, and what was necessary to prove in order to acquit.

Q.—Do you often find that upon preliminary examinations and before the Grand Jury there

is enough testimony to warrant a conviction, but on the trial these same witnesses swear to an exactly opposite state of facts?

A.—Very frequently.

Q.—To what do you attribute that?

A.—I attribute that to the fact that they had tried the case in Chinese Courts, where it had been finally settled. I have records in my office of a Chinese tribunal of that kind, where they tried offenders according to their own rules, meted out what punishment they deemed proper, etc. These records were captured in a room on I Street, between Fourth and Fifth. I had them translated by an interpreter from San Francisco, and used them on the trial of the robbery cases. The records recite that the members enter into a solemn compact not to enter into partnership with a foreigner; that a certain man did so, and the company offers so many round dollars to the man who will kill him. They promise to furnish a man to assist the murderer, and they promise, if he is arrested, they will employ able counsel to defend him. If convicted, he should receive, I think, three dollars for every day he would be confined, and in case he died, certain money would be sent to his relatives. These records appeared in evidence and were admitted; also, a poster that was taken from a house, offering a reward for the killing of this man. This poster was placed on a house in a public street. Being written in Chinese, of course they alone knew its contents, and informed us of them.

Mat. Karcher, for many years past Chief of Police for the City of Sacramento, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 128 and 129.)

Q.—Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?

A.—Yes. Of course I could not read Chinese, but I secured some of these posters, and had an interpreter from San Francisco come up here and interpret them. They were rewards for the murder of some Chinamen who did something contrary to their laws. They have their own tribunals where they try Chinamen, and their own laws to govern them. In this way the administration of justice is often defeated entirely, or, at least, to a very great extent. I know this, because I was present at a meeting of one of their tribunals about seven years ago. There was some thirty or forty Chinamen there, one appearing to act as Judge. Finally, the fellow on trial was convicted and had to pay so much money, as a fine for the commission of the offense with which he was charged. Generally, their punishments are in the nature of fines; but sometimes they sentence the defendant to death. In cases in the Police Court we have often found it difficult to make interpreters act. They would tell us that they would be killed if they spoke the truth; that their tribunals would sentence them to death, and pay assassins to dispatch them. About two years and a half or three years ago Ah Quong was killed. During the trial, at which he was interpreter, there were a great many Chinamen. I stationed officers at the doors, and then caused each one to be searched as he came out of the room, the interpreter having told me that he feared they would murder him. Upon these Chinamen I found all sorts of weapons—hatchets, pistols, bowie-knives, Chinese swords, and many others. There were forty-five weapons in all, I think, concealed about their persons in all kinds of ways. The interpreter testified in that case, and half an hour after leaving the Court-room he was brought back, shot, and cut with hatchets. He was terribly mutilated, and lived only a few moments after being brought to the station-house. The murderers were arrested, but attempted to prove an alibi, and had a host of Chinese witnesses present for that purpose. Although there were some hundreds of Chinese present at the time of the murder, the prosecution was forced to rely upon the evidence of a few white men who chanced to see the deed committed. We were opposed at every turn by the Chinamen and the Chinese companies. As a general thing it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws with any certainty against those people, while they will themselves use our laws to persecute innocent men who have gained their enmity. They seem to have no ideas concerning the moral obligation of an oath, and care not for our form of swearing.

Lem Schaum, a Christian Chinaman, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 139.)

Q.—Do you know anything about notices of rewards being posted up in Chinese quarters in San Francisco or here, for the punishment of certain men—a notice of this kind: Five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars will be given for the assassination or murder of some Chinaman.

A.—I do. That is a Chinese custom. When members of a company do anything against the rules of that company they are punished. Suppose one member of a company comes to me and says: "Go and steal a woman from a Chinaman," and I do so for him. Because I favor him, his enemies prove I stole the woman, and put up a reward of five hundred or one thousand dollars to have me killed. That is the way they do.

Q.—Do they post those rewards up publicly?

A.—I think not; I think they do that in secret.

Q.—Has it been your experience that those secret judgments are carried into execution?

A.— * * . Every time.

Q.—Almost every time a judgment is entered that a man shall die, and they offer so much money to have him killed, the man is killed?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—They take every advantage?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is regarded as a death sentence?

A.—Yes, sir. The man knows he has to die, but gets out of the way if he can.

Q.—That makes it difficult for any Chinamen, if they are disposed, to protect women?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If a Chinaman takes a woman to the mission, that sort of a reward will be offered?

A.—Yes, sir; most likely.

Q.—Do you know of their custom of settling cases that get into the Courts? For instance, a Chinaman is arrested for kidnaping one of these women. Do you know anything about their settling that among themselves and keeping the testimony away from the Courts?

A.—I believe they do that.

Q.—They have some sort of a tribunal in which they settle this thing for themselves?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have they a tribunal which punishes for offenses against their customs?

A.—Yes, sir. For instance, suppose I should march myself out and kill a Chinaman. I am brought before the company and made to pay a fine. They take the money and send it back to the family of the killed party to support his mother.

Q.—If you kill a member of the See-yup Company, the See-yup Company will determine, through this tribunal, that you shall pay so much money?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Suppose you pay that money?

A.—Then I will be all right.

Q.—They would not try to punish you by law?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Suppose you refuse to pay the money?

A.—I must go through the American Courts.

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police for San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 112.)

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of enforcing laws in cases where the Chinese are concerned?

A.—The Chinese will swear to anything, according to orders. Their testimony is so unreliable that they cannot be believed.

Q.—What is the greatest difficulty in the way of suppressing prostitution and gambling?

A.—To suppress these vices would require a police force so great that the city could not stand the expense. It is difficult to administer justice, because we do not understand their language, and thus all combine to defeat the laws.

Q.—What is their custom of settling cases among themselves, and then refusing to furnish testimony?

A.—It is generally believed to be true that the Chinese have a Court of arbitration where they settle differences.

Q.—After this settlement is made, is it possible to obtain testimony from the Chinese?

A.—If in secret they determine to convict a Chinaman, or to acquit him, that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men through perjured evidence.

Mr. Davis Louderback, for several years past Judge of the Police Court of San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 93.)

Q.—What do you know about the habits, customs, and social and moral status of the Chinese population of this city?

A.—I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing.

Q.—What are the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice where they are concerned?

A.—As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws, where they are concerned, for that reason. They are very apt, in all cases and under all circumstances, to resort to perjury and the subornation of perjury. They also use our criminal law to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent.

Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, for sixteen years Japanese Consul in San Francisco, and one of the attachés of the Japanese Embassy to the Great Powers, testifies (Evidence, p. 37) that one of the great

difficulties about this immigration "is the organization of a foreign hostile force within the territory of the United States. It is a very difficult thing, however, to tell how you are going to administer justice when Chinese tribunals of that kind exist. It is practically impossible. The Chinese are very deceitful, and that very deceit is an indication of a weaker race. A weak man makes up in lying what he lacks in strength. They feel that weakness, and they conceal it by strategy and deceit."

And, again: (Evidence, p. 38.)

The Chinese are bad for us, because they do not assimilate and cannot assimilate with our people. They are a race that cannot mix with other races, and we don't wish them to. The Chinese are bad for us, because they come here without their families. Families are the centers of all that is elevating in mankind, yet here we have a very large Chinese male population. The Chinese females that are here make this element more dangerous still.

And, again: (Evidence, pp. 42 and 43.)

Q.—Do you think that they (the Chinese) have any particular love for our institutions?

A.—I don't think they have any at all. They come purely as a matter of gain—as a matter of dollars and cents. If it is profitable, they will come. If it is not profitable, they will not come. The very fact of their retaining their own dress and customs, and keeping themselves so entirely separate, as a people, shows that they have not. Contrast them with the Japanese. The Japanese who go abroad are persons who have money to spend, and they go for pleasure and information. They adopt the manners and customs of Americans. Our dress and our language they seek. The Chinese come abroad, not to spend, but to accumulate. They maintain their own customs and language. The Japanese like our institutions. The Chinese do not, but hate us most cordjally, and hate the Japanese more than any other people—a hate which is as cordially returned by the Japanese. There is nothing in common between them. In eighteen hundred and forty-two, the population of China was four hundred and thirteen million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and thirty. That is the latest census that I have any account of.

Q.—Japan is a young, growing country?

A.—Yes, sir. Compared with China, it is like comparing a young, growing nation with an old, dying one. It is generally supposed that they are the same race; but this is not so. They are of absolutely different origin, and there is no sympathy, no similarity between them. They are an enterprising people. I think that the Japanese are of Turkish blood; of the same race as the Turks or Arabians.

HUMAN SLAVERY.

The Chinese have, through certain guilds or companies, established a peculiar, but revolting, kind of slavery upon the Pacific Coast. Hundreds of Chinese women are bought and sold at prices ranging from three to eight hundred dollars. These women are compelled to live as prostitutes for the pecuniary profit of their owners; they are under constant and unceasing surveillance; they are cruelly beaten if they fail to make money for their owners; and they are left to starve and die uncared for when they become sick or unprofitable. The great majority of these slaves do not know that they have rights, though they would be glad to escape if they could. Sometimes they wish to marry and escape with their chosen husband, but they are speedily kidnaped and returned to their owners.

Sometimes their owners invoke the aid of our Courts, arrest the Chinese who seek to marry these women, upon some criminal charge, and keep them in prison until they obtain possession of the women, when the prosecution is suffered to go by default. Warrants are easily procured for these purposes, because our officers are ignorant of the Chinese language, and because of the extraordinary cunning of the Chinamen who control this business. And thus these women are held in slavery for life without hope of relief.

We do not charge the better classes of the Chinese, or the six companies, with complicity in this crime, and we are confident that they desire the suppression of this evil. It is evident, therefore, that this form of slavery is sustained by an organization which is all-powerful as against the six companies, and the municipal and State governments of California.

The Rev. Otis Gibson, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a missionary to China, and now at the head of the Chinese Mission of that church in the City of San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 33.)

The women as a general thing are held as slaves (referring to the Chinese women in this State). They are bought or stolen in China and brought here. They have a sort of agreement, to cover up the slavery business, but it is all a sham. That paper makes the girl say that she owes you four hundred dollars or so, passage money and outfit from China, and has nothing to pay. I being the girl, this man comes up and offers to lend me the money to pay you if I will agree to serve him, to prostitute my body at his pleasure, wherever he shall put me, for four, five, or six years. For that promise of mine, made on the paper, he hands him the four hundred dollars, and I pay the debt I owe you according to contract. It is also put in the contract that if I am sick fifteen days no account shall be taken of that, but if I am sick more than that I shall make up double. If I am found to be pregnant within a month, you shall return the money and take me again. If I prove to have epilepsy, leprosy, or am a stone woman, the same thing is done.

Q.—Are these contracts regarded as moral among the people who make them?

A.—Well, there is a certain class of knaves among Chinamen who have no morals at all.

Q.—These contracts are sustained by the great mass of Chinamen here, are they not?

A.—I think there is in existence now—there has been—a company of men engaged in this traffic of women; not the six companies, but a guild like the Washing Company. They have their rules and their regulations, and they stand by each other. One of those companies is called the Hip-ye-tong. When a Chinaman runs away with a woman from one of these brothels and marries her, he is followed by these companies, and asked to pay them her value, or look out for the consequences. It is a common thing for them to use the processes of our Courts to protect their interests—their assumed rights. If a woman escapes from a brothel, she is arrested for some crime, and possession is obtained in that way. Where she marries, the chances are that both man and woman will be arrested, or the man will be arrested and the woman run off to same other place. Sometimes Chinese come to me to get married. I don't care to marry them, and, to discourage it, have set my price at ten dollars, whereas the Justices' fees are only two dollars. They seem to have a sort of indefinite and unreasonable idea of protection when they come to me.

Q.—You used the term "stone woman." What do you understand by that?

A.—I did not know, and asked them. They said it was a woman so naturally disabled, that a man could not have any intercourse with her.

Q.—Then, so far as the women are concerned, they are in slavery, with more hard features than have been known to white races?

A.—Yes, sir. And even after the term of prostitution service is up, the owners so manage as to have the women in debt more than ever, so that their slavery becomes life-long. There is no release from it.

Q.—When these people become sick and helpless, what becomes of them?

A.—They are left to die.

Q.—No care taken of them?

A.—Sometimes, where the women have friends.

Q.—Don't the companies take care of them?

A.—Not frequently.

Q.—Is it not a frequent thing that they are put out on the sidewalk to die, or in some room without water or food?

A.—I have heard of such things. I don't know. I don't think they are kind; I think they are very unkind to the sick. Sometimes the women take opium to kill themselves. They do not know they have any rights, but think they must keep their contracts, and believe themselves under obligations to serve in prostitution.

Q.—What is their treatment? Is it harsh?

A.—They have come to the asylum all bruises. They are beaten and punished cruelly if they fail to make money. When they become worn out and unable to make any more money, they are turned out to die.

The Rev. A. W. Loomis, a Presbyterian clergyman at the head of the Chinese Mission established by his church in San Francisco, says: (Evidence, pp. 55 and 56.)

These Chinawomen that you see on the streets here were brought for the accommodation of white people, not for the accommodation of Chinese; and if you pass along the streets where they are to be found, you will see that they are visited not so much by Chinese as by others—sailors and low people. The women are in a condition of servitude. Some of them are inveigled away from home under promise of marriage to men here, and some to be secondary wives, while some are stolen. They are sold here. Many women are taken from the Chinese owners and are living as wives and secondary wives. Some have children, and these children are legitimate.

Q.—These women engaged in prostitution are nothing more than slaves to them?

A.—Yes, sir; and every one would go home to-day if she were free and had her passage paid.

Q.—They are not allowed to release themselves from that situation, are they?

A.—I think they are under the surveillance of men and women, so that they cannot get away. They would fear being caught and sold again, and carried off to a condition even worse than now.

Q.—Are not the laws here used to restrain them from getting away—are they not arrested for crime?

A.—Oh, yes. They will trump up a case, have the woman arrested, and bring people to swear what they want. In this way they manage to get possession of her again.

Q.—Have they at any time interfered with the women brought to your mission?

A.—We have not at our mission, but I think Mr. Gibson has had interference from them.

Q.—Do you know what they do with the women when they become sick and useless?

A.—I do not know. I have seen some on the street that looked in bad condition, and I have heard of their being abandoned to die, but I have never seen any case of that kind.

Q.—Do you know how they treat these people?

A.—I understand they treat them very badly. Women have come to the Home with bruises and marks of violence on their persons. I think their condition is a very hard one.

Q.—Then it is a slavery which, from the very first, destroys body, soul, and everything else?

A.—Yes, sir; and the women would be glad to escape from it if they knew they would be protected.

Mr. Alfred Clark, for nineteen years past connected with the police force of San Francisco, and for the last eight years Clerk of the Chief of Police, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 63.)

In regard to the vice of prostitution, I have here a bill of sale of a Chinawoman, and a translation of the same.

Witness submits a paper written in Chinese characters, and reads the translation, as follows:

An agreement to assist the woman Ah Ho, because coming from China to San Francisco she became indebted to her mistress for passage. Ah Ho herself asks Mr. Yee Kwan to advance for her six hundred and thirty dollars, for which Ah Ho distinctly agrees to give her body to Mr. Yee for service of prostitution for a term of four years. There shall be no interest on the money. Ah Ho shall receive no wages. At the expiration of four years Ah Ho shall be her own master. Mr. Yee Kwan shall not hinder or trouble her. If Ah Ho runs away before her time is out, her mistress shall find her and return her, and whatever expense is incurred in finding and returning her, Ah Ho shall pay. On this day of agreement Ah Ho, with her own hands, has received from Mr. Yee Kwan six hundred and thirty dollars. If Ah Ho shall be sick at any time for more than ten days, she shall make up by an extra month of service for every ten days' sickness. Now this agreement has proof—this paper received by Ah Ho is witness.

TUNG CHEE.

Twelfth year, ninth month, and fourteenth day (about middle of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three).

The Chinese women are kept in confinement more by fear than by anything else. They believe the contracts to be good and binding, and fear the consequences of any attempt at escape.

Mr. Clark was recalled, and testified as follows: (Evidence, p. 69.)

Q.—Suppose a Chinawoman escapes, what do the owners do?

A.—Follow her and take her back. If they fail, they generally have her arrested for larceny, and get possession in that way. They use the processes of our Courts to keep these women in a state of slavery. They do not let them get out of their clutches, however, if they can help it, for they know that there is no legal way of reclaiming them. When they become sick and helpless, there are instances where they have been turned out to die. The bones of women are not returned to China, as are the bones of the men. The six companies do not control this woman business; it is under the management of an independent company, called the Hip-ye-tong. Whether they import the women or not, I don't know, but they look after affairs here. A Chinaman married a woman at Gibson's, and after the marriage received notice that he must pay for the woman or be dealt with according to the Chinese custom. He was made to believe

that he would suffer personally if he did not comply with their demands. Acting upon information, we arrested a number of them, and got some of their books, which we had translated. On the rolls, I think there were one hundred and seventy women. Seven or eight Chinamen were arrested, but all the witnesses we could get for the prosecution did not exceed three or four, and no conviction was had.

He also produced other "bills of sale" similar to the one above quoted, which had been taken by the police.

Mr. Andrew McKenzie, a local officer, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 89.)

Q.—How are Chinese women held here?

A.—I think Mr. Rogers can inform you on that point better than I can. He was employed by the Chinese up at the barricoon. * * * * * * * * * * *

Q.—What do you mean by barricoon?

A.—A place where women coming from the ships are placed. It is underneath the joss-house or the old theatre fronting on St. Louis Alley, and running to Dupont Street. They are kept there until apportioned out.

Q.—Is it not a notorious fact that these Chinese prostitutes are held as slaves, subject to the pleasure of their owners?

A.—Yes, sir.

Wong Ben, a Chinaman in the service of the San Francisco police force, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 100.)

Q.—Who bring the Chinese women here?

A.—Wong Fook Soi, Bi Chee, An Geo, and Wong Woon.

Q.—What do these men do?

A.—They keep gambling-houses and houses of prostitution.

Q.—To what company do these men belong?

A.—An Geo belongs to the See-yup Company; Wong Woon to the Sam-yup Company. That fellow has got lots of money. He buys women in China for two hundred dollars or three hundred dollars, and brings them out here and sells them for eight hundred or nine hundred dollars, to be prostitutes.

Q.—How do they get those women in China?

A.—In Tartary. They are "big feet" women, and are sometimes bought for ninety dollars. When they bring them out here they sell them for nine hundred dollars.

Q.—What do they do with them?

A.—They make them be prostitutes. If they don't want to be prostitutes they make them be.

Q.—Can they get away?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What do they do with them when they get sick and cannot work any longer?

A.—They don't treat them well at all. They don't take as much care of them, whether they are sick or well, as white people do a dog. Chinawomen in China are treated first rate, but in California these "big feet" women are treated worse than dogs.

Mr. Bovee testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 108.)

Q.—Are these prostitutes bought and sold and held in bondage?

A.—Yes; that has always been my idea.

Q.—How do they treat their sick and helpless?

A.—I have seen them thrown out on the street and on the sidewalk, and I have seen them put into little rooms without light, bedding, or food. They were left to die.

Q.—What opportunities have these women to escape, if they should desire?

A.—I don't see that they have any at all, for where a woman escapes a reward is offered and she is brought back. Where they can get her in no other way they use our Courts.

Charles P. O'Neil, an officer of the Sacramento police force, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 115.)

Q.—Do you know how these women are held—whether they are owned by anybody, or whether anybody claims to own them?

A.—Only from hearsay. I have heard them (the Chinamen) frequently say that they bought them. On one occasion I was called into a Chinese house, and there saw four hundred and fifty dollars pass between a woman and a man. They wanted me to be a witness to the fact, and I witnessed it. Some time afterwards the woman told me that her boss had sold her

for four hundred and fifty dollars. That was the contract I witnessed, but it being in Chinese I did not understand it at the time. The woman soon after committed suicide. She did not like this man to whom she had been sold, and committed suicide by drowning. From my experience as an officer, I know that these women are kept under close surveillance.

Q.—Is it possible for them to escape, or is there any reasonable probability that any of them could escape from that servitude?

A.—No; not without they are protected by the white people. I have known them to attempt to escape, and have known them to have been sent for and brought back. To do this they use different means, principally money. They use, also, the machinery of the American Courts to enforce these contracts, it being customary to have these women arrested for larceny or some crime, in order to get the more secure possession of them. In the prevention of this thing the principal difficulty lies in the fact that we don't understand their language. We do not know what they are getting at, and they will tell such well concocted stories that it is almost impossible to get at the truth as we can with white persons. A Chinaman has a right to go before a magistrate and make out that a crime has been committed by a person, and a magistrate, having no means of ascertaining the truth, must issue his warrant.

This officer also testifies that these women are kept closely confined, and are often beaten; that when one of them became sick or helpless they are turned out to die.

Mat. Karcher, for many years Chief of Police for Sacramento City, testifies: (Evidence, p. 131.)

Q.—Do you know what they do with their sick when they become helpless and unable to make more money?

A.—Put them in some out-house, or on the sidewalk, to die.

Q.—Without food or bedding?

A.—Generally. I have found men and women, both, in that condition. I have found them by accident, while hunting for other things—stolen goods, criminals, etc.

Q.—You found women without food or drink, and without covering?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And death would have come from disease or starvation, or both?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that the common way of disposing of these women when they become useless?

A.—Yes, sir, if not the only way.

Q.—They are less cared for than are useless domestic animals by the white race?

A.—A great deal less.

And, again, Mr. Karcher testifies: (Evidence, p. 128.)

A.—Where one is young and good looking, and makes plenty of money, she is well treated. Those who are unable to make much are treated very badly.

Q.—How young are the youngest that you know of as being held?

A.—I have seen them as young as fifteen years.

Q.—What chance have they to escape from this life, if they desire?

A.—They have very little chance.

Q.—Why is that?

A.—Because the Chinese will swear to almost anything, and if one is taken away by another she is simply run off to another locality to be sold into slavery again. Sometimes the farce of marrying is gone through with in order to get the woman, who may be beyond their reach. As soon as the newly-made husband gets possession of his bride, he turns her over to her former owners.

Q.—Do you know of cases where they have had Chinamen arrested and convicted of crime simply because they have interfered with them?

A.—Yes, sir. The arresting officer and the District Attorney have to be very careful lest they be made the instruments of sending innocent men to State Prison.

Mr. Duffield, an officer of the San Francisco police force, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 80.)

Q.—How many families are there among the Chinese?

A.—Very few. I have never seen a decent, respectable Chinawoman in my life.

Q.—What is the understanding here in regard to the manner in which these women are held?

A.—They are held in bondage, bought and sold. I have had bills of sale translated by Gibson.

Q.—Is it possible for these women to escape from that life, even if they desire it?

A.—Sometimes the Chief of Police can give some protection, but it is customary for the owners to charge them with crimes in order to get possession of them again. Sometimes they kidnap them, and even unscrupulous white men have been found to assist them.

Q.—Do you know what they do with them when they become sick and helpless?

A.—They put them out on the street to die. I have had charge of the dead myself, on the street. I have seen sick and helpless women turned out in that way.

Lem Schaum, an intelligent Chinaman, a convert to Christianity, educated by Mr. Rowle and the Revs. Drs. Moore and Gamble, of Oakland, in this State, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 136 and 137.)

Q.—Do you know how these bad women are brought here?

A.—They are stolen and bought in China, and brought here the same as we buy and sell stock.

Q.—Their condition is a very horrible one, then?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how they are treated?

A.—Yes, sir. The parties who own them generally treat them pretty roughly. If they don't go ahead and make money the owners will give them a good thrashing.

Q.—Is it not very common, when those women try to get away, for the people who own them to have them arrested for larceny, and things of that kind?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They are held by fear of punishment if they try to escape?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—There are cases where Chinamen have cut them all to pieces with knives for running away, are there not?

A.—I never have seen any, but this is what I have heard.

Q.—They torture them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do they buy and sell these women here?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And hold them in slavery?

A.—Exactly.

Mr. Oliver Jackson, a Sacramento police officer, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 143.)

Q.—Do you know how these Chinese prostitutes are held—whether in slavery or not?

A.—I think they are all held in slavery. They are all bought and sold the same as horses and cows, bringing prices according to age and beauty.

Q.—Do you know how they are treated?

A.—As slaves, and punished as the owners may choose.

Q.—What sort of punishments are inflicted?

A.—I do not know, only from hearsay.

Q.—What chance have these women to escape if they should so desire?

A.—Very little chance. Where they do get away they are generally caught and brought back to the owners again.

Q.—Do they resort to the processes of our Courts in order to recover women who have escaped?

A.—Yes, sir; in a great many cases to my knowledge. They will swear out a warrant for her arrest for grand larceny or some felony. Sometimes it is sworn out against the man who has her, and sometimes against both. As soon as they get possession of the woman, they trifle with the cases until they fall through. It is almost impossible for a woman to escape.

Q.—Do you know what is done with these women when they become sick, helpless and incurably diseased?

A.—Where they see that they will be of no further use to make money, they turn them out on the sidewalk to die. I have seen men and women also turned out to die in this manner. I have found dead men while searching for stolen property, and have had the Coroner attend to them.

CHINESE PROSTITUTION.

We now come to an aspect of the question more revolting still. We would shrink from the disgusting details did not a sense of duty demand that they be presented. Their lewd women induce, by the cheapness of their offers, thousands of boys and young men to enter their dens, very many of whom are innoculated with venereal diseases of the worst type. Boys of eight and ten years of age have been

found with this disease, and some of our physicians treat a half dozen cases daily. The fact that these diseases have their origin chiefly among the Chinese is well established.

The Hon. W. J. Shaw, a distinguished citizen of this State, whose opportunities for investigation have been ample, declares (Evidence, p. 16): "That prostitution in China is not regarded as a disgrace, but is regarded as a profession or calling. That the condition of the lower classes is as near that of brutes as can be found in any human society." Indeed, the Chinese appear to have very little appreciation of the weaker sex. Says Mr. Shaw (Evidence, p. 16): "It is no rare occurrence when a girl is born to place it on the street and abandon it to its fate." And, again, (Evidence, p. 19): "The women in China occupy the same position as in most parts of Asia—virtually slaves; mere creatures, to pander to the wishes of the males, and promote their happiness." And Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, who, from his position, opportunities and ability, is high authority upon this topic, observes (Evidence, p. 42): "That the population of China has been decreasing lately, caused, in a great measure, by the scarcity of women. They drown their females as we drown kittens."

Dr. H. H. Toland, a man standing at the head of his profession, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 103 and 104.)

"I have practiced medicine in this State twenty-three years."

Q.—And during that time have you had one of the leading positions, from a medical point of view, in this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are the founder of the "Toland Medical University?"

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A member of the San Francisco Board of Health?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of what institution were you a graduate?

A.—Transylvania University, Kentucky, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two—one of the first Western universities that was established at Lexington, Kentucky.

Q.—It has been stated that these Chinese houses of prostitution are open to small boys, and that a great many have been diseased. Do you know anything about that?

A.—I know that is so. I have seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they contracted on Jackson Street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from their parents. They come to me and I help screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them.

Q.—Are these cases of frequent occurrence?

A.—Yes, sir. You will find children from twelve to fifteen that are often diseased. In consequence of neglect, they finally become the worst cases we have to treat.

Q.—What effect will that have upon the health of the community, in the end?

A.—It must have a bad effect, because a great many of these children get secondary syphilis, and it runs until it becomes almost incurable. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes a long time to eradicate it, but when it becomes constitutional, it is an exceedingly difficult thing to cure it. When they come to me for treatment, they sometimes have secondary syphilis; sometimes chancre; sometimes a tertiary form. Under most favorable circumstances it takes two or three years to eradicate syphilis.

Q.—Unless you have complete control of the patient for that time, is it not certain that the seeds of the disease remain in the system through life?

A.—It destroys life. I can show a dozen cases in the County Hospital, where, if they recover, it will be after a long course of treatment, and some of them will not recover at all. The whole system becomes poisoned and debilitated. They are so diseased, and the system is so exhausted, perhaps by a big sore, or something of that sort, that they cannot be cured.

Q.—When syphilis assumes a secondary and tertiary form, what effect will it have upon the children of such persons?

A.—The disease is hereditary, and will be transmitted to the children. I have positive evidence of that in a family that I have been treating, where the children are diseased. The father had the disease when he married a healthy woman, and of three children born every one exhibited symptoms of syphilis.

Q.—From your observation what would you say as to the effect it must have upon this community if these Chinese prostitutes are allowed to remain in the country?

A.—It will fill our hospitals with invalids, and I think it would be a very great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them.

Q.—Judge Hager says, when he was in the United States Senate, and endeavored to take some steps to prevent immigration of this people, he was met by the proposition that their coming to this country tended to advance Christian civilization, and the humanitarians of the East would not aid him for that reason. What is your opinion?

A.—It does not tend to the advancement of Christian civilization, but it has the contrary effect. There is scarcely a single day that there are not a dozen young men come to my office with syphilis or gonorrhœa. A great many of them have not means to be treated properly and the disease runs on until it becomes constitutional; and in nine cases out of ten it is the ruin of them. I have treated a great many boys, and I have treated the parents. Sometimes the parents would come, and after going through a course of treatment would bring their children.

Mr. Pierson—To what extent do these diseases come from Chinese prostitutes?

A.—I suppose nine-tenths. When these persons come to me I ask them where they got the disease, and they generally tell me that they have been with Chinawomen. They think diseases contracted from Chinawomen are harder to cure than those contracted elsewhere, so they tell me as a matter of self-protection. I am satisfied, from my experience, that nearly all the boys in town, who have venereal disease, contracted it in Chinatown. They have no difficulty there, for the prices are so low that they can go whenever they please. The women do not care how old the boys are, whether five years old or more, as long as they have money.

Q.—Then the maintenance of this population in our midst, instead of advancing civilization, would seem to be a crime against it?

A.—That is my opinion.

Mr. Donovan—Have you ever read or heard of any country in the world where there were so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco?

A.—No, sir. I lived in a town of one hundred and fifty or two hundred students, and we had not many public houses, but the students were not near so diseased, in proportion to their number, as are the boys here in this city.

Mr. Haymond—Can you approximate the number of boys affected here during any given year?

A.—I cannot tell exactly, because my attention has not been particularly directed to it; but I treat half a dozen every day in the year of three hundred and sixty-five days.

Q.—Is not that a fearful condition of things?

A.—It is most frightful. Generally they are improperly treated, and the syphilis or gonorrhœa runs on from week to week until stricture results, and that is almost as bad as constitutional syphilis, because it requires a long time to cure it.

Mr. Gibbs, Chairman of the Committee on San Francisco Hospitals, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 88.)

There are many cases of young men in the hospital suffering from syphilis contracted in the Chinese quarter.

Mr. David C. Woods testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 113.)

Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in this State?

A.—Twenty-five years, off and on.

Q.—What position do you hold?

A.—Superintendent of the Industrial School.

Q.—How long have you occupied that position?

A.—Two years and three months.

Q.—Do you know anything about the effect the presence of a large Chinese population has upon the boys that are growing up here?

A.—I think it has a very bad effect. I find that the larger proportion of boys who come to the school, large enough to cohabit with women, are afflicted with venereal diseases.

Q.—How many boys are usually in that school?

A.—One hundred and eighty, on an average.

Q.—What proportion do you think are affected with that disease?

A.—I think that, during the time I have been there, fifty have come with venereal diseases.

Q.—Do you attribute that to the presence of Chinese prostitutes in this city?

A.—They tell me so themselves. I question them, and they say they got it in Chinatown?

Q.—What are the ages of those boys?

A.—We have had them as young as thirteen, with gonorrhœa; they have all sorts of venereal diseases. There is no time that I have had less than two or four down with them.

Mr. Karcher testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 131.)

Q.—Would boys be liable to visit the houses of white prostitutes?
A.—They would not be so liable.
Q.—Why is that?
A.—The prices are higher, and boys of that age will not take the liberties with white women that they do in Chinatown. In addition to that, it can be said on behalf of the white women that they would not allow boys of ten, eleven, or fourteen years of age to enter their houses. No such cases have ever been reported to the police, while the instances where Chinese women have enticed these youths are very frequent. Some three years ago two boys, one thirteen and the other fifteen, were taken from a Chinese house of prostitution and brought to the station-house. One belonged here and the other to San Francisco. I met the San Francisco boy about a month afterwards, and found him suffering from a loathsome disease, which he said he contracted in that house.

Dr. Shorb, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Board of Health of the City of San Francisco, fully corroborates the testimony of Dr. Toland. All physicians agree that the result must be a marked increase of disease in the generation to come.

The people of California are thus compelled to endure a form of slavery more obnoxious than any hitherto known in the history of the world, and we are more helpless in this connection than the Colonies of England which are allowed to govern their internal affairs without interference from the home government.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The Pacific Coast has become a Botany Bay to which the criminal classes of China are brought in large numbers, and the people of this coast are compelled to endure this affliction. We do not claim that all the Chinese belong to the criminal classes, for many well-behaved people are found among them. There are various grades of character among these people: The merchants and business men, who are often worthy of high esteem; the cooks and house-servants, who are often bright and trustworthy; a class of laborers who are diligent, a class of laborers who are extremely dishonest, and a large number of professional thieves and fighters.

We are confident that the criminal class outnumber the others in the proportion of seven to one. These criminal classes entail upon our city, county, and State governments an expense that we are not able to bear—indeed, an adequate effort to meet the necessities of the situation would bankrupt our treasuries. Our police force, our constabulary, and the machinery of our judicial system, are overwhelmed by the pressure of these necessities without ascertainable advantage to our people.

An additional and very heavy expense is imposed upon our people by the care of their sick, who are invariably cast into the streets and abandoned by their companions. A further expense is laid upon our people by their refusal to conform to our fire ordinances; indeed, our cities and villages are in constant danger of extensive conflagrations by reason of their mode of living.

And while these people entail upon us these heavy expenses they evade the payment of taxes to an extent not tolerated in any other country. They contribute nothing to the support of our hospitals, and the cost of maintaining the Chinese in our State Prison is in excess of the whole amount of property taxes paid by the Chinese population. And yet we have no means of knowing whether these convicts in our prisons are justly imprisoned or the victims of the malice of their own countrymen.

We claim that these facts, proved by the evidence of good men, show a condition of affairs which threaten, in time, to undermine the foundations of the Republic within the scope of country now occupied by the Chinese.

Upon the topics last referred to, we may be pardoned if we call the attention of Congress to some of the evidence taken before this committee.

Mr. F. F. Low, a distinguished citizen who has held many positions of honor and trust under the State and Federal Government, among which have been that of Governor of California, Representative in Congress, and Minister to China, says: (Evidence, p. 5.)

That the immigration comes, with but slight exceptions, from the single Province of Canton, and that it is of the lowest class.

The Rev. Otis Gibson (Evidence, p. 27,) testifies as follows:

Q.—From what class is our Chinese immigration?
A.—From the lowest class.
Q.—By that you mean laborers.
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you mean, degraded in a moral sense?
A.—I think they are the lowest class of people. Most of the Chinese who come to this country are ignorant—very. I do not think there is one in five that can read a page of a book, and not one in ten that can read a small tract, or book, or newspaper through intelligently. Nearly all of them can read the signs over the stores; nearly all can do that much reading, but to take a book and read it they cannot do it.

Mr. W. J. Shaw says: (Evidence, p. 19.)

Regarding their honesty, I can mention this fact, which may interest the committee: I was assured by all the merchants with whom I conversed on the subject in the towns that I visited in China, where there are foreign merchants residing, that nobody hired a Chinese servant without taking a bond from some responsible person that he would be responsible for any thefts that servant might perpetrate. It was considered there, among those with whom I conversed on the subject, that Chinamen are so constituted that they must sooner or later steal something. It is their nature. Consequently they are not trusted in any house until they bring their bondsmen. When thefts are committed, and they are not of rare occurrence, the bondsmen pay for the things stolen. As far as I know and heard, no one thought of hiring a servant without taking a bond to meet any deficiency caused by theft.

Mr. Altemeyer, an old resident of San Francisco, and a member of the firm of Einstein Brothers & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, a firm that at one time employed from three to five hundred Chinamen, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 50.)

Q.—Have you any contract for recompense for anything they steal?
A.—Yes, sir. It is to the effect that in case a man is dishonest, or steals anything, the agent shall be responsible.
Q.—Have you found them dishonest?
A.—I have, in several instances.
Q.—Are they honest or dishonest, as a rule?
A.—They will bear close watching. I think they will take things whenever they can get a chance.
Q.—Has not your company compelled the Chinese company to make up losses amounting to four thousand dollars or five thousand dollars, from your Hayes Street establishment?
A.—Yes, sir; we made the contractors pay for all the goods we did not find. I think we made them pay one thousand dollars. They found a good many of the goods themselves and returned them to us. The goods were found in the boarding and lodging-houses.
Q.—From what you know about Chinamen would you, under any circumstances, be willing to trust them without watching?
A.—No, sir.

Captain R. H. Joy, of Liverpool, and master of the British steamer Crocus, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 76, 77, and 78.)

Q.—When did you arrive in California?
A.—Two days ago. I came here in command of the British steamer Crocus.
Q.—Did you bring any Chinese passengers?
A.—Yes, sir; eight hundred and eighty-two.
Q.—What is the character of these people?
A.—They do not hold a very good character in their own country. They were not so much trouble, however, as the papers have represented. The accounts as published were highly embellished. We had a little trouble at first, but very soon stopped that.
Q.—Is this class a desirable one for any country to have?
A.—I don't think it is, because of the low moral condition of the people.
Q.—Have you been in Australia?
A.—I have.
Q.—How are the Chinese treated there?
A.—Not very well. The inhabitants found that they were being crowded out by the Chinese, and have commenced driving them from the country. Large numbers are leaving. I brought two hundred and forty from Singapore, where they came from Australia in the Brisbane. I left them at Hongkong.
Q.—As an Englishman, what would you think if they were to overrun your country?
A.—It would behoove the Englishmen to drive them out.
Q.—Why?
A.—They work for low wages, and they are not the class of people that we would like to have in our own country.
Q.—Why is it they can work for lower wages?
A.—They can live cheaper. A handful of rice, with water, will suffice for their meals.
Mr. Haymond—How do their morals compare with those of the English working classes?
A.—They are very much lower in every way.
Q.—What effect, do you think, the introduction of thirty thousand or forty thousand Chinamen into an English city would have?
A.—Their standard is so much lower, I don't think they would be allowed in any English city, and I hope never to see that happen.
Q.—In the vicinity of Canton, does an immense number of people live on the rivers?
A.—Yes. A great many live in boats, following the occupation of fishermen, and working around the ships.
Q.—What is the character of that people as law abiding citizens?
A.—The Chinese Government is very rotten, and exercises but little control over these men. The mandarins levy as much tribute as they can on the people around them. I suppose they must pay, in their turn, to some higher authority.
Q.—Are any of them engaged in piracy?
A.—I would not like to say.
Q.—What is the prevailing impression among seamen who visit that port, as a rule?
A.—There are very many different opinions. The general opinion is not very favorable.
Q.—How do these people compare with the same classes of English or German, about their homes?
A.—They are very much lower—far inferior.
Q.—Are their cities and towns clean or dirty?
A.—Very dirty, indeed. When one has been in a Chinese city once, he has no ambition to return to it again.
Q.—Have you visited the Chinese quarters in Australia?
A.—Yes, in Melbourne.
Q.—How are they there?
A.—Very dirty. Of course they are compelled to keep the streets clean, but that is as far as their cleanliness goes. I think the people are driving them out, now. It is being done by the people themselves, not by the government.
Q.—Are there many women imported to that country?
A.—I never saw any women there at all.
Q.—Do you think they would permit the landing of a ship load of prostitutes?
A.—I think it is most certain that they would not.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON THE MORALS OF THE CHINESE.

Bayard Taylor says of them in his work entitled "India, China, and Japan," published in eighteen hundred and fifty-five:

It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are, morally, the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface level,

and below them are deeps and deeps of depravity so shocking and horible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. *Their touch is pollution*, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, *justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil.* Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained, by the exclusive policy which has governed China during the past centuries.

CRIMINAL PROPENSITIES OF THE CHINESE.

Mr. D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of San Francisco, testifies: (Evidence, p. 83.)

That from seven-tenths to eight-tenths of the Chinese population of San Francisco belong to the criminal classes.

Chief of Police Ellis testifies: (Evidence, p. 111.)

Q.—It is in testimony that there are about thirty thousand Chinese living in this city (San Francisco) the most of them residing in seven or eight blocks. Do you know what proportion of that population is criminal?
A.—I should say that there are about one thousand five hundred or two thousand regular criminals.
Q.—Including those who violate the city ordinances in relation to fires and health, and those who live off the wages of the criminal classes, what is the proportion?
A.—I think almost the entire population.
Q.—Excluding from consideration the Chinese quarter, how are the laws and ordinances enforced in this city, as compared with other American cities?
A.—Favorably.

Mr. Duffield (Evidence, p. 48,) testifies as follows:

Q.—How is this population (Chinese) as to criminal propensities?
A.—They are a nation of thieves. I have never seen one that would not steal.
Q.—What is the proportion of criminals to the whole number? What is the proportion of men who follow crime for a livelihood?
A.—I call a man who will steal a criminal.
Q.—Then nearly all will be criminals?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you know anything of their spiriting away witnesses and compounding crimes?
A.—Yes, sir. They will do it all the time—from the Presidents down.
Q.—Have they some means of settling cases outside of Court?
A.—They all do it.
Q.—And there is no means of getting testimony outside of the Chinese?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—And they settle crimes whenever they can do so?
A.—Sometimes one company will prosecute another, but where they can settle for money, they will do it.
Q.—Have they any regard for justice here?
A.—No, sir; not a bit.
Q.—How does their testimony stand in the Courts?
A.—They think no more of taking an oath than they do of eating rice. They have no regard for our oaths at all. Their own oaths they regard as sacred, and the only way you can get them to tell the truth is to cut off a rooster's head and burn China paper. They followed that system here in early days, but not lately.
Q.—Is it not often the case that on a preliminary examination there is testimony enough to convict a man, but when you come to the trial these same witnesses testify exactly the reverse, or else will not testify at all.
A.—Yes, sir.

John L. Durkee, Fire Marshal for twelve years past of San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 53.)

Q.—What has been your experience with fires in the Chinese quarter?
A.—They burn pretty badly. A fire in the Chinese quarter is very troublesome for the reason that there are so many partitions. Out of an ordinary room they will make two and three

stories, and when a fire gets in there it is hard to get at it. They are the most careless people with fire that I ever saw in my life. There are as many fires there as in the balance of the city, and it is a miracle that there are not more.

Q.—You have been through a great many of these buildings, have you not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do they conform to the laws and ordinances of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the fire ordinances?

A.—They don't conform at all. They are more trouble than all the white people put together.

Q.—From what part of the United States did you come?

A.—New York.

Q.—How does the Chinese quarter here compare with the worst parts of New York of twenty-five years ago, in point of cleanliness?

A.—I could not make the comparison—this is so infinitely filthier. I never saw a place so dirty and filthy as our Chinese quarter.

Q.—Do you know the Globe Hotel, and its condition?

A.—I have not been in it for some time, but when I was there, it was like the balance; probably a little worse, if possible.

Q.—How near to the City Hall have the Chinese extended their quarters?

A.—They are within sight and hearing distance all around here, and very close to the business part of town. Property around here is constantly depreciating in value, because of the approach of the Chinese. The whites cannot stand their dirt and the fumes of opium, and are compelled to leave their vicinity. This part of the city has grown very little in eight years, while other portions have grown very much. Houses occupied by Chinese are not fit for white occupation, because of the filth and stench. Chinamen violate the fire ordinances, and unless we catch them in the act we cannot convict. They all swear themselves clear. The only way I can account for our not having a great fire in the Chinese quarter is, that the wood is too filthy and too moist from nastiness to burn. It has too much dirt on it to catch fire.

THEY PAY NO TAXES.

Mr. Badlam, Assessor of San Francisco, testifies: (Evidence, p. 82.)

The population of San Francisco is about two hundred and fifty thousand, of that about thirty thousand are Chinese. The Chinese pay about one three-thousandths part of the taxes.

The committee addressed circular letters to each County Assessor in the State, and from returns received, the assessed value of all property, real and personal, assessed to Chinese in this State, does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of State tax is sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars in value, and if the whole tax was paid, the revenue derived by the State from the property tax laid upon property held by Chinese would not exceed nine thousand six hundred dollars.

The assessed value of all the property in the State is, in round numbers, six hundred million.

The total population of the State is about seven hundred and fifty thousand, and the Chinese population is more than one-sixth of the whole.

The Chinese population, amounting to at least one-sixth of the whole population, pays less than one four-hundredth part of the revenue required to support the State Government.

The State appropriates ten thousand dollars per month for the support of the State Prison, the earnings of the prisoners falling that much short of maintaining the prison. It will be seen that the net cost to the State for each prisoner is about thirty cents per day; and this without taking into consideration the cost of prison buildings.

The net cost to the State of keeping one hundred and ninety-eight Chinese prisoners in the State Prison is not less than than twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, a sum twelve thousand dollars in excess of the whole amount of the property tax collected from the Chinese population of the State.

SANITARY ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECT.

But we desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the sanitary aspect of the subject. The Chinese herd together in one spot, whether in city or village, until they transform the vicinage into a perfect hive—there they live packed together, an hundred living in a space that would be insufficient for an average American family.

Their place of domicile is filthy in the extreme, and to a degree that cleansing is impossible except by the absolute destruction of the dwellings they occupy. But for the healthfulness of our climate our city populations would have long since been decimated by pestilence from these causes. And we do not know how long this natural protection will suffice us.

In almost every house is found a room devoted to opium smoking, and these places are visited by white boys and women, so that the deadly opium habit is being introduced among our people.

Leprosy, that scourge of eastern nations, exists among them to some extent, and may be greatly increased by immigration and contagion.

Small-pox is domesticated among them by innoculation, and they are rarely free from the disease.

Senator Lewis, a member of this Committee, who made a personal inspection of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 45.)

"We went into places so filthy and dirty I cannot see how these people lived there. The fumes of opium, mingled with the odor arising from filth and dirt, made rather a sickening feeling creep over us. I would not go through that quarter again for anything in the world. The whole Chinese quarter is miserably filthy, and I think that the passage of an ordinance removing them from the city, as a nuisance, would be justifiable. I do not understand why a pestilence has not ere this raged there. It is probably owing to the fact that this is one of the most healthy cities in the world. The houses would be unfit for the occupation of white people, for I do not see how it would be possible to cleanse them, unless you burn up the whole quarter, and even then I doubt whether you can get rid of the filth."

Officer Duffield (Evidence, p. 47,) testifies:

Q.—Taking the Chinese quarter as a whole, is it as filthy as it can be?

A.—Yes, sir. It cannot be much dirtier.

Q.—Were you ever in New York City?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any part of that city, as it existed twenty years ago, that could be compared with the Chinese quarter?

A.—No, sir. The Five Points could not be compared with it. The Chinese quarter is dirtier and filthier than the Five Points were.

Mr. Supple testifies: (Evidence, p. 80.)

They live in small places, more like hogs than human beings.

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police for San Francisco, testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 111.)

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is their condition in relation to cleanliness?

A.—Very foul and filthy.

Q.—Do you know of any quarter of any American or European city that will compare with it for filth?
A.—No, sir.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

It may be suggested that a remedy for these evils can be found in action by the State Government, or the influence which well regulated society wields in its own defense. To this suggestion there are many conclusive answers. The City of San Francisco is one of the best governed cities in the world. Its police force is as able and efficient as any, and yet the concurrent testimony of its most experienced and reliable officers is, that it is impossible to suppress or punish crimes committed by the Chinese population. This population is chiefly confined to seven or eight blocks. These blocks constitute homes of refuge for the criminal classes. Secret tribunals, when arrests are made, interfere to protect the guilty and to punish the innocent. Our Courts swarm with Chinese witnesses, ready and willing to commit perjury to defeat the ends of justice. In the language of District Attorney Murphy: "Such witnesses, in most cases, raise by their testimony that doubt in the minds of jurors, which, under our system, requires an acquittal." We cannot in this community assume that a man is guilty and punish him. We must proceed according to the forms of law and establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. These are cardinal rules in the administration of criminal jurisprudence by all English speaking people. These rules fail when applied to a people who have no ideas of justice in common with ours; to a people which, in its own land, cannot be restrained from crime and outrage even by the power of a despotic government.

It may be urged that local laws would prevent Chinese prostitution, and the consequences which flow from it. In reply, we beg to submit that in the best governed cities in the Eastern States all efforts to prevent prostitution have failed. If failure has been the rule without a single exception in the Eastern cities, what success could be expected from local laws on this coast, when the problem to be solved contains every factor known to the evil in the East, and has added that of an alien race which esteems it a legitimate business, and by craft and subtlety uses our laws to protect it. We must meet facts in the face. It is a fact, beyond question, that so long as this traffic in women is permitted there is no power in the State Government sufficient to protect our people from its consequences. The State Government has exhausted every power to that end, and has failed to prevent the importation of these female slaves. Stringent laws were enacted by the State Legislature to prevent this traffic. In eighteen hundred and seventy-four the steamer Japan arrived at the port of San Francisco from China, having on board twenty-one Chinese women, some of whom had been purchased and some stolen from their homes. The Commissioner of Immigration, acting under the State law, forbid their landing and required their return to their homes. The State Courts sustained his action and the women were about to be returned when a writ of habeas corpus was issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, and upon final hearing the State law was held to be in violation of the Federal laws. The effect of the judgment of the Federal Court was to give these women to their owners, and they were in

fact taken to the barracoons and portioned out to their masters. This is probably the first instance in the history of the world in which the "great writ" has been used to consign human beings to a slavery worse than death. Let us remind you that the hearts of the Northern people were stirred when, in obedience to the mandates of the Federal Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, fugitive slaves were returned to their masters. That afterward, during the civil war, the whole power of the Federal Government was used to abolish slavery where it existed by virtue of local laws and the wishes of the people. California's Constitution, framed more than a quarter of a century ago, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within her limits, save as a punishment for crime. Her generous people have always upheld that sentiment. Yet, to-day, within her borders, in defiance of her laws, against the wishes of her people, slavery does exist in a form more loathsome than ever known in a white community. It exists by virtue of the power wielded by Federal Courts. We will not believe that the people of our sister States are cognizant of these horrible facts. We bring them to your attention, and demand, in the name of humanity, that all obstacles placed by the Federal Government to the emancipation of these unfortunate beings, or to the prevention of this traffic in human bodies and souls, be removed. The people of this State have done their duty; the responsibility for a further continuance of this state of affairs rests with the representatives of the people of the United States.

CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY NOT ADVANCED.

An idea is abroad that the cause of religion and Christian civilization is to be advanced by the presence of this people in our midst. There is no foundation in fact for the notion that by means of the Chinese on this coast the religion of mercy, love, and gracious charity is to be given to the people of the Chinese Empire. We have over one hundred thousand Chinese in this State, and it is more than likely that in the last twenty-five years four times that number have in this State been brought in contact with our people and churches. Yet, of all this vast horde, not four hundred have been brought to a realization of the truths of Christianity. Nor is this the fault of our people. Earnest, faithful, Christian men and women have, with a devotion seldom equaled, given to the cause their best endeavors. Christian missions have been founded, and Christian ministers have labored. The wealth of the churches have been poured out in vain. These great efforts have been futile. It is safe to say that where one soul has been saved, placed to the credit side, by reason of the presence of the heathen hordes on this coast, a hundred white have been lost by the contamination of their presence. The Rev. Otis Gibson, after nine years of zealous labor, says he has baptized thirty-six persons. (Evidence, p. 34.) The Presbyterian mission in San Francisco, under the charge of the Rev. A. W. Loomis, an earnest and zealous missionary laborer, has in seventeen years made eighty converts.

The Rev. H. H. Rice, of Sacramento, a Presbyterian clergyman of more than ordinary ability, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 161 and 162.)

A.—I am a minister of the gospel. I am pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city.

Q.—State generally what efforts have been made by your church towards the conversion of the Chinese in our midst?

A.—There are two classes of efforts being made in relation to Chinese advancement, one secular and the other religious, although they are blended to some extent. We have a night-school on Fourth Street, taught by a member of our church, where the Chinese are taught to read, and are given the elements of an ordinary school education. We do not teach them anything about the principles of our government. I believe that ought to be taught by the government. The government ought to sustain Chinese schools, and, as far as possible, modify the ignorance of the Chinese race. The persons attending our school are mostly adults. We think it is our duty, because the Board of Education has not thus far opened the public schools to the Chinese, to educate them, for we are convinced that Chinese immigration, if left to itself, will simply be a flood of heathenism poured on American soil. It is therefore the duty of the government to rise up and control it, and teach the Chinese American customs, and give them an education, in order to civilize them. Our mission night-school simply aims to give them a purely secular English education. They must be educated or excluded, and I do not believe it is possible to exclude them. The result of the meeting of the Chinese and the American civilizations is that the Chinese will come to this country, no matter what measures are taken to prevent it. Their education is, therefore, a public necessity, and a move in the nature of self-protection. The burden of educating them ought not, however, to be thrown upon the State of California, but should be sustained by the Federal Government.

Q.—It is exclusion on the one hand, or education on the other?

A.—I will say that it is exclusion or education, and you cannot exclude them.

Q.—You assume that it is a public necessity that they be educated?

A.—It seems so to me.

Q.—Do the Chinese come to this country to live?

A.—No.

Q.—They are here for some temporary purpose?

A.—Yes, sir.

The Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Rector of Grace Church (Episcopal), in Sacramento City, a gentleman of culture and of deservedly high standing in the ministry, and one who has given to the question under consideration deep study, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 163 and 164.)

Q.—Have you had occasion to examine the effect which Chinese immigration is having upon the people of this State?

A.—Yes, sir. I have talked with the medical faculty in regard to the subject, and I have considered the question from a religious standpoint. The general moral effect has been very bad upon the young of this country. My judgment is based upon facts I have gained mostly from medical men in this city.

Q.—Men of standing in their profession?

A.—The ablest and best. The general effect, according to all the testimony I have gathered of their presence, has been deplorably bad in that direction. The conversion of the Chinese to Christianity is a consummation hoped for and believed in by every Christian. I have no doubt whatever of the power of the gospel to regenerate the whole Chinese Empire. But Christian men differ as to the method by which this result is to be accomplished—the precise manner of reaching the Chinese. In the opinion of many good observers who have made this subject a study, this great result is to be accomplished through Chinese instrumentality, and in their own country; while others believe that China is to be reached through the conversion of the Chinese in America. The former believe that the character of a nation is not to be changed by mere preaching, but by a steady process of religious training and culture, under teachers of their own race. The missionary work of the past proves the fact that a heathen nation can be generally or permanently transformed only while in a settled condition, and while living in their natural surroundings. Christianity cannot be imposed upon China, but must be put into the Chinese; and this work will be slow until they undertake it themselves. The Chinese in California are not in a favorable condition to hear the gospel. They are here simply for the purpose of making money, and as they find the great body of our own people engaged in the same enterprise, their love of money-getting becomes intensified by contact with our own people. They are, therefore, in a state of intense enthusiasm for gain, and sacrifice, like many of our own countrymen, everything for this one object. The Christian Church in California finds one of its greatest obstacles in this passion among our own people, and if it operates disastrously in the work of converting our own people, it must be even more so in the Chinese work. Again, the Chinese now in this country are continually on the move, and it is almost impossible to keep up a continuous influence upon any one of them. We have control of them only for a few weeks or months, when they go to localities where nothing is or can be done for them. I cannot see, believing as I do in the necessity of thorough Christian training, an opportunity of doing them much good while in this country. Even those who may remain a year or two in the same

place live under conditions which neutralize our efforts. The Christian teacher gains their attention only for a few hours, while their old ways and ideas have their continuous attention. They learn lessons, hear sermons, and learn Christian songs, then return to their inaccessible dens, where they again come under the sway of their old system. In my mind it is very doubtful whether a well-trained Christian could maintain his Christian character under similar conditions. Again, the Chinese are very keen observers, and let nothing pass unnoticed. We teach them Christianity, but they see our hoodlumism and crime, and wonder that our people reject a religion which we seek to give them. They easily discern the fact that the Christian people are in a small minority. The missionaries in all lands have found their greatest obstacle in their own irreligious countrymen, and here the same obstacle operates with increased force. Under these circumstances we have no right to expect special results in the conversion of the Chinese who live among us. Besides, the Christian Church in California is engaged in a severe struggle for its own existence. The nomadic habits of the people, their eager desire to make large fortunes, their lack of religious training, weakens the church very materially. The mass of the people of California came here at an early day, and they lived for many years without church privileges, and do not feel the necessity of churches as the people of older countries do. They do not stop long enough in their struggles to think that their early Christian training at home made them what they are, gave them their sense of right and wrong, imparted to them their great energy and hopefulness, and therefore they undervalue the church. For these and other reasons the Christian Church in California is very weak. The church of the Pacific slope is not organized for the stupendous undertaking of converting the Chinese. The clergy are fearfully overworked, and besides, they have no special training for this peculiar work. The laity do not live long enough in a place to get into harness and learn the art of working among the Chinese. Besides, both men and women in California work harder than the people of any other country; are more intensely occupied, and have less leisure. The Christian Church of the Pacific slope is therefore unprepared for this great emergency. The church has done its best, but that is comparatively little. It is foolish for Christian people in the East to expect much in the work of converting the Chinese, from the church of this country. In my judgment, the Chinese exercise as much influence among the people of this coast in favor of paganism as the church among the Chinese in favor of Christianity. The Christian Church will continue its work as long as the Chinese remain among us, but it will accomplish comparatively little, unless the church of the East throws its whole force into the work. The grand contest, which is to end with the conversion of China, must be carried on in China. The work in California, I fear, only retards our final success in China. What they see of Christianity here, from their standpoint, must impress them very unfavorably. As a Christian minister, I take no part in this opposition to the Chinese. The Christian Church believes, of necessity, in the brotherhood of man, and works for the salvation of all men indiscriminately, because they are men for whom Christ died. But this is a doctrine which the State cannot, at present, administer or establish. The State is organized for the protection and development of local institutions, ideas, and interests, and cannot permit the presence of systems that threaten its existence. The church is organized to establish the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world, and means to do it. The Chinese question is therefore mainly a question for statesmen, and must be determined from their standpoint.

Q.—Do you think that the missionary work in California has been well and faithfully done, and that it has borne as good fruits as possible, under the circumstances?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Do you know anything about the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese?

A.—I have had more intimate associations with the Japanese than with the Chinese, and there is certainly a very wide difference between the two nations.

Q.—Do the Chinese have any appreciation of a republican form of government?

A.—I have never found one that had the faintest conception of what it was.

Q.—How are the Japanese?

A.—They seem to have an instinctive knowledge of our institutions. I have read essays by even young Japanese girls, and they seem to have an instinctive insight into things as they are. As far as I have seen the Japanese, they have come to the conclusion that the secret of all our greatness is in the Christian religion. I talked with one of the most distinguished Japanese gentlemen that ever came to this country, and he told me that while they might carry over a great many of our fine arts and fine things, still they could not retain them unless they took our Christianity to sustain them. In dress and appearance, Japanese coming here try to imitate Americans. They stop at hotels, etc., and live like Americans. I am utterly amazed at the difference between the Japanese and the Chinese. I am convinced that through Japan we are to work the conversion of China.

Q.—What do you think of Senator Sargent's proposition to restrict immigration to ten on a ship?

A.—It would be certainly a very desirable thing, if it can be done. If further immigration were stopped, I think that the churches, by a concerted action, could reach these Chinese here, and, perhaps, make our efforts in China of more avail. The nomadic habits of those here are a great drawback. There is scarcely a Chinaman here that has not been in from ten to twenty places on the coast, and it is very difficult to christianize such roamers.

Mr. Andrew Aitken, an old and much esteemed resident of Sacramento, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 157 to 160.)

Q.—What knowledge have you as to the efforts made on this coast by the Christian people to convert and bring to Christianity the Chinese people?

A.—My knowledge, as far as I have assisted and observed the labors of others, is that it is beneficial.

Q.—What is beneficial—what has been done?

A.—Teaching them to read the English language, studying scripture, and quite a number have been converted to Christianity. There have been nine of them made members of the Presbyterian Church; of that number, one has died.

Q.—For what length of time have you observed these matters?

A.—I have been giving my personal attention for about three years—two years and a half or three years. I have been Superintendent of the Chinese school in the Presbyterian Church. That school is on the corner of Sixth and L streets, and is under the management of the Presbyterian Session.

Q.—How long is it since it was established?

A.—About two years and a half or three years.

Q.—How many Chinamen are attending it?

A.—On an average, about sixty last year; sometimes more and sometimes less; mostly adults.

Q.—Eight or nine Chinamen have been converted?

A.—Nine joined our church, one died, and eight are now members. The first-named joined three years ago, and the balance within a year and a half. Generally, the same persons attend school regularly. There is a class that we call the "Bible class," composed of some six or seven, that are always there.

Q.—During the time that you have known of these missionary efforts have the members of the church been zealous, and has everything been done that can be done to bring about a conversion of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir. In the evening school they are taught to read, and in learning they are very quick and accurate.

Q.—Do you teach them concerning any of the principles of the government?

A.—No

Q.—Do they seem to know anything of them?

A.—We have never attempted to do anything in that direction; we merely teach them to read.

Q.—Do you know of anything that could have been done by your church or its members, within the bounds of reason, towards educating and christianizing the Chinese, that has not been done?

A.—I think a little more might have been done had we started years ago; but since we started we have done everything that could be reasonably expected. I think our school is the largest school in the city.

Q.—Do you know anything about the condition of the Chinese in the City of San Francisco?

A.—Only by hearsay.

Q.—What effect do you think this Chinese immigration would have upon California should it be continued to the extent that it is now carried—three thousand five hundred or four thousand a month?

A.—I do not think it would be beneficial, especially the importation of so many lewd women; that is the greatest fault I see in the immigration of Chinese. I am not in favor of seeing a great influx of Chinese any more than any one else, but those that are here it is our duty to try and elevate and educate.

Q.—If one hundred and fifty thousand of these Chinese should settle in California it would be necessary that they should be raised from their present condition?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What effect do you think their presence in this city has upon the morals of the community—do you think that it is good or bad, taking it as a whole?

A.—I think as a whole that it has not been good—that is, taking the worst class. The majority are rather inclined to corrupt the morals of others.

Q.—Taking the Chinese members of the Presbyterian Church, what has been their conduct since—do you see any decided change in them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A very material one?

A.—Yes, sir. They seem to have a great reverence for anything that is religious. They are very attentive to lessons and learn to have a regard for praying. They seem to have more respect for prayer than even our own people.

Q.—How is it regarding their business relations—are they honest?

A.—I see no reason to doubt that.

Q.—Do you see any difference between them and the Chinese here?

A.—Yes, a marked difference. They do not associate with them, but keep by themselves. Those who are Christians associate with themselves or with white people.

Q.—Do you know what their opinion is about the effect of this large immigration into the country?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you find in this city, among the intelligent people, any desire to resort to force or violence against the Chinese here?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the general impression is the impression you have?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You express the general feeling, when you say that they are here and must be protected, and that it would be a disgrace to our country to have any attacks made upon them?

A.—Yes, sir. That would show them that we are no better than they are.

Q.—Are there other mission schools in this city?

A.—The Methodist Church has one, and the Congregational folks have one.

Q.—Do you know how many students are attending them?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know how many church members there are?

A.—I think one or two belong to the Congregational, and one or two to the Methodists.

Q.—How is your school and mission sustained?

A.—The night-school is sustained by the Board of Presbyterian Missionaries. Mr. Loomis sends me money every month to pay the rent and the teacher.

Q.—Can you fix about the annual expense?

A.—One hundred and thirty dollars for rent; three hundred dollars for teacher; porter, three hundred dollars; total, seven hundred and thirty dollars, besides light and fuel. About one thousand dollars a year is the cost of keeping up that school.

Q.—In that, of course, you do not include the labors of yourself?

A.—There is no one paid except the teacher. All the other labor is voluntarily given. The gas is furnished by the church.

Q.—Are there any Chinese women attending that school?

A.—No, sir. There is one little half-Chinese girl that comes to our regular Sabbath-school.

Q.—Is she living with a white family?

A.—Yes, sir; but you could not tell but what she was pure white.

Q.—You do not find any prejudice among the members of your church to their education and advancement, do you?

A.—There is nothing said, but since this Chinese question came up some have absented themselves from school. Young men come in, and listen to the singing, and I sometimes ask them if they will teach, but they refuse, saying they don't like Chinamen, or make some such remark as that.

Q.—Do they adopt the style of dress of white people?

A.—No. I do not think that has anything to do with it. Every nation has its customs in regard to dress, etc.

Q.—What is the employment of these persons that belong to your church?

A.—Some are engaged in washing, and some are servants.

Q.—Do you know how they are received by the Chinese who are not Christians?

A.—They are persecuted a good deal. I will state that a boy living with Judge Curtis, and who died a year ago, was as good a Christian as ever lived in the world. He was the first Chinese member of our church.

Q.—Do you meet with opposition from the mass of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir. During last year, last winter, they tried to kick up a fuss at the night-school, on Fourth Street, and I had to get a force of policemen to protect the school. They came there, and made noises, and tried to prevent boys from coming in. Since I got the police there has been no disturbance.

Q.—These converts are not very well treated by the Chinese?

A.—No. They are persecuted.

Q.—Your converts do not associate with the mass of the Chinamen?

A.—They do not make them their associates as they did formerly. They have to associate with them more or less, the same as we Christians associate with our kind.

Q.—From the manner in which they are received they would not naturally associate with them?

A.—No.

Q.—Do they express any intention of returning to China?

A—Some of them do. We had a colporteur here who returned to China with the determination to preach in his own country. Since he went away there is another young man who is filling his place and preaching in the Chinese language about five minutes every Sunday night to those who cannot speak English. Quon Loy was the teacher, and he had great influence among the Chinese. He was among them continually, was an industrious man, and a good Christian.

Q.—Is not one of the difficulties in the way of the conversion of Chinese their migratory habits—that is, moving about from place to place?

A.—That would prevent more from uniting. One intended to join our church last spring, but he wished to go to San Francisco and unite with some of his acquaintances. I think it is a greater task for Chinamen to become Christians than it is for our own people, because they undergo more persecution and opposition amongst their own people; so it is a sacrifice they have to make. I have found these Chinese converts are very attentive to their duties, are present at communion service, and have as much regard for the solemnity of the occasion as any of us.

Q.—Have they any idea of the principles under which this country is governed?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a good thing to educate them in that, in your mission schools?

A.—Yes, it would be. They seem to be very much taken up with reading, and, when they once learn, they read the papers. This Quon Loy writes as pretty a hand as you or I, and writes as pretty a letter as you would want to read. This boy, that lived with Judge Curtis, wrote a beautiful hand.

Q.—Senator Sargent has introduced a bill into the United States Senate, providing that hereafter not more than ten Chinamen shall be brought to this State on any one ship. What is your idea as to the passage of such a bill?

A.—I think it would be beneficial to restrict the immigration in that way. I believe in that fully.

Lem Schaum, a Chinese convert to Christianity, and a most remarkable man, testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 138 and 139.)

Q.—Do you know whether the Chinese Government is in favor of its people coming here or not?

A.—It is not in favor of it, but the government can't help itself. The policy of the Chinese Government has been exclusive. It desires to keep its people at home. This immigration is mostly from the Province of Canton.

Q.—Suppose the mass of that immigration was stopped, do you think it would have any influence on our commercial relations with other parts of China?

A.—No. I think this immigration must stop. I say it is not only ruining Americans, but it ruins the Chinese. Their wages, we notice, come down every day. A short time ago Chinamen got thirty-six dollars a month working on the railroad. What do they get now? Twenty-six dollars per month—one dollar a day. This immigration must be stopped in some way.

Q.—Do you think, if proper representations were made to the Chinese Government by intelligent Chinamen, as to the state of affairs here, they would willingly aid in stopping it—stopping this immigration of the lower classes here?

A.—The government, I am afraid, would not be able to do it. It has eighteen provinces, and a revolution in every province almost.

Q.—It is claimed that if we were to attempt to stop it ourselves the Chinese Government would be offended?

A.—No, they would not be offended; but they would be very glad to do that, the same as I am. The Chinese Government would be only too glad to prevent their people coming to this country.

Q.—What is the general opinion of Christian Chinamen with whom you associate in this State as to the policy or impolicy of having this Chinese immigration continue without any limits?

A.—We think that this immigration must be stopped. It must be stopped in some way, and then we can look after those Christians educated in this country. We want to stretch forth our hand as far as we can so as to instruct them about a better world than this. That is our object, and a good many of them are going back to preach at home. Looking at this thing from a Christian standpoint, I think that christianity is not advanced by this immigration, and I would give anything in the world to have it stopped.

Q.—In the Eastern States, when we proposed to check this immigration, or to limit it to the better class of Chinese, we were met with this proposition: that Chinese immigration to this country would have the result of christianizing China. I understand you to say that the immigration, such as is coming here now, don't tend to the advancement of christianity?

A.—It does not.

Q.—So it would be better, then, from your standpoint as a Chinaman, to stop it, for by stopping it you would make more Christians?

A.—Yes, sir.

We are of the opinion that the evidence quoted fairly represents the situation from a humanitarian standpoint. That it shows how great the effort has been to civilize and convert these people—how wholly that effort has failed. We find that even here the Chinaman, true to his instinct, and in violation of our laws, resorts to force to resist the influences that true men and good women in their devotion would throw around him.

A close examination of all the facts convince us that wide-spread, dangerous, and corrupting outbreaks of immoral conduct are prevented only by fear of the hot indignation of our people, and their consequent forcible exile from this country. Once convinced that they are not to be molested, restrained, or regulated, and they will

give manifestations of immorality which will shock and confound the public mind.

We cannot bring our public schools to bear upon this population, for the reason that the State does not contemplate the education of adults, and could not bear the expense even if we could reach them in that way.

Are the people of the United States, now struggling with as great a burden of taxation as they can well bear, prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Rice, and attempt the education of the male adults that China may throw upon this coast? If not, we must exclude them, or imperil society itself. Upon this point all agree.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHINESE UPON FREE LABOR.

We now call attention to an aspect of the subject of such huge proportions, and such practical and pressing importance, that we almost dread to enter upon its consideration, namely, the effect of Chinese labor upon our industrial classes. We admit that the Chinese were, in the earlier history of the State, when white labor was not attainable, very useful in the development of our peculiar industries; that they were of great service in railroad building, in mining, gardening, general agriculture, and as domestic servants.

We admit that the Chinese are exceedingly expert in all kinds of labor and manufacturing; that they are easily and inexpensively handled in large numbers.

We recognize the right of all men to better their condition when they can, and deeply sympathize with the overcrowded population of China.

But our own people are the original settlers of California, their children, and recent immigrants from the East and Europe. They cannot compete with Chinese labor, and are now suffering because of this inability. This inability does not arise out of any deficiency of skill or will, but out of a mode of life hitherto considered essential to our American civilization.

Our people have families, a condition considered of vast importance to our civilization, while the Chinese have not, or if they have families they need but little to support them in their native land.

Our laborers cannot be induced to live like vermin, as the Chinese, and these habits of individual and family life have ever been encouraged by our statesmen as essential to good morals.

Our laborers require meat and bread, which have been considered by us as necessary to that mental and bodily strength which is thought to be important in the citizens of a republic which depends upon the strength of its people, while the Chinese require only rice, dried fish, tea, and a few simple vegetables. The cost of sustenance to the whites is four-fold greater than that of the Chinese, and the wages of the whites must of necessity be greater than the wages required by the Chinese. The Chinese are, therefore, able to underbid the whites in every kind of labor. They can be hired in masses; they can be managed and controlled like unthinking slaves. But our laborer has an individual life, cannot be controlled as a slave by brutal masters, and this individuality has been required of him by the genius of our institutions, and upon these elements of character the State depends for defense and growth.

To compete with the Chinese, our laborer must be entirely changed in character, in habits of life, in everything that the Republic has hitherto required him to be.

As a matter of fact, the Chinese have monopolized the laundry business, cigar making, the manufacture of slippers, the manipulation of sewing machines, domestic servitude, harvesting, fruit gathering, railroad building, placer mining, fishing, the manufacture of silk and wool, and many other occupations.

As a natural consequence the white laborer is out of employment, and misery and want are fast taking the places of comfort and plenty.

Now, to consider and weigh the benefits returned to us by the Chinese for these privileges and for these wrongs to our laboring classes. They buy little or nothing from our own people, but import both their food and clothing from China; they send their wages home; they have not introduced a single industry peculiar to their own country; they contribute nothing to the support of our institutions; can never be relied upon as defenders of the State; they have no intention of becoming citizens; they acquire no homes, and are a constant tax upon the public treasury.

At this point we refer briefly to the testimony given upon these questions, in order that you may be satisfied we have not overstated the difficulties. Mr. Shaw (Evidence, pp. 18 and 19,) testifies:

Q.—How is the condition of the laboring men in China to be compared with the condition of those who are here?

A.—It is undoubtedly going from misery to comfort. The amount of destitution in China is very serious. Pekin, in my opinion, is one of the filthiest cities to be found. There is what is called a Chinese City of Pekin and a Tartar city. The Chinese city is filthy to a degree almost beyond belief. I have seen tricks perpetrated in the streets of Pekin proper that would only be tolerated in brutes in a civilized country. When I was there I wondered how ladies could go into the streets at all, and I was told that they hardly ever did; that they never attempted to walk in the streets, but when compelled to go out used the conveyances of that country. When they wanted exercise they were carried to the walls of the city, where they could walk without seeing sights that would be disgusting. Those streets are filthy beyond what should ever be seen among human beings. The great mass of the people, it seemed to me, were ignorant, and not in a position to be removed from ignorance. They have, it is true, a system of education, but that system of education is confined to certain books written four thousand years ago. They think there is no knowledge anywhere that is not found in those books, and, as a consequence, their learning, from the highest to the lowest, must be very limited, according to our ideas."

Rev. Mr. Loomis testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 54 and 55.)

Q.—What wages are received in China?

A.—I think from three to five dollars a month.

Q.—And board themselves?

A.—Well, I don't know about that. I think servants in Hongkong, Canton, and Macao receive three dollars or four dollars a month, where they are employed in families. Then they board with the families, I think. On the farms they board themselves.

Q.—How much will it take to support the family of a laboring man in China, where he has a wife and two or three children?

A.—Three or four dollars a month. Some live on less than that. Everything is very cheap. A man who acquires three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars is rich—esteemed comfortably well off. There are large land-holders and heavy merchants there who are very wealth.

Mr. Altemeyer testifies: (Evidence, p. 51.)

Q.—Is the employment of Chinese labor here detrimental to the employment of white labor?

A.—Yes, sir: there is no question but that it keeps white men from coming here, while those who are here cannot get work.

Q.—Is it not true that the lighter branches of trade and manufactures, which in other places are filled by boys, are here filled by the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—This deprives both boys and girls of occupations?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are they skillful?

A.—They are quick at imitation. They learn soon by looking on. Then they go off in business for themselves. For business men to employ Chinese, is simply putting nails in their coffins. Every Chinaman employed will be a competitor. The result must be the driving from the country of white business men and white laborers. White laborers could not live as they do, and the result would be a ruinous competition for the whites. The Chinese merchant can live as much cheaper than the white merchant as can the Chinese laborer live cheaper than the white laborer. When such a thing gets full headway the whites will be displaced. I have made this thing a very careful study, and my experience teaches me that these views are correct?

Mr. Duffy testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 125 and 126.)

Q.—Why can they (the Chinese) afford to do work cheaper than white men?

A.—They can work cheaper than the white man, because they have no families to support, and therefore live much cheaper. Their living does not cost them over fifteen cents per day. Take a laboring man here who has a wife and two children dependent upon him, and his expenses at the very least are two dollars and fifty cents a day, and he must live very economically to make that amount do. Where a laboring man has no family, his necessary expenses will be from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a day. He can board for twenty dollars a month, and his washing, clothing, etc., will make up the balance. Most of the Chinese here wear clothes of Chinese manufacture, consume goods imported from China, and all their dealings are against the American interests. Where they do not board themselves, they can be accommodated—boarded and lodged—at houses in Chinatown for one dollar and fifty cents a week, and less.

Mat. Karcher, ex-Chief of Police for Sacramento, testifies: (Evidence, p. 131.)

Q.—In San Francisco, at an early day, and in Sacramento, there were few boys fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age in the country?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the places occupied by boys in other countries were filled by the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the result was, that when boys came along in the natural growth of the country there was no work for them to do?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—We have an element in San Francisco, and a small element here, known as hoodlums. Might not the growth of that element be justly attributed to the presence of this people in our midst?

A.—I think nine-tenths of it may. In other countries boys find employment in this light work, but here it is done by the Chinese.

Mr. Oliver Jackson testifies as follows: (Evidence, p. 144.)

Q.—How much a day can Chinese laborers of the lower classes support themselves upon?

A.—They can live on ten cents a day. White men cannot board themselves for less than fifty cents a day. The Chinese evade all the tax they can. A poll-tax receipt is passed around from one to the other, and they swear themselves clear of paying whenever they can.

Q.—Do they import much of there food and clothing from China?

A.—Yes, sir. They spend very little money with Americans. They come here, stay until they get some money together, and then go home again. While they are here, they are sending money home all the time.

Q.—From what you have seen, do you think the presence of the Chinese here tends to the advancement of Christian civilization?

A.—It has the reverse effect. It is also degrading to white labor; instead of learning good, they are learning vice. They are becoming educated only in thievery, and perjury, and everything bad.

Mr. Karcher testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 132 and 133.)

The Chinese live together, fifteen or twenty in a small room, and do there cooking there and sleep there. This enables them to live upon probably ten cents a day, or seventy cents a week, while a white laborer would be under an expense, at the very least, of twelve dollars a week. The Chinese use Chinese clothing, live upon Chinese rice, and deal with Chinese merchants.

The Chinese washerman has taken the place of the white washerwoman. He has usurped the place of the white girl in families. He has driven white laborers from the factories, the fields, and the ordinary work of laborers. He has invaded a large portion of our manufacturing institutions, displacing white labor, male and female. He has been enabled to do this from the fact that he works for less than is necessary to support the most economical of white laborers. It has been stated in Eastern papers that the Chinese on this coast are abused, and that they are not protected by the laws. That is not so. It is because the laws have been well enforced in California that the people have stood this thing so long as they have. If we should send a population of this kind to any large city in the United States, and the workingmen should understand the character of the Chinese as we understand it, they would rise up and prevent their settling among them.

Mr. James Galloway testifies as follows: (Evidence, pp. 155 and 156.)

Their (the Chinese) operations in the mines have often been very profitable. These mines are nearly all worked by companies. Companies bring up scores of them and hire them out, or buy or locate claims, and set them to work on them. The company comes down in the evening and takes possession of the gold. These companies supply the rice and other provisions, tools, etc., for these fellows who work in the mines. When a person hires one or more of these Chinamen, it is usual, if not universal, to settle with the head man of the company; and if you turn off one he will bring you another. They appear to control all their movements, and take their earnings as though they were their property. Companies often locate mines on their own account, but generally get some person to locate the ground, and then buy from them, and thus they think they get a better title. They work much poor ground, but have also worked many hundreds of rich claims, and have taken out a large amount of gold. For several seasons I resided on the banks of the Yuba, and used to see their clean-up, and know that for years several companies made as high as from four dollars to twelve dollars per hand to the day. This money (so far as my opportunities enabled me to judge, and my opportunities were of the best) nearly all left the mines in possession or ownership of Chinamen. They have no property, or but little in mining camps, or in the mines, that is worthy of the Assessor's or Tax-gatherer's notice. They get the gold and go scot free, as a general rule. Nearly all the ground they have worked could now be profitably worked by white labor—some of it would pay richly. They were not safe neighbors where they had large camps, and the whites were few. They are ingenious and imitative, and can work wet diggings as well, if not better than white men. In our mining towns they now occupy most of the domestic positions that women and girls did before their immigration to the mines. Many poor persons—widows, in some cases, with children—have been displaced by these Chinese laborers; especially is this the case in the laundry business and cooking. They do carry away our gold, and without any power of our getting any revenue from them. From my observation, I would say their presence in the mines is as injurious to our citizens living in them as in the cities, with this addition, that they carry away more wealth, and give less return, than in the latter places. Their morals are as bad. Their opportunities of committing outrages upon persons, and violating rights of property, are greater, while their punishment is less certain—being more difficult.

It appeared in proof that no Chinaman, unless he is a Christian, can leave this State without a permit from one of the six companies. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets without this permit. (Evidence, p. 26.)

"In considering the Chinese question it is necessary to remember that however true economic axioms are, their applicability depends upon the character of the convictions held by those who are to exercise final judgment regarding them. Thus, it may be perfectly true, in an economic point of view, that capital ought to be free to employ the cheapest labor it can procure. It may also be perfectly true that the employment of cheap labor stimulates manufactures and quickens the creation of capital. But it does not at all necessarily follow that the effects of an unlimited supply of cheap labor are beneficial to the majority, and in a country where the majority rule it must be ultimately impossible to gain consent to economic systems which cannot be shown to produce this general satisfactory result. Nor are the staple arguments of the political economists proof against the single fact that under a government by universal suffrage it is impossible to persuade the masses into accepting a ruinous competition

with cheap labor. But in truth there are two distinct theories of political economy at present in conflict, and it is easy to see that their radical differences are due to the differences of political system. The European theory may be said to leave the personal equation out of consideration altogether. It assumes at the outset that the production of capital is the alpha and omega of industry and commerce, and it takes for granted that wealth means success. Cheap labor, according to this theory, is always acceptable, and competition should be left free to regulate wages. If the workingman cannot earn more than bread and water because of the fierceness of competition, he must accept his meager fare cheerfully, and console himself with the reflection that the laws of supply and demand have settled his lot for him, and that complaint is useless. In countries where the voice of labor is powerless, and where the usage of centuries has accustomed men to this life-long struggle for the bare necessaries of life, this theory is endured. But the United States represent a different form of government; a form of government which begins by recognizing popular rights, and goes on recognizing them to the end. Here the people are the government, and, as in all nations, the majority must work for a subsistence, the question whether the majority shall work for starvation wages, or shall insist upon reasonable remuneration, can only be answered in one way. And thus, out of this more popular form of government, has arisen what may be called the new political economy. This is the theory that takes largest account of the personal equation, instead of ignoring it; which lays down the proposition that the greatest happiness to the greatest number is the true end and aim of all legislation and government, and which holds that great aggregate wealth is a far inferior desideratum to general moderate prosperity. It is from this especially American standpoint that the Chinese question must be discussed, for assuredly it will at last be settled in accordance with these views. Let it be shown that without the Chinaman our local industries would be paralyzed; that our manufacturers could not compete with Eastern rivals; that a great many undertakings involving much capital would fail—all this may be granted, and yet all this is insignificant when the broader aspect of the question comes to be considered. For after all, what is it that we are doing here upon the Pacific Coast?

"Are we engaged in building up a civilized empire, founded upon and permeated with the myriad influences of Caucasian culture; or are we merely planted here for the purpose of fighting greedily, each for his own hand, and of spoiling a country for whose future we have no care? If the latter, then indeed we should welcome Chinese labor, and should encourage its advent until it had driven white labor out of the field. But if we have higher duties; if we owe obligations to our race, to our civilization, to our kindred blood, to all that proclaims our common origin and testifies to the harmony and consistence of our aims—then assuredly we must decide that the Chinaman is a factor hostile to the prosperity, the progress and the civilization of the American people. And be it observed that however broad our philosophy, it must necessarily be limited by race, nationality and kindred civilization. We owe allegiance to those whose blood runs in our veins; to those who boast a community of ancestry, of literature, of progress in all its forms and phases. Europe, not Asia, appeals to us, and we should be recreant to those

instincts which are often the safest guides if we imperiled the future of our own race by subjecting them to a competition for which they are unfitted, and the only effect of which could be to brutalize and deteriorate them. There are some very 'advanced' thinkers who maintain that competition is the truest test of superiority, and who even go so far as to assert that if American labor cannot compete with Chinese labor the fact proves its essential inferiority, and indicates the Chinese as the coming race. Now, perhaps, if we were on the lookout for a civilization, and were prepared to judge dispassionately between all comers, we might be persuaded by such arguments, and might regard with indifference or even approval the prospect of the Mongolianization of this whole country. But as the case stands we already possess a civilization, and it is American, and not Chinese. Imperfect as it may be, and full of defects, it is at least our own, and it represents the labors, the thoughts, the aspirations, the struggles, of men of our own race and blood. To it we must therefore cling, and whatever possibilities of development we have must be grafted upon it. For the Chinaman we have no hard feelings, and no senseless hatred. We willingly admit that he offers a tremendous temptation to capitalists, and to all others who need work done at low rates. But when all is said that can be said in his favor we still fall back upon the consideration that it is American and not Chinese civilization that we are trying to build up, and that since Chinese labor means American destitution we must rid ourselves of it. To such as think differently we would further say: Do you believe that the intelligent millions of workingmen who possess votes in these United States can be persuaded into abandoning what is practically the defense of their means of livelihood? The Chinese question has not as yet penetrated throughout the country, but it will, and then the verdict will be given. At bottom it is the poison of slavery that rankles in this Chinese question, and the people must realize that truth also. It is not a mere question of comparative wages, but of civilization and progress."

A serious objection to slavery as it existed in the Southern States was that it tended to degrade white labor. The very same objection exists against Chinese labor in this State. The recent troubles in San Francisco are attributed to a class commonly known as "hoodlums"—young men who have grown up in idleness, without occupation of any kind; and who, in various ways, prey upon society. This class is peculiar to San Francisco. Many of our best thinkers argue that it owes its existence to the presence of a large Chinese population. For several years after the settlement of this State by Americans, the population was an adult population. There were no boys. The Chinese naturally fell into the positions occupied by and did the work that in other countries was assigned to boys. As boys grew up they found these places filled by Chinese, and very naturally looked upon the labor they performed as servile and degrading. Their pride—whether true or false is immaterial—kept them from entering the lists by the side of an abhored race. If this view of the subject is correct, a fearful responsibility rests at the door of the advocates of Chinese labor. The Chinese are employed as agricultural laborers. The employment in most cases is not of individuals, but is of a drove, held in some sort of dependence by a head man or agent of the Chinese companies. The workmen live in sheds or in straw stacks, do their own cooking, have no homes, and are without

interest in their work or the country. The white laborer who would compete with them must not only pursue the same kind of a life, but must, like them, abdicate his individuality. The consequences would be lamentable even if the white laborer should succeed by such means in driving the Asiatic from the field. We would, in that event, have a laboring class without homes, without families, and without any of the restraining influences of society.

The slave owner at the South had an interest in his laborers, and even if the voice of humanity was silenced, yet that interest made him care for them. He gave them houses to live in, took care of them in sickness, and supported them when old age rendered them incapable. The owner of Chinese laborers in this State have no such interest. His interest is co-extensive with and limited by the ability of his slave to earn money. In sickness, he turns him over to the charity of the public. When disabled by age, he leaves him to fate. It takes no prophet to foretell that if white labor is brought down to the level of Asiatic labor the white laborer will meet like treatment.

Again, it can be truly said that slavery and its interests produced at the South a large body of intelligent and able statesmen, who, in the conflict between capital and labor, threw into the scale the weight of their power in behalf of labor. Their constituents were the proprietors of labor. The representative naturally consulted the interest of his constituents, and was invariably found the powerful advocate of industrial interests. This was a favorable side of slavery as it existed in the South, and to this extent, at least, Southern slavery exercised a beneficial influence wholly lacking in Chinese.

The slaves of the South were, as a race, kind and faithful. The Chinese, as a race, are cruel and treacherous. In this—by contrast—all the advantage was with Southern slavery.

On the whole, it is our judgment that unrestricted Chinese immigration tends more strongly to the degradation of labor, and to the subversion of our institutions than did slavery at the South. It has all of the disadvantages of African slavery, and none of its compensations.

LOSS TO THE COUNTRY FROM THIS IMMIGRATION.

The effect of this immigration is to prevent that of a more desirable class. There, again, in the mere matter of dollars and cents, the country at large is loser. These people bring no money with them, while it is assumed, on the most credible evidence, that one hundred dollars at least is the average amount in possession of each European immigrant. A well known social economist estimates the capital value of every laborer that comes from Europe and settles in this country at fifteen hundred dollars. This value rests upon the fact that such laborer makes this country his home, creates values, and contributes to the support of the nation. The Chinese laborer, on the contrary, makes a draft upon the wealth of the nation; takes from instead of adding to its substance. Not less than one hundred and eighty million dollars in gold have been abstracted from this State alone by Chinese laborers, while they have contributed nothing to the State or national wealth.

Given in place of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Chinese laborers the same number of male European immigrants, and the result may be stated in figures, as follows:

Amount of money brought into the country, $100 each	$12,500,000
Capital value of 125,000 European male laborers, at $1,500 each	187,500,000
Add gold abstracted by Chinese laborers	180,000,000
	$380,000,000

Thus, it is beyond question that, from a purely financial point of view, the United States is loser nearly four hundred millions of dollars by Chinese immigration—a sum which, if distributed throughout the country, now would go far toward alleviating present want and misery.

If it was true that no real objection existed to the presence of a large Chinese population, if it was true that the wrong and injury to the whites existed only in the imagination of the people of this country, even then we would insist that this immigration be restricted. This is a republic, dependent for its existence, not upon force, but upon the will and consent of the people, upon their satisfaction with the government. When that satisfaction ceases, will and consent will be withdrawn. Therefore, it behooves the representatives of the people, charged, in part, with the administration of that government, to wisely consider not only real, but fancied causes of dissatisfaction. If it be found that the presence of the Chinese element is a constant source of irritation and annoyance to our people, that it is not here to assimilate and become part of the body politic, that no good, or but little, results from its presence, it does seem that the mere dissatisfaction of the people with its presence should be cause for grave concern on the part of the government.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY RESTRICTION.

But it is said that action on our part, tending to restrict Chinese immigration, would redound to the injury of commercial relations with that Empire. There is not the slightest foundation, in fact, for any such notion. The Government of China is opposed to the immigration. All of the witnesses agree upon this point.

The people of the Eastern States of the Union may not at present directly suffer from competition with these people, but they cannot but be sensible that State lines constitute no barrier to the movement of the Chinese—that as soon as the Pacific States are filled with this population it will overflow upon them. The Chinese Empire could spare a population far in excess of the population of the United States, and not feel the loss. Unless this influx of Chinese is prevented all the horrors of the immigration will in a few years be brought home to the people of the Eastern States. While the States east of the Mississippi do not directly feel the effects of Chinese immigration they are indirectly affected by it. The eastern manufacturer, for instance, of coarse boots and shoes, is driven out of the California market. He finds it stocked with the products of Chinese labor. The profits that would accrue to the manufacturer in the east, and his employés, have been diverted, and flow in a steady stream to China.

THE UNARMED INVASION.

Already, to the minds of many, this immigration begins to assume the nature and proportions of a dangerous unarmed invasion of our soil. Twenty years of increasing Chinese immigration will occupy

the entire Pacific Coast to the exclusion of the white population. Many of our people are confident that the whole coast is yet to become a mere colony of China. All the old empires have been conquered by armed invasions, but North and South America, and the Continent of Australia, have been conquered and wrested from their native inhabitants by peaceable, unarmed invasions. Nor is this fear entirely groundless as to the Pacific Coast, for it is in keeping with the principles which govern the changes of modern dynasties, and the advance guard is already upon our shores. The immigration which is needed to offset and balance that from China is retarded by the condition of the labor question on this coast, and we have reason to expect that within ten years the Chinese will equal in number the whites. In view of these facts thousands of our people are beginning to feel a settled exasperation—a profound sense of dissatisfaction with the situation. Hitherto this feeling has been restrained, and the Chinese have had the full protection of our laws. It may be true that, at rare intervals, acts of violence have been committed toward them; but it is also true that punishment has swiftly followed. Our city criminal courts invariably inflict a severer punishment for offenses committed upon Chinese than for like offenses committed against whites. The people of this State have been more than patient—we are satisfied that the condition of affairs, as they exist in San Francisco, would not be tolerated without a resort to violence in any eastern city. It is the part of wisdom to anticipate the day when patience may cease, and by wise legislation avert its evils. Impending difficulties of this character should not, in this advanced age, be left to the chance arbitrament of force. These are questions which ought to be solved by the statesman and philanthropist, and not by the soldier.

Adopted at a meeting of the Committee held in the City of San Francisco, August 13th, 1877.

CREED HAYMOND, Chairman.

Attest: FRANK SHAY, Secretary.

REPORT OF SENATOR McCOPPIN

OF

COMMITTEE ON CHINESE.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed by the Senate, at the close of the last session, to examine into and report upon the actual condition of the Chinese in California, and the effects of their presence upon the white population, respectfully submits the accompanying testimony, taken in San Francisco, and asks that it be published. This testimony, omitted from the report of the committee and hitherto unpublished, discloses, in part at least, the relations that existed and still exist between some of the authorities of that city, including one branch of the Police Department, and the criminal classes in the "Chinese quarter." In most instances these disclosures were made with extreme reluctance, and in one case the witness—a special police officer—refused absolutely to answer certain questions touching his compensation and that of his associates, at the hands of the proprietors of gambling houses and houses of prostitution then and now flagrantly kept open in the Chinese quarter. An officer who had been specially detailed to examine that quarter, and who, because of his zeal, was summarily removed therefrom, testified to the existence of from four to seven hundred of those houses in that quarter, and all the witnesses admitted upon oath that those dens of infamy and pollution, which are a disgrace to the city and to civilization, could be closed by simply enforcing existing ordinances and laws. But by reason of the fact that they pay for the privilege of keeping open and plying their infamous vocations they are not alone permitted but actually encouraged to do so. The object of this special report, at this time, is to call the attention of the Legislature to those evils, in the hope and belief that measures will be adopted for their suppression.

McCOPPIN,
Of the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14th, 1876.

Extracts from testimony of Geo. W. Duffield:

By Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

Answer—Twenty-four years in San Francisco.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—I was connected with the police force in eighteen hundred and fifty-three–four, and for the last eleven years.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—Can you approximate the number of Chinese houses of prostitution in this city?

A.—There may be in the neighborhood of forty or fifty. I don't know that there are so many now, because a great many have been broken up within the last five or six weeks.

Q.—This excitement has tended to do that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are they most all in one place?

A.—Yes, sir; a great many, in fact all the houses where white men used to resort are broken up. I don't think you can find one in the city.

* * * * * * * * *

By Mr. Evans—How many gambling houses are there?

A.—Very few. There used to be a great many.

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Q.—How many have there been for a year back—prior to six weeks ago?

A.—Forty, fifty, or sixty.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—What is your opinion as to the number now?

A.—I don't think there is any.

Q.—No gambling houses?

A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Lewis—You mean it has been stopped since this excitement?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Evans—How long since they stopped?

A.—All closed up, dark, within the last four or five weeks; that is, houses that had the reputation of being gambling houses.

Q.—There were fifty or sixty in that small place?

A.—Yes, sir; I should think there was.

* * * * * * * * *

By Mr. Donovan—The heads of the companies told us that the gambling houses had been in the habit of raising and paying money to men at the City Hall, to secure themselves from interference—and the same thing regarding the houses of prostitution. They said that if we could get honest American officers, there would be no more gambling and prostitution in Chinatown; but until that time, they will continue to exist. This was told us by the heads of the companies, the six Presidents being present. They said they had a perfect terror of these men; they were afraid of them, and they did not dare to do anything against them.

A.—In answer, I will state that all those men talking to you were interested in those gambling houses.

* * * * * * * * *

By Mr. Haymond—Why are the gambling houses closed now? Has it been done by the exercise of police power?

A.—I said they were reported to be gambling houses. I have not *seen* a game of tan conducted in three years.

By Mr. Evans—You speak of fifty or sixty gambling houses. I want to know why it is that these houses were allowed to run, under the law?

A.—That I cannot tell you, sir.

By Mr. Pierson—How do you account for their having been closed up within the last six weeks?

A.—Because the police officers made raids on them.

Q.—Do you suppose this excitement has anything to do with it?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Evans—Is it the duty of the officers to raid them now, any more than before?

A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Donovan—Has not the excitement had the effect of making the police officers do their duty?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Evans—How long do you think it will be before this same number of houses will be open?

A.—That I can't tell.

By Mr. Haymond—Have you any special instruction from the head of the department as to your duty in closing them up?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—None, at all?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you had any instructions in regard to closing up houses of prostitution?

A.—Since Mayor Bryant has been in office he has given me instructions.

Q.—None before?

A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Evans—Don't you know, as a policeman under your oath of office, that there was a law against gambling, and that it was your duty to close these houses without instructions?

A.—I never knew there was gambling in there. I said it was only reported to be. I have not seen gambling for three years.

Q.—You could have seen it if you tried to find it out?

A.—No; I could not.

* * * * * * * * *

By Mr. Donovan—Did the Chief of Police ever tell you to look out for the Chinese quarter, and carry out city ordinances?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never did?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then the only time this thing was called to your attention was by Mayor Bryant?

A.—Yes, sir.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—Don't you think that if some one else—some other Chief of Police, or some other Mayor, had made it his business to instruct specials and regular policemen, those gambling houses and houses of prostitution could have been closed years ago?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—You had the same number of policemen as now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The same opportunities?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And a less number of Chinamen?

A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Rogers—Are you a regular officer?

A.—I am a special officer.

By Mr. Evans—How are the special policemen appointed?

A.—The same as regular officers.

Q.—Who pays them?

A.—The Chinese. We draw nothing from the city treasury. We

have no regular salary, but we depend on the voluntary contributions from the store-keepers. A part of our duty is to employ men to keep the streets clean.

Q.—How many special policemen are there in the Chinese quarter?

A.—Five or six.

By Mr. Donovan—What class of Chinamen pay the special policemen for the purpose of carrying out American laws—the heads of the companies or the store-keepers?

A.—The store-keepers.

By Mr. Evans—What is the average pay of special policemen?

A.—That is hard to tell.

Q.—You have no stipulated price?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You don't know whether you get fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, or one thousand dollars a week?

A.—I don't know what the others get.

Q.—What has been your pay?

A.—I object to answering that question.

* * * * * * * * *

By Mr. Haymond—These special policemen are paid by the contributions of the people living on the beats?

A.—Yes, sir.

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By Mr. Pierson—Special policemen in some districts receive more than others?

A.—Yes, sir.

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Q.—Does not the pay of special policemen depend upon the density of the population in their districts?

A.—No, sir; I might go to a store and get four bits, and in the Western Addition some men might get ten dollars.

By Mr. Haymond—Then you really are in the employ of the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any other person who can give us any information on the subjects you have been examined about?

A.—No, sir.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15th, 1876.

JAS. R. ROGERS sworn:

By Mr. Haymond—How long have you resided in California?

A.—Twenty-seven years.

Q.—How much of that time has been spent in San Francisco?

A.—Six years.

Q.—What has been your occupation?

A.—During the last four or five years, a police officer.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

* * * * * * * * *

About three years ago Chief Crowley detailed me to shut up houses of prostitution in Chinatown. On one occasion I caught a woman soliciting, and told her to come with me. She said she had the ——. I thought she meant the venereal disease, but she pulled up her clothes and showed me that she had the small-pox; yet she

was sitting there soliciting prostitution from white people. These women dare not leave their places, they are so filled with fear of their owners. There have been attempts made to escape, but the women have been so badly beaten that they have rushed to the police officers for protection. The women are sold for from four hundred dollars to six hundred dollars, and receive a red paper certifying that they shall be free, but by the time they have served out their time they are snatched up and run off to some other place, where they are forced to go through the same course.

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By Mr. Haymond—You say you suppressed houses of prostitution?

A.—I did not suppress them; I kept them closed.

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Q.—They were afterwards opened and in running order?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the cause of that? Why were they not suppressed permanently?

A.—They naturally opened.

Q.—Did the police officers relax their vigilance?

A.—I don't know. I went on other duty afterwards.

Q.—They are closed now, and have been for the last few days?

A.—Yes. sir.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—The population of Chinatown has been estimated at thirty thousand. What proportion of that population lives on the fruits of crime—prostitution, gambling, etc.?

A.—I cannot tell. The money in the houses of prostitution is collected by bosses, and paid to men occupying higher positions among the Chinese. The merchants own these places; some merchants own three and four of these houses. That has been stated to me by Chinamen.

Q.—How many houses of prostitution are there in the Chinese quarter?

A.—I should say two hundred; all the alleys are full of them. There are from two to four women, and more, in each house.

Q.—How many gambling houses?

A.—A great many. The number has decreased lately. I should judge that, before this excitement, there were from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five, and, including lottery ticket houses, fully five hundred. They draw their lotteries twice a day—at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at eleven o'clock at night, and are patronized by many white people. Eight hundred people would be a fair estimate of the number engaged in and about houses of prostitution. Since the commencement of this excitement, the number of gambling houses and houses of prostitution has decreased very much.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—Do you think it possible, under the laws we have in this country, and the ordinances of this city, to close up those places and keep them closed?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Can those laws and ordinances be enforced?

A.—There is no ordinance but what can be enforced.

Q.—Are the ordinances sufficient to close up the places if they are enforced?

A.—I presume they are. They are closed now. Mayor Bryant, I believe, had an order issued, and had those places stopped, and the gambling too. As far as I see, in Chinatown, they are "squelched," for the present, at least.

By Mr. Pierson—Are you a regular or local officer?

A.—Regular.

Q.—How are local policemen paid?

A.—By residents on their beats. In the Chinese quarter they are paid by Chinese. They have no regular price, but get all they can, as is natural.

By Mr. Haymond—When did you close up these houses?

A.—During the latter part of Chief Crowley's administration.

Q.—You were then a regular officer, having a beat in the Chinese quarter?

A.—No, sir; I was detailed by him to look after gambling houses and houses of prostitution in Chinatown, and was on that duty until the Chief went out. When there was a change, I was detailed to other duties. Upon the advent of Chief Cockrill, I was placed on the detective force.

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By Mr. Donovan—With efficient officers, you can suppress these houses in a few weeks, and keep them suppressed?

A.—Yes; I can suppress them in a single night. You arrest the inmates of one house, and it travels like electricity, from one to another, and in ten minutes every one will be shut up and barricaded.

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Q.—Do you know what wages local policemen get on an average?

A.—They get all they can. The exact amounts I cannot tell, but they are all good beats. The officers are all thorough, first class officers. I consider them as fine police officers as there are on the force. I have had them to assist me several times, and have always found them up to the mark. The local system is pretty good in some respects—it furnishes a guard for the Chinese quarter when the regular police could not do it. They make a great many arrests, and recover much stolen property.

Q.—Suppose there were officers, regular policemen, on those beats, receiving no pay. Don't you think they could stop gambling and prostitution?

A.—Yes; if they did their duty. There is hardly an ordinance that is not violated by the Chinese, and not one that cannot be enforced.

Extracts from the testimony of Alfred Clarke. Testimony taken in San Francisco, April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six:

By Mr. McCoppin—In view of your long connection with the police department what is your opinion of this special service of the police as to efficiency and desirableness from a public standpoint?

A.—It has got its evils.

Q.—Is it not more or less in sympathy with the people who employ it?

A.—It must be. If you look upon the administration of law from the standpoint of a public officer, you would say that all persons

guilty of crime should be equally punished, that there should be no discrimination, etc., but it would take a large number of officers to make the law very effective in the Chinese quarter, because there would have to be a great many arrests to make, and a great many witnesses to procure, and many trials to attend.

Q.—Does this special service make it very efficient?

A.—It comes in in this way: if a drunken sailor, or other persons drunk, violating the law, or attacking women, the special officers are useful.

Q.—They are there to protect the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir; and a special officer is very useful in the arrest of Chinese criminals, but in the closing of houses of prostitution and gambling, our best reliance is upon the regular force, because they are under no obligations to favor gamblers or prostitutes.

Q.—Cannot the Chief of Police suppress gambling and prostitution?

A.—A very energetic effort was made in eighteen hundred and sixty-five ——

Q.—I mean to-day. Suppose the Chief resolved to suppress gambling and prostitution in that quarter, is it not possible to do it?

A.—As far as the police are concerned it is possible to arrest a great many offenders.

Q.—Answer my question. If you were the Chief of Police, could you stop it?

A.—I should not undertake to do it, unless I should find a sufficient number of Courts to try the persons I might bring in.

Q.—I am asking as to the ability of the police department to suppress these houses.

A.—The present police department cannot totally suppress gambling or prostitution.

By Mr. Haymond—They could make it unprofitable?

A.—Yes, sir; to a considerable extent.

Q.—Suppose two or three officers, like Rogers and yourself, were sent up in the quarter with an efficient force, could you keep these houses closed up?

A.—As long as we were on the ground we could, but when we went away they would open.

Q.—Suppose you were to depend upon the special officers detailed for that purpose, could you keep them closed?

A.—I think not, clearly for the reason that we could not be in every Chinese place where there might be gambling at the same time, and our Courts are not numerous enough to try all the offenders that we might arrest. In order to suppress crime altogether it would require a great many more police than we have now, and this would cost a great deal of money.

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SAN FRANCISCO, April 19th, 1876.

ANDREW MCKENZIE sworn:

By Mr. Pierson—What is your business?

A.—A local officer.

Q.—Are there any considerable numbers of Chinese houses of prostitution on those alleys?

A.—There are quite a number, but I think just now they are all closed.

Q.—Are there gambling houses on your beat?

A.—There have been.

Q.—Are there now?

A.—There are both white and Chinese houses of prostitution in Chinatown proper.

Q.—I am speaking of Chinese gambling houses. Since what time have they been closed?

A.—During this excitement.

Q.—How long—four weeks—six weeks?

A.—About two weeks.

Q.—How many were on your beat?

A.—I could not tell only by reputation, because they would never let me in. * * * Three years ago there were raids by the police, and they closed them up so they would not let any white men in.

Q.—You knew them by repute?

A.—I suppose, by repute, they were gambling houses.

Q.—How many were they?

A.—I suppose on Dupont Street, Washington Alley, and Jackson Street, some twenty, more or less.

Q.—During those three years when they were known to be gambling houses, by repute, was any effort made by the police department to suppress gambling there?

A.—It was more an effort to keep them back.

Q.—Did the police officers have any instructions from the head of the department to stop gambling?

A.—At that time I was in the theatre, and I did not know what the instructions were. I was in the theatre, an officer of the theatre.

Q.—Six weeks ago, was prostitution carried on openly in that portion of the city?

A.—No, sir; it was under restraint.

Q.—How do you mean under restraint?

A.—Kept back from the public streets. There are no "signs" standing in the doors; that is, I mean women standing in doorways asking persons to "come in." There have been, but they have all been closed within the last two weeks.

Q.—How many were there before?

A.—About twenty. We have never entirely suppressed gambling but generally managed to keep it under some restraint. We have driven it and prostitution to the back streets, and off the street itself.

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Q.—Have you ever been in the Globe Hotel?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many people sleep there?

A.—I suppose between two and three hundred.

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By Mr. Haymond—Is it difficult to enforce ordinances among the Chinese?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Worse than among any population you know in the city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is almost impossible to enforce ordinances in the Chinese quarter?

A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—It never has been done, has it? Is there a single ordinance enforced in the Chinese quarter?

A.—A great many ordinances throughout the city have not been enforced.

(Question repeated—no answer.)

By Mr. McCoppin—You say that houses of prostitution are closed now?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Also, gambling houses?

A.—As far as my observation goes. I know that officers were out in disguise night before last and last night, and as far as my observation goes they were closed.

Q.—Why are they closed now?

A.—From the simple reason that they can't get any business, I suppose; I don't know.

Q.—Is that caused by the enforcing of the city ordinances at this time?

A.—I suppose it is.

Q.—Why could they not always be kept closed, and the law enforced?

A.—As I remarked before, it was more to restrain and drive them off the public streets, heretofore. It may be going on, but more concealed than it was before. If a man is hungry he will eat.

Q.—Speaking of the power of the local authorities to enforce the law—they have had the same power before that they have now?

A.—I suppose they have.

Q.—The cause they were not closed up before is because they did not enforce the law?

A.—I suppose there is something in that.

Q.—You believe the law can be enforced?

A.—I do not think entirely.

Q.—Tell me why you cannot enforce the law.

A.—If a man is hungry you cannot force him not to eat, and it is just as natural for men and women to commingle together as it is to eat.

Q.—To violate the law?

A.—They don't violate the law of nature. They think they are right.

Q.—Suppose we are willing to pass laws to suppress those things; do you think the laws can be enforced?

A.—We all——

Q.—Answer my question.

A.—I don't think they could be.

Q.—So the great mass of the Chinese population is a criminal one, living in open violation of laws and ordinances?

A.—A great many.

Q.—And it is very difficult to enforce the laws?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know any city in the world where the laws are violated with the impunity they are in the Chinese quarter of this city?

A.—No; and I do not know of any people in the world who have the means to live better, yet will not live better.

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Q.—You are paid by the Chinese, are you not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And a large part of your pay comes from gamblers and prostitutes?

A.—Yes, sir; from people living on our beats.

Q.—Don't this closing of these gambling houses and houses of prostitution have a distressing effect upon the income of the officers in that quarter?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Don't it destroy the salary to a great extent?

A.—It does; no doubt of that.

Q.—It deprives them of some salary?

A.—We don't make such big collections.

Q.—Don't it seem to you, in the case of special officers, they are interested in not breaking up gambling houses, but in having them in full blast?

A.—If I am ordered to do a thing, I will do it.

Q.—I am asking you where the moneyed interest would be?

A.—Money is a great lever. There is no doubt of that.

Q.—The moneyed interest would be in favor of having them open?

A.—Yes; as a matter of course, a man wants to see his business do well.

Q.—And the special policeman's business in this city flourishes when houses of prostitution and gambling houses are open?

A.—He collects more. But there is a dark hour in all kinds of business.

Q.—The dark hour of your business is when the houses are closed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Dr. H. H. TOLAND sworn:

By Mr. Haymond—Doctor, how long have you practiced medicine in this State?

A.—Twenty-three years.

Q.—And during that time have you had one of the leading positions, from a medical point of view, in this city?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are the founder of the "Toland Medical University?"

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A member of the San Francisco Board of Health?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of what institution were you a graduate?

A.—Transylvania University, Kentucky, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two—one of the first Western universities that was established, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Q.—It has been stated that these Chinese houses of prostitution are open to small boys, and that a great many have been diseased. Do you know anything about that?

A.—I know that is so. I have seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they contracted on Jackson Street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from their parents. They come to me and I help screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them.

Q.—Are these cases of frequent occurrence?

A.—Yes, sir. You will find children from twelve to fifteen that are often diseased. In consequence of neglect, they finally become the worst cases we have to treat.

Dr. J. C. SHORB sworn:

By Mr. Pierson—What is your profession?

A.—Physician and surgeon.

Q.—How long have you been such?

A.—Since eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Q.—From where did you graduate?

A.—The University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia).

Q.—How long have you resided in California?

A.—I came to California as a surgeon in the army, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty—December, I think—and I have been here ever since. I have resided in San Francisco since eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Q.—Practicing your profession all the time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are a member of the San Francisco Board of Health?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know what influence Chinese prostitution has upon the white population?

A.—Very bad—exceedingly so.

Q.—What is the effect on the youth of San Francisco?

A.—The presence of Chinese women here has made prostitution excessively cheap. I have had boys from twelve years up to eighteen and nineteen—any numbers of them—afflicted with syphilis contracted from Chinese prostitutes.

Q.—From your own experience, can you give us any idea of the extent of this evil among boys?

A.—It would be very hard to give you a definite idea.

Q.—Is it very general?

A.—Yes; and I suppose my experience must be the experience of all the physicians in San Francisco in full practice.

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